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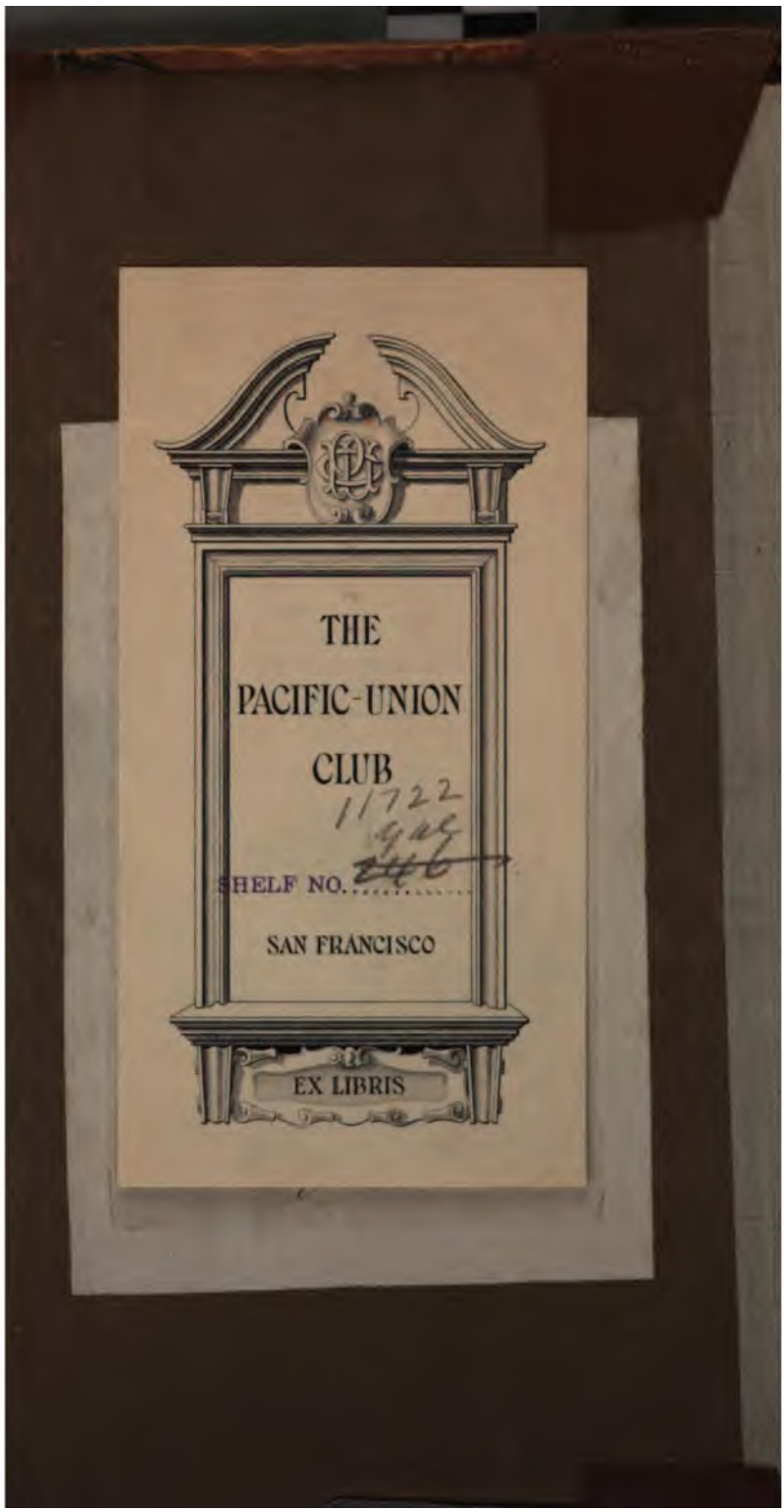
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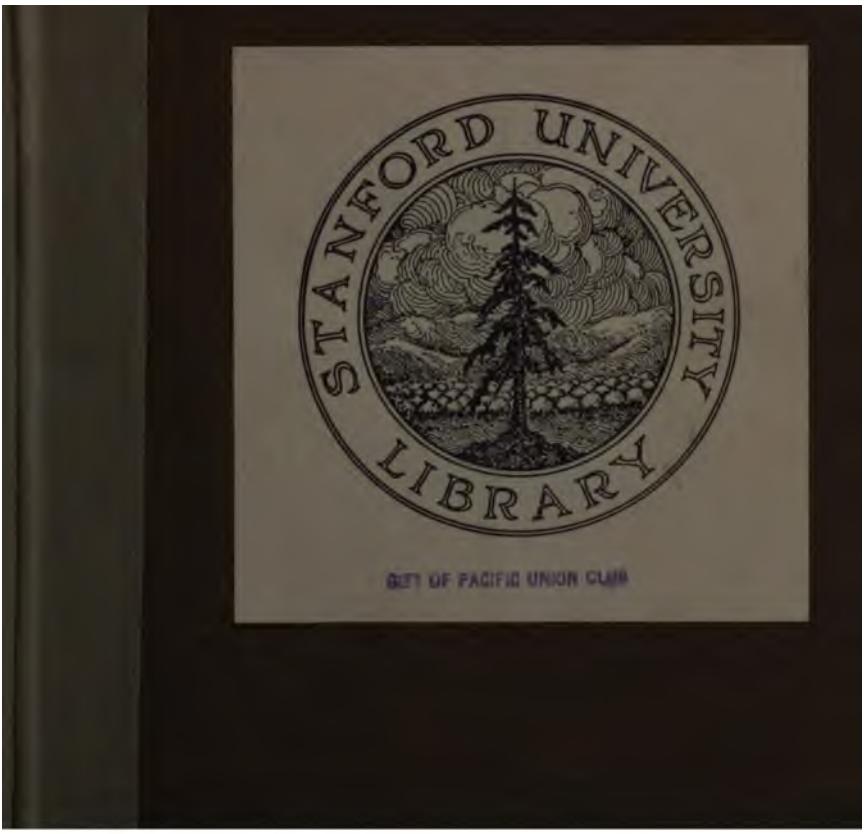
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5 VOLS

THE

ATHENÆUM,

A MAGAZINE

OF

LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

(PUBLISHED MONTHLY)

CONTAINING,

General Correspondence,
Classical Disquisitions,
Account of rare and curious Books,
Memoirs of distinguished Persons,
Original Poetry,
Literary and miscellaneous Information,
List of new Publications,
Meteorological Register,
Discoveries and Improvements in Arts and Manufactures,
Obituary of distinguished Persons,
Domestic Occurrences,
List of Bankrupts,
Foreign Occurrences,
Retrospect of Public Affairs,
Commercial Reports,
Prices of Stocks,
Agricultural Reports, and
Prices of Grain.

Conducted by J. AIKIN, M. D.

JANUARY TO JUNE 1807.

VOL. I.

LONDON:

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Proprietors of the Athenæum cannot permit their *first Volume* to go into the world without expressing their gratitude for the encouragement with which the work has been honoured, and which equals their highest expectations. Without detracting from the merits of several of their fellow-labourers in the task of providing monthly entertainment for the reading public, they will venture to indulge sanguine hopes that the Athenæum will become *peculiarly* distinguished as a literary publication, by the value of the contributions, as well of its occasional correspondents, as of the writers who have engaged to furnish regular supplies in their several departments. They beg leave, however, to observe, that as a considerable space will always be reserved for voluntary communications, it will be in the power of the friends and supporters of the work to render it, in a good measure, what they chuse to make it, that is, within the limits of liberal and useful discussion. The information given, the suggestions thrown out, the investigations entered upon, in such contributions, will naturally give the tone to that portion of the work; and the subjects started in one communication will be the parents of others of a similar kind. It will be the conductor's business to arrange the matter so as to produce an agreeable and instructive variety; and he will continue, as he has hitherto done, to exercise his selecting office with his best judgment, and with all possible impartiality.

With

With respect to the general plan of the Miscellany, they consider it as sufficiently sanctioned by the public approbation to preclude any material change. They will, however, always pay due attention to hints for its improvement; and although they wish to avoid embracing such a multiplicity of objects as must necessarily produce a very superficial survey of each, they would unwillingly reject any promising source of additional entertainment.

Animated by past favours, and happy in the prospect of increased resources for their future exertions, they close their first half-year's labour, and chearfully prepare for its renewal.

London,
May 30th, 1807.

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THE ATHENÆUM.

No. I. JANUARY 1st, 1807.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

SIR,

To compare the manners and customs of men in different countries and periods, has always been accounted one of the most useful, as well as of the most entertaining speculations relative to human life. In these comparisons the imagination is usually most struck by remarkable contrasts, such as are afforded by parallels drawn between the most savage, and the most civilised, states of mankind; and between ages the most remote, and the most recent. But although such contrasted pictures are productive of the greatest surprise, yet there is perhaps more of practical utility in marking the minuter changes which take place in the same country, from the gradual operation of causes in constant action, and which may be expected to be progressive, unless disturbed by some extraordinary alteration in the public circumstances. For this reason, I have thought that it would make an interesting paper in your Miscellany, to present a view of the manners of this country, and especially of its metropolis, as they appeared about a century ago, and point out the principal differences which distinguish them from those of the present day. Various sources might be resorted to for this purpose, but I shall chiefly confine myself to that set of periodical papers under the titles of the Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian, which, having for its principal object the regulation of private and domestic morals, may be expected to afford the most exact representation of the existing state of society. The compass of time included in these publications extends from 1709 to 1714: the well known names of Addison and Steele sufficiently warrant the authenticity of the draughts, allowance being occasionally made for humorous exaggeration.

I shall begin with *dress*, as a circumstance peculiarly striking on a general and cursory survey of any assemblage of mankind, though its rapid changes, and the total absence of every principle in directing its modes except that of novelty, render it, in fact, of no great moment in an estimate of the times. A much shorter space than the revolution of a century, suffices to produce such alterations in dress as

to confound all ideas of taste and propriety; and I know not whether a beau or belle of queen Anne's reign would appear more whimsical in our eyes than one of George the second's. It is, however, a matter of considerable curiosity, and may incidentally lead to some important inferences.

We find from the Tatler that the most prominent extravagance in female apparel in 1709 was the *hoop-petticoat*, which seems then to have attained its utmost magnitude. A very humorous account is given in the 116th number of that work, of a young culprit brought before an imaginary court for the correction of petty abuses, who had been the "inhabitant" of one of these machines. The petticoat itself was taken off, expanded, and drawn up to the top of the hall, forming a very splendid and ample canopy over the heads of the whole court. Inconvenient as such a fashion must have been, the sex was long unwilling to resign the consequence it imparted to their figures; and I know ladies who well remember the difficulties they were put to in their youth, in mounting a narrow stair-case, or making their entrance into a small crowded drawing-room, under the encumbrance of one of these garments. The modern custom of cramming rooms at routs and other parties, as full as the black-hole of Calcutta, having rendered the wearing of hoops an utter impossibility, they have at length been banished to court, and are not likely again to make their appearance in common life.

The introduction of fashions from Paris by means of a drest doll, is the subject of a letter in the 277th number of the Spectator, in which the superior fancy and elegance of the French modes is exemplified in various points. The same relative superiority, I suppose, is recognised at the present day, and the current novelties of female dress may be traced to the same origin. It was, probably, from that nation that the *undressing* system was derived, which undergoes so much censure in the Guardian. The discarding of tuckers, and the free display of the ancles, prove that our great-grandmothers were not more averse to the exhibition of their charms than their present descendants are. I perceive, however, no traces of that clinging and transparent drapery which now gives such an insight into the formation of the whole female person, and which is a French imitation of Grecian models, favoured by the exquisite delicacy of the cotton manufacture.

That the use of *paint* was as common among the ladies of those times, as it can be at present, may be inferred from various papers in the Spectator, particularly No. 41, in which a complainant says "Give them a tolerable pair of eyes to set up with, and they will make bosom, lips, cheeks and eyebrows by their own industry." The singular custom of *patching*, now happily extinct, seems to have been at its height during that period; and the employment of patches as a party badge, according to the side of the face on which they were placed, is a curious trait of manners, if to be regarded as a serious fact.

The Spectator justly remarks that nothing in nature is so variable as a lady's head-dress, and in No. 98 he mentions the extraordinary changes it had undergone within his memory. At the time of his writing it appears to have been as moderate in regard to elevation as at the present moment. The remarkable variations with respect to height, breadth, form and ornament, which may be recollected during the last half-century, and have been faithfully transmitted in the lady's pocket-books and almanacks, will render any earlier extravagancies in this part of dress readily conceivable. It is a pity that the low state of the arts in the first period, did not permit a similar visible representation of the several freaks of fashion, which then took their turn. It would, doubtless, have much gratified a curious enquirer into these subjects, to have met with a picturesque display of those hoods of different gay colours, which are spoken of as a fashionable novelty in the winter of 1712, and made the boxes at the theatres look like parterres of tulips or ranunculuses. The equestrian habits of the ladies call down the censure of the Spectator in No. 435. In imitation of the male dress of that period, they consisted of a hat and feather, a riding-coat, and a peruke, or hair tied up in a bag or with a ribbon; and the resemblance was so perfect, that the information of the petticoat was necessary to determine whether the fair wearer should be addressed as Sir or Madam. The modern crops and round hats are at least as complete a disguise of sex, as far as the head is concerned.

In one of the letters of the Spectator, a lady is made justly to observe, that the male sex is not less addicted to fantastic changes of mode in dress than the female; and a great variety of fashions in wigs and cocks of the hat, is adduced in proof of the assertion. A beau's inventory in the Tatler contains red-heeled shoes and red silk stockings. The dress wig of that age is well known to have been of enormous dimensions; and it seems to have been a common practice for fine gentlemen, before entering the drawing-room on a visit, to take out a comb and adjust the curls that flowed down on their shoulders. Although the fifty-guinea fleeces of the Foppingtons under Anne and George the first, underwent some diminution in succeeding years, yet wigs of very respectable bulk kept their station upon young heads to a much later date. I remember a family-piece taken about sixty years ago, in which a range of goodly young men, placed in the order of their ages, exhibited that ornament of the head, down to the age of seventeen or eighteen. It seems to have been indicative of quitting the school boy state for that of the academic or young gentleman. A note in the Spectator from John Sly the haberdasher will amuse one who considers its applicability at the present time. "May it please your honour, I have of late seen French hats of prodigious magnitude pass by my observatory." I remember when the greatest caricature of a hat that could be conceived was worn on the stage by Antient Pistol; but it was not comparable in extravagance with the strange crescent-like

thing that now crowns the head of every military man in the streets, and swings in the hand of every gentleman at a rout or ball. When contrasted with the close-cropped hair, this fashionable hat makes, according to my perceptions, the most ridiculous and grotesque termination of the human form divine that caprice ever invented. A curious notice of a bridegroom's dress is given in a letter to the Guardian from a sober citizen, who is much disconcerted at the finery of his wedding apparel. Part of it was "a silk night-gown, and a gaudy fool's cap," in which the poor man was made to exhibit himself at the window to the gaze of his neighbours. Just such a costume is given by Hogarth to his Industrious Apprentice, as he is paying the drums and marrow-bones and cleavers on the morning after his marriage with his master's daughter. It is a remarkable circumstance that finery in dress should have gone out of fashion in this country at a time when all other luxury has been increasing beyond all former limits; and perhaps no other example can be adduced of a nation so expensive in general habits, and so moderate in apparel, as the English of the present age.

The folly of converting court-mournings into public ones, was as common, it seems, a century ago as now, and for the very same reason, namely, "the general affectation among men of appearing greater than they are." The Spectator gives a ludicrous picture of an old acquaintance of his in narrow circumstances, but possessed with a strong propensity to appear as a man of fashion, who made a single mourning coat serve, by help of scouring, turning, and fresh buttons, for half the potentates in Europe. The mode seems to have descended as low in that age as in the present. "When one is afraid (says the Spectator) to ask the wife of a tradesman, whom she has lost of her family, and after some preparation endeavours to know whom she mourns for, how ridiculous is it to hear her explain herself, That we have lost one of the house of Austria!" That writer considers it as a kind of presumption in inferior persons to enter into the domestic concerns of princes, without an authority for so doing. Others might regard it as an instance of servility. At any rate, there is an incorrectness in misapplying the orders of the court, which one should not expect from those who look up to it as the great source of authority.

Many particulars occur in these periodical papers concerning the *hours* then kept, compared with those of the preceding age; for the complaint of progressive lateness of hours was as common a century ago, as it is at present. The 263d number of the Tatler is expressly directed against the innovations in this point, and contains several lively reflections on the absurdity of attempting to invert the order of nature, and turn night into day. The writer says, "In my own memory the dinner has crept by degrees from twelve o'clock to three, and where it will fix, nobody knows." We who have seen it advance to six and seven, can certainly as little conjecture what will be its farthest limit. Since, indeed, the light of the sun can scarcely cease to have some connexion with human occupations, and the [illegible] mad

mach will probably continue to make its demands for food whilst people are awake and sensible to the call, a meal of some kind will still find a place among the meridian hours, though it may entirely lose the appellation of dinner. As it has been accounted a genteel thing to dine late, it is no wonder that the custom has become so general, for it is as easy to keep back the dressing of a chop till evening, as that of three courses. The great have therefore nothing left by way of distinction, but to make their hours so extremely incompatible with the ordinary train of life, as absolutely to prevent the little from following them; and this appears to be the purpose of their final efforts. The Tatler's remark that "there is scarcely a lady of quality in Great Britain that ever saw the sun rise," has ceased to be applicable, since it must now be a frequent spectacle to those who return from a grand supper-party.

Some curious notices of the different hours kept by different classes in society at that period, may be derived from these papers. We are informed by the Spectator, that coffee-houses were frequented by shop-keepers from six in the morning: and that the students of law made their appearance in them, in their night-gowns, about eight. Fine ladies were even then sufficiently fond of their beds. The lady who sends her journal to the Spectator is represented as taking chocolate in bed, and sleeping after it till ten, and drinking her bohea from that hour till eleven. Her dinner hour is from three to four, but she does not sit up later at a card-party than twelve. On the other hand, the citizen out of trade, whose journal is also given in the same work, rises at eight, dines at two, and goes to bed at ten, when not kept up at his club. Probably those hours do not much differ from those of a retired citizen at present, at his box in Highgate or Hornsey. It deserves remarking, that the custom, now so prevalent, for our mercantile and professional men to keep a country house or lodgings a few miles from London, has much conduced to restoring early morning and evening hours. It is usual for such persons and their families to rise in time for a breakfast at eight, in order that the master may take the round of his garden and little domain before he sets off for his daily business in town. He returns to a late dinner, after which he is little inclined to stir abroad, but spending a domestic evening, he goes to rest in good time. By this regular course of life, both health and morals, I doubt not, are much benefited.

From the consideration of the *division* of time, it is natural to proceed to its *employment*. That of the men is so necessarily determined by their several callings, that it is little affected by fashion, except as their diversions and amusements are influenced by it; and in this respect a century has made no considerable difference. Female occupations, especially in the more opulent ranks of society, are in great measure spontaneous, and therefore will be much directed by the prevailing modes. The principal domestic employment of ladies at the period to which we have been reverting, seems to have been in ornamental needle-work. Lady Lizard is said, "in the space of one summer

summer to have furnished a gallery with chairs and couches of her own and her daughters' working, and at the same time to have heard all Dr. Tillotson's sermons twice over." How many old families are still able to display, as the monuments of ancestrial industry, the "needle-work sublime," so humorously described in Cowper's Task, in which are to be seen

> The piony spread wide,
> The full-blown rose, the shepherd and his lass,
> Lap-dog and lambkin with black staring eyes,
> And parrots with twin cherries in their beak!

I am afraid, however, that the ladies of the present generation look with some scorn upon these elaborate works of their progenitors, in which, indeed, the total want of skill in the rudiments of drawing is too conspicuous. This pleasing and useful art, the foundation of good taste in ornament, was then little cultivated by either sex; and the *cuts*, with which books were adorned at that period, were comparatively as defective in their execution, as the female designs for chair-bottoms and samplers. The superior taste and ingenuity exhibited in all articles of modern and domestic manufacture cannot but be admitted, even after all deductions for the assistance of the paper-stainer, varnisher, cabinet-maker, and other artists. It is to be regretted that they are rendered so expensive by these auxiliaries, as to preclude every idea of economy in the industry bestowed upon them; but if they furnish an elegant and innocent amusement to the class which wants it so much, they sufficiently answer their purpose.

To one habituated to modern manners, it must seem extraordinary that so few traces are to be found in these papers, of the practice of *music* as a female accomplishment. It is made no part of the employment of the Lizard family, though one of the young ladies is represented as romantic, and another, as an admirer of high life; nor does it employ a single half hour of the fair journalist, though her attention was certainly not occupied by more important concerns. In all Congreve's plays, songs are introduced, but the performers are either the men, or professed musicians. Perhaps no one change in the manners of genteel life is so remarkable as the very great consequence attached to the musical art in modern times, on which more time and care are bestowed in the education of young ladies, than upon any other single accomplishment, with the exception, perhaps, of dancing. I do not presume to appreciate the value of what is thus acquired; but from the high degree of *science and execution* that is now expected in musical displays, I think it probable that nine tenths of learners will lay aside their instruments in despair as soon as they are quit of their masters, and that the remainder will play so finely, that their performance can be relished only by a proficient.

It ought, however, to be acknowledged, that the present attention to accomplishments merely ornamental in female education, does not preclude

preclude a much more enlarged plan of instruction with respect to scientific and literary objects, than seem to have been common formerly. There is reason to believe that grammatical accuracy was then rare among the women, that they were generally strangers to the rudiments of geography and astronomy, and that few understood any language except their own. There is, indeed, a letter in the 328th number of the Spectator, which, describing a lady of fashionable acquirements, mentions that "she sings, dances, plays on the lute and harpsichord, paints prettily, is perfect mistress of the French tongue, and has made considerable progress in the Italian;" but she is represented as a great rarity, and indeed a very expensive one to her husband, who writes in the character of a complainant. Certainly, such a list of accomplishments, with the additional one of a good acquaintance with history and other solid branches of knowledge, would now excite little astonishment.

Unless Addison be regarded as an extravagant satirist, his catalogue in the Spectator of a *lady's library*, conveys a mean idea of the furniture of a woman's mind. The very sound of a lady's library, it seems, gave him a great curiosity to see it; and he takes care to inform us that Leonora, the proprietor, was distinguished for her love of books and retirement. The list is sufficiently multifarious, ascending from Durfey and Culpepper to Locke and Newton; but the writer observes, that the lady had bought a few of them for her own use, and the greater part because she had heard them praised, or was acquainted with the authors; and he plainly insinuates that her study chiefly lay in romances. All these books are in English, which appears also to have been the only language known by the Lizards, though represented as women of education. Upon the whole, it would seem that female reading at that time was nearly limited to plays and romances, and what are called *good books*. The latter were, doubtless, in greater proportion than at present, both on account of the narrower range of general reading, and the more religious character of the age. Of the difference in the latter respect, at least in externals, a remarkable instance appears in the 503d number of the Spectator, in which a correspondent describes at length the airs played off by a fine young lady, to attract admiration in a city church beyond the limits of her own parish. An expression of the deepest and most heartfelt devotion, and profound attention to every part of the service, were the leading points of her acting: and at the sermon, it is said, she took out her tablets and gold pen, and began writing after the preacher. Nothing, I suppose, would be more contrary to probability, than to represent a coquet of the present day, employing artifices of this kind to captivate the young men, unless it were within the pale of some particular sects.

Card-playing seems to have been as serious a business at the commencement of the past century, as at any subsequent period. Its use in filling up the vacuities of society will, indeed, always be the same; and if conversation was then more languid from the deficiency of general

neral information, cards must have been a more necessary relief. Of public amusements, there were plays and operas, which occupied the same place in the system of fashionable life then, as at present; and whatever improvements have since been made in the spaciousness and splendour of the theatres, a dramatic critic will scarcely admit that there has been any in the pieces exhibited, (except in point of decorum) or in the actors. Several satirical strokes are bestowed in these papers upon the encouragement given by people of fashion to Powel's puppet-shew If this was a proof of a childish taste at that period, the successful translation of the tales of the nursery to the royal theatres, and the crowds collected by any new combinations of sound and scenery without a particle of sense or poetry, will hardly allow a higher estimate of the taste of a modern audience.

One of Addison's entertaining papers in which Sir Roger de Coverley is the hero, relates the good knight's visit to Spring-gardens or Foxhall, the modern Vauxhall. The time was May 20th. O. S. in the evening. The knight sets out, as he now might do, in a boat from the Temple-stairs. In the voyage, he is scandalized with the contrast between the city and the west end of the town with respect to the number of steeples in view; and were he to revive, he would find the prospect little mended in that particular, notwithstanding the "fifty new churches." The beauty of the gardens at that time consisted of the shady walks and green bowers, and no hint is given of the illuminations that now render them so brilliant, but convert them into a night instead of an evening scene. The nightingales, which then inhabited the trees, are flown; but the loose women who walked beneath them remain. There is no mention of music as part of the entertainment; and the refreshments seem to have been of humbler quality than such as would satisfy modern luxury. A mask, who taps Sir Roger on the shoulder, asks him to treat her with a bottle of mead. The knight and his friend regale themselves with hung beef and Burton ale. I doubt not but there are admirers of simplicity who would prefer the ancient Spring-gardens to the modern Vauxhall, of which the expence is much more increased than the entertainment.

It is as difficult to ascertain the origin of a new folly, as of a new invention. The passion of young men for exercising the whip on the coachbox, has, at different times within memory, excited censure or ridicule. It is, however, at least as old as the Spectator, two papers of which are employed in exposing it. The gentlemen of the Inns of court were particularly addicted to this amusement, which they were accustomed to take from the box of a hackney-coach; and driving the vehicle over the rough pavement and through the narrow passes of the metropolis at this period, must have demanded no small share of steadiness and dexterity. The genuine hackney-coachmen, it seems, regarded those interlopers with an insolent kind of familiarity; for it was their custom to take measure of their shoulders with their whips as they passed their stands. Gentlemen at present, I believe, seldom mount

mount any boxes but those of their own carriages; though certain academical amateurs have been known to assume the office of mail-coach drivers to and from town.

It would bear a dispute whether the spectacle of the prize-fighting swordsmen of old, or of the modern pugilists, most deserved the imputation of barbarity, but I think it cannot be denied that the former has the appearance of the more gentleman-like diversion. The relation of the combat between Miller and Buck has, I doubt not, interested every reader of the Spectator; and to me it appears abundantly more elegant than the technical description of the rounds between Big Ben and the Russian, and other heroes of the fist, with which we are often favoured in our politest morning papers. It is, indeed, singular, that the progress of civilization among us should have restored to our scientific combatants the use of more natural weapons. Whether the titled amateurs of boxing have derived their taste for that art from classical example, or from the practice of the vulgar, I shall leave to the learned to determine.

Another remarkable change, connected with the preceding, is the almost total disuse of the small sword in our honourable duels, and the adoption of the pistol. This is, likewise, apparently a retrogradation in politeness, since the pistol is a vulgar weapon compared to the rapier, and more worthy of the highwayman than the gentleman. The exact time when it took place would be a curious subject of enquiry: certainly, no token of it appears in the papers before us; and the Tatler makes frequent reference to the long sworded duellists of his day, who alarmed the peaceable in coffee-houses and other places of resort. Probably, the disuse of the sword as a part of dress, and the consequent neglect of the "noble science of defence," were the causes of this important alteration. That disuse dates considerably later than the period we are treating of, and the sword was the gentleman's appendage within the memory of many of that class now living. It is singular that the physicians were those who retained it latest as a part of their common dress, and were accustomed thus *doubly armed* to invade their patient's chambers. To return to the pistol—it was, doubtless, at first supposed to put combatants nearly upon a par, and I believe it was long reckoned somewhat dishonourable to practice firing with it at a mark. At present, the difference of skill in this weapon seems to be nearly as great as in the sword; and pistol duels are now become sufficiently murderous to satisfy the nicest honour.

If the frequency of private combats is likely to bear a proportion to the number of individuals subjected to the laws of honour, it might be concluded that the present age, in which every man who does not work at a manual trade, or stand behind a counter, assumes the rank of *esquire*, would be abundantly productive of such encounters. But neither is this a new folly. The 19th number of the Tatler is devoted to the ridicule of self-created squires, who at that time seem to have consisted of the generality of house-keepers west of Temple-Bar, and especially of all the retainers of the law, of

whatever rank or condition. The writer speaks of a couple of clerks of his own who leave notes on each other's desks, directed to Degory Goosequill Esq. and Nehemiah Dashwell Esq. But although he asserts that this humour has gone so far, that Englishmen may be termed "Populus Armigerorum," I think it cannot be doubted that the abuse is now much more prevalent than formerly. Of this we may be convinced on looking over any list of subscribers to a charitable institution, or of the members of any public establishment, in which nothing is more rare than to find a name undecorated by the above three letters. The excess, indeed, to which this petty vanity is carried, is likely to prove its own remedy, since it will soon be a a more obvious mark of distinction to write plain Mr. than Esquire.

To be continued.

For the Athenæum.

VIEW OF THE ELY FENS.

IF the majority of our summer tourists were asked what were their inducements to visit one part of the kingdom rather than another, the only reason they could honestly give would be, that other people did so. Curiosity and the desire of change lead them annually to spend a certain portion of their time and money in travelling: but the direction of these propensities is left entirely to the capricious Goddess of Fashion, and they would follow her as cheerfully to the moors of Cornwall or the wolds of Yorkshire, as to the lakes of Westmorland or the mountains of Wales. There is, however, a numerous tribe whose acquired taste for that undefinable thing *the picturesque*, limits their rambles to the spots where that is to be found; and in their lists of places to be seen, they comprehend only those to which it is worth while to carry a portfolio. Others, again, with tastes more expanded, but still exclusive, can take delight in nothing but the sublime and beautiful of nature, and look with coldness on the creations of human art, or the ordinary variations of rural scenery.

But surely an enlarged and liberal curiosity would scorn to be confined to any particular set of objects, and would wish to extend its researches to every thing that the creator has made, and that man has occupied. Independently of the purpose of storing the mind with useful knowledge, even amusement, the great aim of persons of leisure, requires a large range for the pursuit of that *novelty* which is essential to its gratification; for nothing is more certain than that a single set of objects, however splendid, will pall and become insipid by repetition. Perhaps, of all tastes, that for the mere picturesque soonest becomes tiresome; for when the most striking scenes of this class have been surveyed, nothing is left but inferior ones of the same kind, disappointment and disgust succeed to rapture. I have not

quently known it to happen to travellers, in whom natural feeling was not stifled by pedantry and affectation, that, tired with wandering through a wild and romantic country, they have experienced undisguised pleasure on emerging into a tame tract of cultivation, filled with "the smiling works of man." Such a tract, but with many circumstances of singularity that render it a *novel spectacle* to most British tourists, I now proceed to sketch.

The ISLE of ELY, comprehending the northern part of Cambridgeshire, is a considerable portion of that extensive tract of fen or low country, which stretches from the east of Huntingdonshire to the west of Norfolk, and northwards through the south-eastern division of Lincolnshire. The Cambridgeshire fens, strictly speaking, are not confined to the Isle of Ely, but spread with the beds of the Ouse and Cam to a small distance from Cambridge. The *Isle*, however, is emphatically the fenny part, and is chiefly separated from the rest of the county by the old channel of the Ouse, which river flows from the Huntingdonshire to the Norfolk border, and washes the city of Ely in its course.

The face of the country is one vast plain, stretching beyond the reach of sight; interrupted on the southern side by one or two ridges of comparatively high land, but in all its northern portion presenting only some small elevations, which just lift the villages seated upon them above the general level. This whole tract is naturally a marsh, subject to be laid under water in rainy seasons by the rivers which creep through it to the sea, and rendered habitable and cultivable only by means of immense labour expended in cutting drains across it in various directions. Into these the water is raised by means of windmills, which pump it up from the ditches that every where intersect the low grounds, and it is kept in by high banks which confine it on a level higher than that of the adjacent country. The most considerable of these works consists of the *Old and New Bedford Rivers*, so called from the noble family of Bedford, who have also given the name of the *Bedford Level* to the whole tract which they were so instrumental in improving. These rivers, which completely cut across the Isle of Ely, make a communication from the Ouse at Earith within the Huntingdonshire border, to the same river at Denver-sluice near Downham in Norfolk. They run almost perfectly straight and parallel in the direction of N. N. E. for about 21 miles, leaving between them a space from two to six furlongs in breadth, called the Wash, which is always under water in winter, but in the summer is used as meadow and pasture. The Old Bedford river is now scarcely employed for the purpose of navigation; but the New, or Hundred-foot drain, is the main channel for vessels passing from the upper to the lower parts of the Ouse, and has superseded the passage along the natural river, which makes a large bend to the eastward of it. This artificial river receives the spring-tides as far as its origin at Earith, whence may be estimated the small elevation of the inland country above the surface of the sea. The Nen, which crosses the north-western part of the Isle, is in like manner led through an embanked channel. It communicates

municates by a navigable branch with the Bedford river, and thus a system of navigation is formed equally complete with that of drainage.

The fen banks afford a good horse track, and a view is presented from them which, though at length tiresome from its uniformity, is not without its attractions. The water lies in a long reach from before you, stretching beyond the sight, bordered at intervals with ozier beds, (here called holts) and crowned with scattered houses and pumping mills. Gangs of lighters, tracked by horses, and sometimes aided by sails, enliven the stream. The elevation of the banks gives the traveller a very extensive prospect over the country, in which the drier spots are marked by village steeples and groups of trees, whilst in many parts the eye wanders over a range of level green, varied only by herds of cattle, haystacks, and some detached farm buildings. Pollard willows sometimes border the ditches that form the separation of lands, and relieve the general nakedness. The surface has all the varieties of rushy moor, grassy meadow, and cultivated field. The corn in the lower tracts, consists almost entirely of oats; while in the elevated parts all the species of grain are successfully grown. A common crop is coleseed, which is raised both for the winter-feeding of sheep; and for the seed, whence oil is extracted. Mustard, flax, and hemp, are also among the articles of culture. In general, the drainage of the Ely fens is so complete that it enables the land to produce whatever is most suitable to its soil; and much of it is exuberantly rich.

Among the objects presented by nature, the botanist will find a large variety of aquatic plants in great luxuriance; and the ornithologist will be entertained with a number of birds, not, indeed, equal to that of some of the unreclaimed fens of Lincolnshire, but sufficient to excite his attention. The heron is frequent by the sides of the drains or in the watery plashes, and by his tall stature and wide spread of wings, makes a principal figure among the feathered tribe. These places are also the resort of various kinds of gulls, with the tern, or sea-swallow. The pewit or lapwing fills the moors with its clamour. Stares or starlings abound throughout the fens, and often collect in such flocks as to form black clouds hovering over the ground, and amusing the spectator by their continual change of form and appearance. The common birds of prey are kites and buzzards. In winter a great variety of the duck kind, and other water-fowl, come up the washes, and offer a valuable capture to the fowler. Of the fish, pikes and eels are the most abundant; and in the spring season smelts run up the Bedford river in great shoals.

It has been remarked, that where the energies of man are excited by circumstances of hardship and necessity, they generally proceed so far as to render his situation more abundant in conveniences than where indolence is favoured by the bounty of nature. This is the case with Holland, compared to the rest of Europe: and it appears to be that of the fens of Ely, compared to some of the more desirable counties of England. The villages in this tract are for the most part well b and have an air of comfort not usual in the common agricultura tricts. That of Earith is even provided with a flagged foot-pav

for its whole length, a valuable accommodation in a low site which cannot fail of being very wet and miry in the winter. The pale brick and tile manufactured in these parts give a very neat appearance to the houses, and the reed thatch of the barns and cottages is extraordinarily warm and durable. Many of the churches are handsome, and have tall steeples visible at a great distance—the landmarks of this naked tract. The cathedral of Ely, one of the largest and most remarkable edifices of the kind, is a conspicuous object to a wide circumjacent country.

The inhabitants of the fens are chiefly engaged in farming, and many of the farmers are opulent. They feed numbers of cattle, and the sheep of the upland districts are frequently sent hither in the winter to fatten on the coleseed. The brewing trade is considerable in several of the towns and villages; for the people are a thirsty tribe, and avail themselves of the excuse of a moist air and bad water, to counteract the former and correct the latter, by potations of as much strong beer as they can procure. In particular, those labourers who are employed in the important task of keeping the banks in repair (provincially termed *bankers)* are as mighty to drink as to work. The natives in general are a stout broad-set race, many of them with black hair and dark complexions. The population is scanty in proportion to the space of ground, and much of the harvest-work is done by Irish labourers. Few gentlemen of large estates reside in the fens, as the country is unfit for sporting, and certainly does not abound in rural beauty. The magistrates are principally the clergy, several of whom enjoy ample livings. The markets of the district are Cambridge, Ely, and Wisbeach.

Although trees are now scarce in the fens, and almost confined to willows and other aquatics, yet the bodies of oaks of large dimensions still frequently dug up in the lowest and wettest tracts prove that the country at some remote period was well wooded, and probably in great part a forest. As it is certain that before the drainage, a century and a half ago, it was much more a morass than at present, conjecture is puzzled to determine at what remote era the soil could be capable of bearing timber-trees, where even now no one would think of planting them. Some of the trunks dug up are still serviceable wood. In the same parts very black turf or peat is cut, which is the common fuel. The oziers are an article of profit to the planters from their sale to the basket-makers. The peeling of them, after steeping in pits, is one of the occupations of the poor.

Such are the most prominent features of a portion of this island, which from its strongly-marked character and peculiar circumstances, is well worthy of being visited by all who travel for knowledge or amusement, though a long residence or a repetition of visits is more than can be claimed for it, except from those who are particularly interested in the objects it presents. To the sentimental surveyor it will afford a pleasure of a higher class than that which is merely taken in by the eye—the gratifying reflection, that the powers bestowed upon man

man are adequate to procure him a comfortable existence even where nature appears to have multiplied her difficulties and discouragements.

A.

For the Athenæum.

THE CONTRAST; OR PEACE AND WAR.

LOVELY art thou, O PEACE! and lovely are thy children, and lovely are the prints of thy footsteps in the green valleys.

Blue wreaths of smoke ascend through the trees, and betray the half-hid cottage: the eye contemplates well thatched ricks, and barns bursting with plenty; the peasant laughs at the approach of winter.

White houses peep through the trees; cattle stand cooling in the pool; the casement of the farm-house is covered with jasmine and honey suckle: the stately green-house exhales the perfume of summer climates.

Children climb the green mound of the rampart, and ivy holds together the half demolished buttress.

The village bells ring, the bashful bride advances; her eyes are cast down at the gaze of the admiring crowd, but conscious beauty dwells there, and love, smiling through her fears.

The old men sit at their doors; the gossip leans over her counter; the children shout and frolick in the streets.

The house-wife's stores of bleached linen, whiter than snow, are laid up with fragrant herbs; they are the pride of the matron, the toil of many a winter's night.

The wares of the merchant are spread abroad in the shops, or stored in the high piled warehouses; the labour of each profits all: the inhabitant of the north drinks the fragrant herb of China; the peasant's child wears the webs of Hindostan.

The lame, the blind, and the aged, repose in hospitals; the rich, softened by prosperity, pity the poor—the poor, disciplined into order, respect the rich.

Justice is dispensed to all. Law sits steady on her throne, and the sword is her servant.

WAR.

They have rushed through like a hurricane, like an army of locusts they have devoured the earth, the war has fallen like a water-spout and deluged the land with blood.

The smoke rises not through the trees, for the honours of the are fallen: and the hearth of the cottager is cold; but it rises villages burned with fire, and smouldering ruins, spread ov now naked plain.

The ear is filled with the confused bellowing of oxen, and sad bleating of over-driven sheep; they are swept from their peaceful plains; with shouting and goading are they driven away; the peasant folds his arms, and resigns his faithful fellow-labourers.

The farmer weeps over his barns consumed by fire, and his demolished roof, and anticipates the driving of the winter snows.

On that rising ground, where the green turf looks black and scathed with fire, yesterday stood a noble mansion; the owner had said in his heart, here will I spend the evening of my days and enjoy the fruit of my years of toil, my name shall descend with mine inheritance, and my children's children shall sport under the trees which I have planted.—The fruit of his years of toil is swept away in a moment; wasted, not enjoyed; and the evening of his days is left desolate.

The temples are profaned; the soldier's curse resounds in the house of God; the marble pavement is trampled by iron hoofs; horses neigh beside the altar.

Law and order are forgotten, violence and rapine are abroad, the golden cords of society are loosed.

The maidens look down as they walk, and salute no one; their faces are averted when their lovers approach. They looked down before; they blushed before; but a sweet smile played on their lips, and their rapid glances mingled souls: now a livid paleness is on their cheek; they shun the beloved of their hearts; they look not, they speak not; they will never look up again, they will never smile again; the spoiler has passed over the gardens of delight, and his breath has blighted them; the flowers hang their heads, and wither on the stalk.

Here, is the shriek of woe and the cry of anguish; and there, suppressed indignation bursting the heart with silent despair.

The groans of the wounded are in the hospitals, and by the road side, and in every thicket; and the house-wife's web, whiter than snow, is scarcely sufficient to staunch the blood of her husband and children—Look at that youth; the first born of her strength: yesterday he was agile as the roe buck; glowing as the summer fruits; active in sports, strong to labour: he has passed in one moment from youth to age: his comeliness is departed; helplessness is his portion, for the days of future years. He is more decrepid than his grandsire, on whose head are the snows of eighty winters; but those were the snows of nature, this is the desolation of man.

As the scum ariseth to the top, when a pot is boiling over; so every thing unholy and unclean comes abroad from its lurking place, and deeds of darkness are done beneath the eye of day. The villagers no longer start at horrible sights; the soothing rites of burial are denied, and human bones are tossed by human hands.

No one careth for another; every one, hardened by misery, careth for himself alone.

Lo these are what God has set before thee: child of reason! son of woman! which does thine heart incline unto? A. L. B.

For

For the Athenæum.

SIR,

SOME months ago a considerable interest was excited by a trial for bigamy which seemed likely to produce a decision concerning the validity of Gretna-green marriages. That expectation, however, was not fulfilled; for the judge refused to receive the testimony of the man who officiated in the ceremony, as to what constituted a legal marriage in Scotland. Since that time I have felt a desire, in which, I doubt not, many others have concurred, to obtain an authentic solution of the latter question; and I think it would be esteemed a valuable article in the Athenæum, should any of its correspondents, versed in Scotch law, undertake to answer it.*

If it should turn out, that any person, without any previous qualification, civil or ecclesiastical, may take upon himself to pronounce a young couple man and wife, and that his attestation that they acknowledge themselves as such is sufficient to substantiate the union, I shall lament that so gross a barbarism in a most important point of police, should subsist in so enlightened a country. When the awful consequences of an indissoluble union between two persons who are thenceforth to depend on each other for almost every thing that renders life desirable, and whose common offspring are to be the inheritors of their name and property, is considered, it must surely appear an enormous defect in any social institution, that such a contract is suffered to be entered into by mere children, without the intervention of any one to warn the thoughtless of their rashness, or the credulous and ignorant of the snares that may have been laid for them. I confess, I can hardly conceive a more culpable negligence in legislation than such a laxity in so serious a concern. Nor is it one of those cases in which civil institutions have refused to take cognizance of men's actions; for the indissolubility and other consequences of the connubial tie are entirely the creation of human laws. Thus, shackles are formed for the inhabitant of the civilized country, from which the savage is free; whilst no care is taken that the assumption of those shackles should be performed with the discretion and deliberation requisite in a common bargain. I am by no means here intending to suggest objections against the terms of the marriage contract as usually prevalent in civilized and christian countries; for I am convinced that, notwithstanding the partial evils resulting from the strictness and perpetuity of the obligation, much greater would arise from rendering the lax and temporary. But, the conditions being thus necessarily

* We entirely join in opinion with our correspondent, and shall be ma ed by such a communication. E.

rous, it is surely the more incumbent upon society to guard its members from being inconsiderately and prematurely betrayed into it.

What appears to me essential to constitute a proper marriage is—that the parties should produce evidence of their being arrived at a certain age, unless when the union is sanctioned by the express consent of parents or guardians—that it should be celebrated with public notoriety, either arising from the place and mode, or from the official character of the person presiding at the rites—and that an authentic record should be made of the transaction. The age at which it may be contracted at the sole will of the parties, seems naturally indicated by that of majority with respect to other contracts; at least, as the most important of all contracts, it should not anticipate that period. The form of the ceremonial, as far as it includes a mutual vow or promise, should be uniform under the same civil constitution, since its legal consequences are to be universally alike.

The maxim, that the marriage which is good to the natives of the country in which it is celebrated, holds good also with respect to foreigners, may be admitted as a clause of the law of nations, where there is a correspondence in the forms of celebration as to the essential points above-mentioned. But if any country is so careless or barbarous in its institutions as to make no provision for accuracy in a matter of so much moment, it does not deserve to be admitted within the pale of this common polity. The Scotch-border marriages are so deficient in every point of due solemnization, that, if really protected by the law or usage of Scotland, they ought to have been expressly excepted against in our Marriage-Act, as totally at variance with the spirit of that (in my opinion) wise and politic statute.

Yours, &c.

COSMUS.

For the Athenæum.

"My dear Sir, (says a writer) you cannot have every virtue under the sun for twenty pounds a-year." The author of the following letter seems to have had this lesson to learn. It is a genuine epistle, sent by a deceased nobleman of the sister-island to a very respectable gentleman of the same country; and as there is no one now to be hurt by the exposure of foibles which were conspicuous enough during the lifetime of the person in question, it is presented as an amusing curiosity to the readers of the Athenæum.

DEAR SIR,

A GARDENER of the name of Mackay has applied to me to come in that capacity to *Merveille*, and among other very good discharges, encloses one of yours, which speaks indeed so highly in his favor as far as it goes, as to need no other recommendation, but I wish to know of you if he can look over my whole domain, and im-

 provements,

provements, and view the various edifices, I have decorated it with, and take care to keep them in good order, as well as my garden. If he is master of green, and hot, and ice house business, and conservatory, pines, vines, grafting, budding, the care and management of bees, hops, gold and silver fish, gold and silver pheasants, of various fowl, and fish, and boats, as a menagerie and lake comes under his department, and several orchards. If he has a family, is a Protestant, and a *good shot*, and what salary he had from you, and how much ground in your garden, and how many men, women, and girls, and boys he required, to keep it in good order, if frugal and managing, affording plenty, and no waste, and skilled in propagating every species of trees, shrubs, evergreens, and nurseries, as I annually plant out *twenty thousand* or *thirty thousand* of all sorts, and am now about making a screen and drive through my domain, making fossés and fences and clumps, all of which must be preserved from cattle. When I have your answer in respect to these particulars in which I am very *exact* and that he is capable of keeping regular accounts and knowing something of mensuration, surveying, laying out, and improving, draining, and dividing grounds. Cattle buying in and selling out, keeping of all *exact* accounts; for though I have a steward he can only oversee being retained by me as an old follower of the family and a faithful honest man, but wholly deficient in all the above *requisites*. I possibly may dismiss the gardener I have at present who can do all the above but he is grown very negligent since I have let him a farm and a house I call Bijou which I built as a banqueting house and as an ornament to my domain which with a wife and several children engross that attention I want in a servant. As you have parted with your beautiful place and have no country residence, a brother-in-law and a daughter settled in this vicinage why wont you and Lady —— and any of your family yet with you come and pass part of the summer here, we have every agrémen for in and out-door amusement all sorts of music and musical instruments, books in all languages and sciences as you are a literati and a statesman I can match you to a tittle. Lady Z—— is a mistress of languages, music, and painting, and in truth of all the *belle arts*, so that we blend pleasure and profit, omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci and we have a full, gay, and pleasant neighbourhood, which affords much satisfaction to Lady Z—— as well as to my dear Sir,

Your affectionate kinsman,

And faithful servant, &c.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

THE perusal of Mr. Giffard's valuable edition of Ma works has suggested to me remarks upon two passages, beg leave through your miscellany to lay before the public.

In the MAID OF HONOUR, Act II. Scene 2, the *Page* says to *Sylli*.

> hold my cloak
> While I take a leap at her lips; do it, and neatly,
> Or, having first tripped up thy heels, I'll make
> Thy back my footstool.

Syll. Tamberlane in little!
Am I turn'd Turk? What an office am I put to!

The editor's note upon "turn'd Turk" is, "is my situation or occupation changed!" But it is a manifest allusion to the historical anecdote, that Tamerlane, after making a captive of the Turkish emperor Bajazet, set his foot upon his back while he mounted his horse.

In the PICTURE, Act III. Scene 6, on the passage

> Such a soldier and a courtier never came
> To Alba regalis,

A note says, "Mr. M. Mason reads Aula Regalis. Why this change should be thought necessary, I cannot tell. Alba regalis was no uncommon expression at that time, and indeed is used by more than one writer for the English court."

It would have been gratifying to the English reader, if Mr. G. had adduced his instances; but, in fact, *Alba regalis* is the name of the ancient capital of Hungary, in which country the scene of the play is laid,

Yours, &c.
N. N.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

SIR,

INDUCED by a desire of rescuing from inanity of sense part of a line in Horace, Ep. I. i. &c. the object of my present appeal, if not inconsistent with your plan, may perhaps elicit the remarks of happier commentators.

The passage to which I allude is as follows:

> Virtus est vitium fugere; et sapientia prima Stultitiâ caruisse——

The latter clause needs no elucidation: but, as the first now stands, Horace does little more than affirm that virtue is not vice: at most, the fullest extent of the interpretation applicable to these words would persuade those who implicitly adopted them to allot an equal share of merit, to the hebetated and cloistered recluse, who 'dreams his life away,' and those active energies which inspired the bosoms, directed the operations, and expanded the fame, of a FALKLAND, a SYDNEY, a CHATHAM, or a FOX——

> Fortunate animæ longaq' in sæcula dignæ! *Stat. Theb. I.*

This

This error, however, may easily be obviated by inserting a comma after '*virtus;*' to qualify '*prima*' as an adjunct both to that word and to '*sapientia.*' Thus, Sir, will that '*merum sal*' recover its atticism, which elsewhere distinguishes the Augustan Gentleman, Scholar, and Courtier. "Our first efforts in virtue, must be preceded by a dereliction of vice: our access to knowledge is introduced by a renunciation of Folly."

Surely, this version is far preferable to the only translation of which its former punctuation was susceptible.

The system of points at present applied to the ancient languages is often calculated to perplex the *tyro*, and, occasionally, mislead the student; nor is their pronunciation better regulated; a treatise on these subjects forms in my opinion, a desideratum in classic literature.

My sole proposition by this letter is integrity of sense; and whether my emendation be invalidated or refuted by other contributors, their annotations, as a wooer of '*amica veritas*,' will be perused with equal candour by

Δοκιμαστης L. S.

Tower-Hill.

For the Athenæum,

MURATORI, in his "Antichità Italiane," has a curious chapter on *Rappresaglie, (Reprisals)* from which some extracts may perhaps be interesting to an English reader; for although we are familiar enough with Reprisals by sea, the notion of a similar policy by land will probably be new to those who have not studied the history of the dark ages in Europe.

He begins with the following quotation from Malvezzi's Chronicle of Brescia. "About this time (A. D. 1289) Reprisals were granted in the several states of Lombardy; which practice prevailed so far to the detriment of the public, that not only the conveyance of merchandize from place to place was suspended, but that no one undertook journeys to foreign states. In fine, the abominable custom of Reprisals occasioned discord and many evils not only throughout Lombardy, but all Italy and even some other countries." An antient writer thus defines the practice—"Reprisals are said to take place, when any native of one district is robbed or otherwise damnified by the native of another; or even if he is refused payment of a debt; for then, the person aggrieved is empowered to satisfy himself at the expence of any one belonging to the district of the robber or debtor." Thus (says Muratori) if it should happen that any Modenese were despoiled by a Bolognese, and upon carrying his complaint to the magistrates of Bologna, could obtain no redress, he then applied for relief to his own magistrate, who granted him the right of *reprisals*, that is, the right of stripping any Bolognese of as much as had been taken from him: and the same thing took place if a Bolognese debtor should refuse to pay a Modenese creditor. Of the licence for such re-

act of violence there is no vestige in the laws of antiquity, since those sage legislators conceived it an injustice to make one person pay for what was due by another. But it seems evident that such reprisals were common after the tenth or eleventh century of the christian æra, when the cities of Italy were become free, and formed separate republics, frequently at strife with each other. These disorders were augmented by the quarrels between the popes and emperors, and the Guelf and Ghibelline parties, which spread division through the whole country, and rendered it a scene of rapine and violence.

The system of reprisals appears in as equitable a form as it was capable of in the statutes of the Modenese, A. D. 1327. These enjoin that before reprisals should be granted to any individual who had been robbed in another city or district, or was refused payment of a debt, a diligent enquiry should be made into the truth of his case. If his claim should appear just and clear, the community was to write in his favour to the other community. If letters were of no avail, the community was to send a person in a public character to the city of the robber or debtor, to enquire further into the fact, and seek the remedy provided by the law of nations. In case no regard was paid to this mission, then permission was to be given for making reprisals. All that should be taken from a citizen or inhabitant of the community refusing justice was to be put up to auction, and satisfaction to be made out of it to the injured person. The care of these reprisals was committed to the merchants' consuls. If any city should decree reprisals against any Modenese it was the business of the Podesta (chief magistrate) of Modena to interpose in order to divert the stroke by way of agreement, and exempt his people, if possible, from all mischief. By a farther law it was enacted, for the public advantage of the merchants, that the Podesta of Modena, in the first month of his office, should enquire and refer to the general council concerning the terminating of all reprisals subsisting between the community and men of Modena, and those of Parma, Cremona, Reggio, and other cities, in order that the men of Modena might go and come with their persons and goods securely in the said cities." Arbiters were at length appointed between neighbouring cities to decide all controversies relative to reprisals; and in fine, decrees were made condemning the communities themselves, and not individuals, in costs and damages, which was an important step to the abolition of the custom of reprisals. For when the communities were obliged to answer for the defaults or violences of their members against those of another community, it became their interest to see that justice was done to strangers according to the law of nations; and thus all pretexts for private retribution were abrogated. Permissions for reprisals therefore ceased to be granted, as societies became better ordered and more enlightened; and the practice finally went into total disuse in Italy, and also in Germany, whither it had penetrated.

A.

To

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

OF the moral pieces of Horace, which I think by much the most valuable of his works, there is no one which I read with more entertainment than the third satire of the second book, in which, under the person of Damasippus, he undertakes to show that insanity may be predicated of the great mass of mankind, as well as of those who are formally reckoned insane. The vivacity and humour with which he supports this thesis are truly admirable; and what is more, there is a fund of good sense and sound philosophy in the ground of his argument, which entitles it to serious attention. In fact, nothing is more difficult than to establish such a definition of insanity as shall not include a multitude of persons who walk about and perform the usual functions in society, whilst in some one point they appear entirely to have discarded the guidance of reason.

This Damasippus, it seems, was a great virtuoso; a nice judge of antient works of art, and an adept in calculating the value of fine houses and gardens. This turn led him to be a constant frequenter of auctions, and in the natural course of things, to throw away all his property. When he found himself ruined, in a fit of vexation for his folly, he hurried away to the Tiber with the intention of drowning himself; but by good fortune he fell in with a stoical acquaintance, who diverted him from his purpose by offering to prove that he had no occasion to think worse of himself than of the rest of mankind, who, examined by the test of philosophy, would all appear as insane as he. Damasippus then, in a dialogue with Horace, goes on to repeat the stoic's train of reasoning. He begins with enquiring what madness is, and defines it to be every species of mental blindness which proceeds from folly or ignorance of the truth of things. From this position it is not difficult for him to comprehend among the insane every man who lies under the dominion of a ruling passion, or who deviates in his conduct from the ordinary maxims of prudence and good sense. He then, in a very lively and dramatic style of narrative, proceeds to give examples of insanity in the instances of the avaritious, the ambitious, the superstitious, the spendthrift, the lover, and the like. When he has gone through his catalogue, Horace says to him, "Tell me, now, what kind of madness I labour under, for to myself I seem in my sober senses." "What (replies Damasippus) do you think, that when the frantic Agave carried in her hand the head of her unhappy son, she thought herself mad?" He then gives him some proofs of his irrationality. "In the first place, you build, that is, you ape the tall, when you are only two feet. Do you think that it becomes you to do whatever Mecenas does? you write verses, which if ever any man did in his senses, you may. I say nothing of your fits of furious rage, of your ambition to make a figure beyond your fortune, of your profuse amours

amours——" Here Horace can bear no more, and puts an end to the dialogue by crying for mercy.

It is evident that the poet in this piece has assumed a principle in its extreme, for the purpose of scattering the shafts of satire widely around him; but without admitting the stoical dogma in its full extent, it may serve as the ground of a sober discussion of the question, What is the essence of insanity?

To this question I find that some of the acutest enquirers have nothing more precise to answer, generally, than that it is a manner of thinking and acting different from that of the majority; so that the reply of the patient in Bedlam, who was asked what he was put there for, seems to have been perfectly correct: "I thought the world mad, and the world thought me mad, and I was out-voted." Since, however, there are few individuals who do not in some of their opinions and actions differ from the majority, whom yet no one thinks to be insane, there must be something extraordinary, either in the kind or degree of such difference, to justify the character of insanity. In some cases the error of the mind is so obvious and decided, that none but the patient himself can doubt of it; as when a person fancies himself to be a king or emperor, or imagines that the objects around him are totally different from what they appear to every other man's senses. Thus the citizen of Argos, mentioned by Horace, conceived himself, while sitting in an empty theatre, to be a spectator of admirable tragedies, and took great pleasure in the delusion. Yet he was one

> Cætera qui vitæ servaret munia recto
> More; bonus sane vicinus, amabilis hospes,
> Comis in uxorem, posset qui ignoscere servis,
> Et signo læso non insanire lagenæ;
> Posset qui rupem et puteum vitare patentem:

which lines Pope has thus imitated;

> In all but this, a man of sober life,
> Fond of his friend, and civil to his wife;
> Not quite a madman though a pasty fell,
> And much too wise to walk into a well.

Clear, however, as this case of madness is, who will draw the line between it, and that hypochondriacism which makes a man fancy that his nose is too big to pass through a door, or his legs too slender to bear his weight? Physicians call such a mental affection a *hallucination* of the ideas; but it wants nothing except permanence to entitle it to the denomination of real lunacy.

Of conceptions of things widely different from those of the rest of mankind, who are more palpable examples than the tribe of wild theorists and extravagant projectors? These men entertain with full persuasion propositions that to common sense appear manifestly absurd; and are totally blind to objections and difficulties that to every one besides appear insurmountable. The theorist will stake his reputation, and the projector his fortune, upon such conceptions, to the certain detriment

triment of both. Ardent in the pursuit of some great end, they are incapable of any just calculation of means; and this disproportion of means to end is a constant concomitant of the speculations of a mind in which fancy predominates over reason. I was lately told of a remarkable instance of a project originating in the brain of a person labouring under temporary derangement. Being allowed the use of pen and paper, he drew up a scheme, enforced with considerable powers of eloquence, for extinguishing all wars and contentions among mankind. Assuming for his fundamental position, in consequence, I suppose, of reading the late discussions concerning population, that all these disorders arose from the want of land enough to spread upon, he proposed that a machine should be invented (which might easily be done) for stretching out the coasts, so as to occupy the surrounding space of sea, now useless, to the purposes of human subsistence. "Thus," said he, "Ireland (of which he was a native) might be extended indefinitely westward; England, south-west-ward; and so forth." Projects, in a small degree less absurd, have frequently proceeded from persons not in a lunatic house. The late Dr. Darwin has given abundant proof of possessing not only a sound mind, but an uncommon degree of sagacity; but if he had been known only by his schemes of mending the climates of the frigid and torrid zones by towing ice-islands from the pole to the equator, and of regulating the winds by means of chemical mixtures, I fear, he would have been placed

——— fœcunda in gente Menenî.

If we enter the regions of fanaticism and enthusiasm, we find ourselves treading closely indeed upon the borders of madness, and the line that separates them is almost imperceptible. "Procul, procul este profani!" Far off all ye who wish to preserve the profaneness of reason, while inspiration holds her orgies with her frantic votaries! That a distempered imagination is the usual source of supposed supernatural gifts and impressions of every kind, will scarcely be doubted by any but those who partake of the same affection. It is no objection to this opinion, that such pretensions are often found in alliance with craft and knavery, for it is one of the attributes of madness to display great cunning in the execution of the most irrational plans. This species of half-insanity is distinguished by its singularly contagious quality, so that it often spreads from an individual to become the epidemic of a whole community. In this, indeed, consists its danger to the public; for were it only the malady of a few detached individuals, it might be suffered to take its natural course, till it were extinguished for want of fuel. The Adamites of Amsterdam might have been left to the chastisement of colds and rheumatisms, had not they offended against public decency. In any case, the discipline of a mad-house is much preferable to the old method of fire and faggot; and even that is more severe than is commonly requisite in an enlightened age and country. For my part, I never could discover why poor Brothers was shut up in a cell, while some

other "dreamers of dreams" were suffered to go at large, unless there were grounds to apprehend the unpeopling of Duke's Place by an expedition to the Holy Land.

Nearly a-kin to the exaltation of mind occasioned by enthusiasm, is the case of violent and uncontrollable passions, which frequently bring a man into a state scarcely distinguishable from madness. A writer, indeed, has happily said of an habitually passionate man, that "he is a madman with lucid intervals." I have known instances of insanity, in which the only symptoms were excessive irritability of temper, joined with an extraordinary proneness to suspicion, while the powers of the intellect remained uncommonly vigorous and acute. How nearly have some very eminent men of admired talents approached to this condition! Without meaning any disrespect to the memory of Mr. Burke, I may instance his dagger-scene in the house of commons, and the perpetual exasperation under which he laboured near the close of life, while the savage scenes of the French Revolution were transacting, as proofs of a temporary privation of the power of self-government. It gives, indeed, a very depreciating idea of human reason, to be told, as they who frequent promiscuous company often are, that there are certain topics which must not be started in the presence of certain persons, lest they should break out into displays of unseemly violence. What is this caution but an avowal that we habitually live among persons who are not masters of themselves, and are fitter for a mad-house than for sober and rational society?

As the extreme of high and fiery spirits treads on the borders of one species of insanity, so the gloom and despondency of low spirits is equally on the verge of another. Melancholy madness, indeed, will scarcely admit of any other characteristic than that of the mind dwelling so intensely upon some one distressful idea as to unfit the patient for the ordinary functions and enjoyments of life; and surely the same may be said of a high degree of what has been called spleen or low spirits. The identity of these affections ought, at least, to be maintained by the coroner's juries, who generally admit instances of unusual depression to be sufficient proofs of mental derangement to justify a verdict of insanity in cases of suicide. The horrible idea of eternal reprobation, which haunts the imagination of so many converts to a gloomy system of religion, seems indeed, in a susceptible mind, scarcely compatible with the preservation of reason; and it is no wonder that the strongest understandings sink under it.

Another aberration from the common judgment and practice of mankind consists of oddities and singularities in manners and habits of life. Of these some are so extravagant that they may justly be thought to denote a perversion of the rational faculty, whilst others are often found to subsist with an extraordinary degree of good sense. Indeed, the same enlargement of mind and freedom of prejudice which lead a person to think for himself in important matters, will frequently induce him to act in trifles in a way which seems to himself more reasonable than the customary mode, regardless of the hazard of being wondered at, or ridiculed. Aversion to restraint, and contempt of

common forms, are also frequent attendants upon superior talents. From these causes the number of odd characters is very considerable; and it would be a sweeping clause indeed that should establish as a proof of lunacy every harmless whimsicality by which a man may be distinguished from his neighbours. When a late nobleman, who had more law, learning, and argument in his head than most of his order, was represented as incapable of making a will, because he used to wrap his head in his housekeeper's cloak, and occasionally supped on a roasted shoulder of mutton, the imputation was justly scouted; "for who knows (said the chancellor) how far such a rule of inference might reach?" Not but that peculiarities of conduct, though trifling in themselves, may excite a suspicion of some latent irregularity in the human machine, which may hereafter display itself in a more serious deviation. Either Addison or Steele in a paper on this subject mentions a gentleman of great respectability who rendered himself particular only by wearing a short sword when long ones were fashionable. "I watched him narrowly (says the writer) for a course of years, continually expecting that he would break out into some extravagance, when at length, to the surprize of every body but myself, he married his maid."

This story may possibly be a fiction; but in the chronicle of an Annual Register I met with a case of suicide preceded by symptoms of melancholic derangement, in a gentleman who frequented the higher circles, and who had long been noted for the pecularity of wearing a hat of the same shape for twenty years, notwithstanding all the intermediate changes of fashion.

Nothing is more common in promiscuous society than to meet with persons who have got what is called *a twist*, that is, some wrongheadedness, or eccentricity of practice or sentiment which marks them out from the ordinary race of mortals. This turn not unfrequently is detrimental to a man's affairs, and exposes him to the censure or ridicule of the world, but within a certain limit it is tolerated, and accounted no subject for legal interference.

Such a one may be troublesome to his friends, ruinous to his family, and vexatious to himself, but as he does not injure the peace of society, he is suffered to take his course. And after all this discussion, I can come to no other conclusion, than that insanity is such a deviation from common sense, as by the general consent of mankind is thought a sufficient cause for restriction from the usual offices and privileges of men in the social state. It is not, therefore, for the philosopher but for the magistrate, to determine upon it; for though it eludes the definition of the former, it is usually obvious enough to the notice of the latter.

Yours, &c.

SCRUT.

P. S. I have said nothing of medical diagnostics of in believe none properly corporeal are pretended to exist, an

rangment, equally obvious to the common observer, is always deemed necessary to identify it. It is true, there are bodily symptoms which denote the approach of a fit of periodical madness; and there are others which distinguish settled insanity from temporary delirium.

CLASSICAL DISQUISITIONS.

Sketch of the literary History of Greece, being an introduction to an account of its principal Writers.

ANCIENT Greece, a country more interesting perhaps than any other, as the nursery of arts and science, and once the chosen seat of liberty and public virtue, occupies on the surface of the earth a space but little proportioned to its historical celebrity. The greater part of the country now denominated Turkey in Europe, was almost unknown to the Greeks, and was justly classed among the barbarous tracts of the earth. Beyond Mount Hœmus, their acquaintance with the extensive regions watered by the tributary streams which fall from the south to the Danube, was little superior to our present knowledge of the uncivilized parts of America: and the geography of these countries appears to have remained very obscure till they were opened by the Roman arms, the great instruments for the diffusion of civilization in the ancient world. Even Macedonia and Thrace, though situated to the south of that great chain, were not, till after a long period, admitted to the honour of the Grecian name, and a participation in Grecian civilization. In a strict sense, Thessaly and Epirus were the most northern provinces of Greece. To these succeeded, Acarnania, Aetolia, Phocis, Bœotia, Attica and Megaris. Peloponnesus was divided into six states, Achaia, Argolis, Laconia, Messenia, Elis, spreading round the coast, and Arcadia, an inland district, occupying the centre. Thus the whole of this renowned country, including the Peloponnesus, contains, according to the observation of a celebrated geographer, but little more space, than is occupied by the kingdom of Naples on the continent of Italy, together with the adjoining island of Sicily.

This limitation of territory was however in some degree recompensed by an ample share in the allotment of the gifts of nature. Greece is situated in a climate at once favourable to the full developement and active exertion of the human powers, and adapted for many of the richest and most useful productions of the earth. It possesses a large extent of sea-coast, indented with numerous bays and gulphs, and encompassed by many beautiful and fertile islands. The various mountainous chains by which it is intersected, diversify and adorn the face of the country, but at the same time render a considerable proportion of it unfit for the purposes of cultivation.

The splendour of its history and literature, the majesty of its language,

guage, and the number and grandeur of its works of art, have ensured to this country, and the people by whom it was inhabited, an eminence in the theatre of history, from which it is not likely that they will ever be displaced. If we make due allowance for the remoteness of the transactions of which it treats, and the little apparent connexion which they consequently possess with the manners, institutions, and political events and interests of the present age, the Grecian history presents to us one of the most interesting spectacles which have occurred in human affairs. A country whose extent is not calculated to confer on it more than the rank of a province in many ancient and modern kingdoms, and again subdivided into a number of petty and independent states, has transcended in fame and surpassed in important influence on human affairs, empires which have included within their boundaries, tracts almost commensurate with the great divisions of the globe.

The military achievements of this people are calculated powerfully to strike the imagination. The combats of Marathon and Thermopylæ, of Salamis and Platæa, affect us with an impression little inferior to that which results from the perusal of the most splendid and important of our national exploits. The contests of Athens and Sparta seem to vie with the rivalship of Rome and Carthage, or of France and Britain. The conquests of Alexander partake of the wonder of romance; they opened distant regions to mutual communication, and laid the foundation of one of the great empires of the earth.

But the records of military glory are more fitted to interest the imagination with a transient and unprofitable pleasure, than to produce a permanent and useful influence on the mind. Even the philosophic student of human affairs however, can find few topics of investigation more important than those which are furnished by the history of the Grecian states. In these countries some of the noblest experiments on the faculties of the human mind which have taken place, were first made. In the wide plains of Asia, while a rich soil and genial climate have long nourished an exuberant population, and ancient civilization, commencing beyond the period of historical record, has brought many of the useful arts to a state of considerable improvement, the chilling influence of despotism appears in almost every period to have debased the mind, and to have locked up its intellectual and moral energies in hopeless inactivity. Centuries of history as they pass present nothing but one dead scene of unvarying mediocrity. In Athens, freedom and civilization seem to have been, for the first time, conjoined, and under this friendly influence, the human faculties were first expanded to their proper dimensions. The rapid progress of arts, science, and elegant literature, from the age of Pisistratus to that of Alexander, is unequalled by any other period in history. Even Sparta, though it cherished a rude insensibility to the charms of literature and the pursuits of philosophy, yet excites a portion of our admiration, by its stern virtue, the durability of its institutions, and the subserviency of private to public feelings; and presents an interesting example of the empi

cumstances and education over the human mind, from which the philosopher will not fail to make important deductions.

It is by literary history that Greece possesses its most important connexion with the manners and sentiments of the present age: most of what is elegant in art, or dignified and refined in sentiment, and much of what is grand and enterprising in philosophy, has descended to us from that nation, or taken rise from its example. Greece does not indeed appear to have been the parent country of any of those arts which are essential to human accommodation; even letters and the elements of learning, she received from Egypt and the East; yet it is here that we first discern the peculiar pictures of European civilization and literature, that equality of social intercourse which is requisite to freedom of mind, philosophy without mysticism, poetry exempt from obscurity and tumour, oratory, simple, dignified, and argumentative, a spirit of bold and well combined investigation, "the temperate dignity of style, the graceful proportions of art, the forms of visible and intellectual beauty, the just delineation of character and passion, the rhetoric of narrative and argument, the regular fabric of epic and dramatic poetry." (Gibbon, x. 51.)

I. The *language* of Greece is confessedly the most polished, exquisite, and powerful of all the modes of speech known to the western nations, and probably no language that ever existed, can be placed in competition with it. It unites, in a degree far surpassing other tongues, all the valuable properties of speech, harmony of sounds, copiousness, facility of formation, derivation and composition, and a happy flexibility, equally adapted to the boldest flights of oratory and poetry; the graces of narrative and conversation; or the didactic precision of argument—"a musical and prolific language," as it is expressed by the historian, "that gives a soul to the objects of sense, and a body to the abstractions of philosophy."

The history of the origin and progress of this language, like that of other ancient tongues, is obscure. We are told by historians, of a wandering race, called Pelasgians, who seem to have been scattered, at a remote period, over a considerable part of the south of Europe: but all traces of their language have now disappeared.

The primitive inhabitants of Greece are distinguished by Herodotus in a curious passage, part of which it may not be improper to transcribe, into Pelasgians and Hellenes. "Crœsus," says that historian, "upon enquiry found that the Lacedæmonians and Athenians were the principal nations of Greece, the former of Dorian, the latter of Ionian extraction. These nations had long been thus distinguished, the one being a Pelasgic, the other an Hellenic tribe." The former (that is, the Pelasgians of Attica, though the testimony of Herodotus with respect to the Pelasgic origin of the Athenians stands alone, and his learned French translator ventures on this occasion to contradict him)—"The former have never yet left their country, the latter have been distinguished by their emigrations."——"What language was employed by the Pelasgians, it is not in my power to say with certainty. If I may deduce a conjecture from that of the Pelasgians who still subsist,

and

and inhabit the city Creston beyond the Tyrrhenians, ———or from the Pelasgians, who inhabit Placie and Scylace on the Hellespont, ———they used a barbarous mode of speech. And if such was the language of the whole Pelasgian nation, the people of Attica, descended from them, must have abandoned their native tongue, when they were associated with the Hellenes:——"The Hellenes, in my opinion, from the time when they became a people, have used the same language which they now speak."

From many of its roots, the Greek appears in its origin to have been, to a considerable extent, cognate with the Teutonic dialects. Many philologists have supposed it to be derived from that extensive speech, employed in the south-east parts of Asia, from Syria to the remotest extremity of Arabia, which certainly possesses better claims than any other to be the universal parent language, if such an hypothesis is necessary. There are also undeniable specimens of coincidence between this and the Greek, but scarcely sufficient to be considered as affecting the whole body of that language. On the other hand, the Greek is a dialect of so consistent and homogeneous a structure, and so much formed from within itself, that the celebrated Hemsterhusius, the extent and profundity of whose acquaintance with this language have been surpassed by none, and approached by few, and who was the author of an ingenious theory concerning its structure, regarded it as a primitive mode of speech, unindebted for the principal part of its materials to any other tongue.

Passing however from these remote ages, enveloped in mists of antiquity, which we have no means of dispelling, we have in subsequent periods, a clear distinction of the Greek language into dialects. Of these the Ionic and Doric, corresponding with the great divisions of the nation, may be considered as including the rest, the Aeolic being cognate with the Doric, and the Attic descended from the Ionic. To these were subordinate, many local varieties, as the Laconian, Cretan, Rhodian, &c.

The characteristics of the Ionic dialect, like those of the nation, are softness and elegance. It employs an abundance of vowels, and often resolves useless diphthongs into their constituent sounds.

The Ionic language, as the people by whom it was employed approached nearest to the focus of early civilization, appears to have been first cultivated for the purposes of literature. The Ionians are supposed to have passed from Greece to the opposite shores of the Ægæan Gulph; about 1076 years before the Christian æra, this emigration forming one of the most remarkable epochs in the early Greek chronology. It is in Asia that we distinguish the first dawn of Grecian literature. Here, at a period removed beyond the records of accurate history, were composed those wonderful songs, celebrating the events of the Trojan war, and the fortunes of its principal heroes, which have constituted, from that early age, the pride and delight of Greece; which became at a later period, the admiration of [illegible] and its wide empire; which the efforts of succeeding poets have surpassed, and to which the impartiality of modern criticism

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awarded an applause, more valuable as more enlightened, and divested of national prepossessions. Nor did the long succession of Ionic poets fail during any period of the classic ages of Greece, so that their dialect became as much consecrated to the uses of epic and didactic poetry, as the Attic to that of the drama, or the Doric, to the lyric chorus.

The Aeolians, the northern neighbours of the Ionians, on the shores of Asia Minor, were originally inhabitants of Thessaly. This country appears to have been the primitive seat of early Greek fable, or at least to have furnished its principal scenes and subjects, as will appear from a classification of the ancient mythi. The emigration of the Aeolians is said to have preceded that of the Ionians, and to have proceeded immediately from Peloponnesus. Their language differed widely, and partook much of the structure of the Doric, though it is frequently considered as a distant dialect.

The Doric dialect is strongly contrasted with the Ionic. It is distinguished by the predominance of strong and full sounds, and presents to the imagination some analogy to the severer character by which the Doric tribes were discriminated from the Ionic. Grandeur and simplicity are its peculiar characteristics. The Doric dialect appears to have been principally indebted for its cultivation to the philosophers of the south of Italy. A tract of country, from the frequency of its Greek Colonies, termed Magna Græcia, and to the poets of Sicily. Many of the lyric poets having employed this language, it was in imitation of them adopted in the chorus of the Attic tragedies. It has also communicated an exquisite charm to the pastoral poetry of Theocritus, which has not been attained by the bucolic writers of any other age or country. We are taught by the ancient grammarians to distinguish two periods of the Doric dialect, the ancient, comparatively harsh and rude; the second, more polished and refined.

The Athenians were an Ionian tribe. The identity of the ancient Attic and Ionic is testified by historians, and supported by the probability of the fact. The few specimens of very early Attic which are preserved, have much of an Ionic cast. But in process of time, they diverged widely from each other. Our earliest considerable specimens of the proper Attic dialect are the writings of Aeschylus. This dialect contains the most valuable part of the Grecian literature, in the departments of dramatic poetry, philosophy, history and oratory. It passed through several changes, the language in the time of Solon being considerably different from that of Thucydides and Plato, and this varying from the style of Lysias and Demosthenes.

At length a common dialect was formed, more allied to the Attic than to the rest, and was considered as the standard Greek. It appears to have come into use about the age of Polybius.

II. The noble invention of letters is a discovery involved in the utmost obscurity. The country where it originated is uncertain; the steps by which it was brought to perfection totally unknown. Such is the ingenuity apparent in this invention, that some philosophers and theologians,

theologians, probably without just reason, have considered it as surpassing the attainment of the human faculties, and from its evident Eastern origin, have concluded that it was a subject of divine revelation to the Israelites. The common account purports that Cadmus, son of Agenor king of Phœnicia, arriving in quest of his sister Europa, in the country afterwards called Bæotia, there formed a settlement, and introduced the art of alphabetical writing into Greece. It is observable that the name Cadmus implies an inhabitant of the East. But besides that this event is referred to the age of mythology, and is therefore in all its parts of very dubious credit, it is highly improbable that the introduction of letters into Greece is of such high antiquity, and indeed doubtful whether their invention in any part of the world can be referred to so remote a period, as to precede the Exodus. This much is certain, that the letters in use among the Greeks, in common with those employed in almost every part of the world, have been derived from some common source in the East, as appears both by their figure, and the names by which they are distinguished.

The early alphabet of the Greeks contained, with the exception of the Digamma, only eighteen letters; the aspirated and double consonants, together with the characters denoting the long vowels, not being then adopted. The additional characters are said to have been introduced by Simonides and Epicharmus. The Ionic letters, as they were termed, were not incorporated with the Athenian alphabet till the Archonship of Euclides, that is, Ol. lxxxviii, 2, or before the Christian Æra 427, as we are informed by several ancient authors, and especially by a curious scholium on the Phœnissæ of Euripides, in which a various reading is proposed, founded on the difference between the ancient and modern alphabets.

As the alphabet of Greece gradually received these accessions, so it lost one letter which appears to have been originally common to all the dialects. This is the Digamma, which probably from the circumstance of having been longer retained in use by the Aeolians than by the other tribes, has received the name of Aeolic. But the poems of Homer, as was first indicated by the sagacity of Bentley, sufficiently shew that it was anciently employed also by the Ionians. It seems in fact to have been originally nothing more than the Vau of the Orientals, and like that letter to have occupied the sixth place in the alphabet. Its power seems to have been that of the modern W. The βαυ επισημον is its legitimate descendant, a character, which, though excluded from the alphabet, retains the numerical power of six. The figure of this sign is not very different from that of the Digamma, under which form also the oriental Vau is very nearly represented on some ancient coins of Palestine.

During a long period after the invention of alphabetical writing, its use appears to have been greatly restricted by the want of substances adapted to the ready reception of characters. Stones, plates of metal, and tablets of wood, were first employed. But these substances could scarcely be used except for short inscriptions, or public treaties

treaties and decrees. Skins were employed by the Ionians, as we are told by Herodotus (v. 58) but at what period, and in what manner they were prepared, we are not informed. The inner barks of some trees were likewise applied to this purpose. Paper, fabricated from the papyrus, was invented in Egypt. When Ptolemy, jealous of the rivalship of the kings of Pergamus in the magnificent institution of a public library, forbade the exportation of the Egyptian papyrus, the use of parchment is said to have been introduced at that city. If we pay attention to the progress of this art, and the preparation of the various substances employed in its service, we can scarcely suppose that its use was very common, or that it rendered any extensive aid to literature, long before the time of Pisistratus.

The limited use which was made of writing in the early periods of Greek history, appears from the existence and importance of an order of men somewhat resembling the bards and minstrels of other ages and countries, under the name of Rhapsodists, whose employment it was to recite either their own productions, or the popular compositions of their age. Of this art we have an early instance in the Demodocus of the Odyssey, who is introduced as singing in a festive assembly of the Phæacians, the fables of heathen mythology, and the exploits of the heroes at the Trojan war. The profession of the Rhapsodists was long held in esteem, nor was it totally extinct even at a period subsequent to the foundation of Alexandria, at the theatre of which city, Hegesias is said to have recited the works of Herodotus, and Hermophantus those of Homer. Their art fell into contempt, when it degenerated into a mercenary performance, professed by ignorant and arrogant men, who scarcely understood the works which they recited, and more especially when the necessity of it was superseded by the more frequent and ready use of alphabetic writing.

III. The preliminary arts, and the cultivation of life and society, having made the requisite progress, learning and science advanced in Greece with rapid steps. If we take a view of the literature of Egypt and the Oriental nations previous to that of Greece, so far as we can judge from the slight memorials of it which now remain, or from modern productions of the East, it appears indeed to have been impressed with a sort of barbaric grandeur, somewhat resembling that of their efforts in architecture, but to have been greatly deficient in the qualities of grace, order, and harmony and connection of parts. The science of morals seems to have been confined to short disjoined apophthegms; that of physics to have been clouded by allegory and mythology; oratory to have scarcely existed in a higher state than that in which it is now employed by the uncivilized tribes of America; poetry to have been often majestic and sublime, but often turgid, obscure, and irregular. From this indigested chaos gradually arose the beautiful and regular fabric of Grecian science and learning, and though many of the parts were not brought to perfection, yet the foundation was firmly laid, the plan was justly traced, and modern genius and judgment, however admirable, have done little more than to contribute to the completion of the scheme.

Poetry was, during a long period, the only species of composition employed by the Greeks. Though apparently of more artificial structure, it is uniformly found to precede the existence of cultivated prose. Its figurative language and daring conceptions are suited to the natural enthusiasm of the mind in the early stages of civilization, before it is disciplined to order by the regular occupations of artificial society. Its numbers also, besides the pleasures which they furnish to the ear, lend an important aid to the memory, at a period when the transmission of wisdom is chiefly oral, and the mind has no other resource than its own powers of retention, for the preservation of the knowledge which it has once acquired.

The poetry of Greece must have acquired a high degree of cultivation at a very remote period. It cannot be supposed that the polished poems of Homer, complex yet regular in the structure of their language, rich in their stores of expression, and governed by fixed and exact laws of versification, were the earliest efforts of the muse. Yet the greater part of these poems cannot be referred to a later date than the tenth century before the Christian era, though the state in which we have received them without doubt differs greatly from that in which they originally appeared. The controversy, however, which has arisen on the subject, forbids us to refer with confidence the regular structure of epic poetry to that distant age.

It is probable that narrative poetry afterwards flourished in uninterrupted succession. From the time of Homer till the establishment of the Olympiads we have but little knowledge of general history, and still less of the state of learning among the Greeks. At this period, both a clearer and more steady light begins to be thrown upon history, and the efforts of genius become more frequent and successful. It was then that the cyclic poets chiefly flourished. Prior to Solon and the Pisistratidæ, are enumerated the names of many poets who acquired reputation principally in Asia Minor and the adjacent islands. The subjects treated by the cyclic writers, were the *circle* of mythology, and the events of the Trojan war, related in the order in which they occurred. Arctinus the Milesian was the author of a poem entitled the Aethiopis, celebrated the exploits of Memnon, the son of Aurora. Lesches the Lesbian wrote a piece, of which frequent mention is made, which passed under the name of the lesser Iliad, and seems to have nearly coincided in its subject with a work still remaining, the Paralipomene of Quintus Calaber, who was probably much indebted to the cyclic poems extant in his time. Pisander, who wrote on the exploits of Hercules, flourished about the same time, and possessed an eminent place among the authors of the epic cycle.

Lyric poetry is the next branch of the art whose origin we are able to trace. Contemporary with the cyclic writers, were the great lyric poets of Asia, Terpander, Alcman, Alcæus, Sappho. In the age of Solon, we meet with the names of Ibycus, Simonides and Anacreon. Stesichorus flourished at the same time in Sicily. In a more advanced period, occur Pindar, Bacchylides, and Corinna. The lyric poetry

etry of the Greeks was divided into several branches, distinguished by their different styles and subjects, among which may be specified the Dithyrambus, a poem sacred to Bacchus, and admitting, and indeed requiring, the boldest flights of enthusiasm in sentiment and language. The xix ode of the second book, and the xxv of the third book of Horace ("qui de Græcis pendet et totus est in illis") are probably imitations of some ancient poems of this kind. A few fragments of the Dithyrambi of Pindar are still remaining, and the names of several authors of this species of composition are extant.

Didactic poetry commences in some form with Hesiod, who sings the labours of agriculture, and the rules of domestic prudence intermixed with allegory and mythology. Theognis and Phocylides committed to verse the maxims of moral wisdom, though the poem under the name of the latter is probably spurious, and that of the former much interpolated. Xenophanes, Parmenides, and Empedocles wrote philosophical poems; but it is probable that didactic poetry did not attain its appropriate style and ornaments, till it was employed by the writers of the Alexandrian school.

Archilocus is the first certain author of satyrical poetry, though very different in its nature and origin from the satire of the Romans, which they claim as their native production. Archilochus was ranked with the most celebrated poets of Greece. He flourished about the xxiii. Olympiad. The Silli of Timon the Phliasian, of which some fragments remain, were also satyrical poems. The Ibis of Callimachus was a severe personal invective against a rival, and is probably closely imitated in many passages of the Ibis of Ovid.

In the elegy occur the early names of Tyrtæus and Callinus. The ancient and later Greek elegy differed widely in their subjects. The former was of a grave and severe cast. Its chosen themes were patriotism and public virtue; it reprobated sloth and cowardice, and held them forth to scorn and detestation; it sang the praises of military valour when exercised in a just cause, and decorated the tombs of the brave; who fell in defence of their country. It was afterwards devoted as by Mimnermus to love and jollity,

> —Mimnermus uti censet, sine amore jocisque
> Nil est jucundum.

The passage to which Horace here refers is still extant. Most of the Greek elegiac compositions have now perished. It is probable from his style and mythology that Propertius was a close imitator of them.

(To be continued.)

Dissertation on the Elysian Fields of Antiquity.

BY WILLIAM FALCONER, M. D. OF BATH.

Ει δε ὁτων παλαιων τε ποιητων και φιλοσοφων λογος εστιν αληθης, ωσπερ εικος εχειν ουτω, και τοις ευσεβεσι των μεταλλαξαντων εστι τις τιμη και προεδρια (καθαπερ λεγεται) και χωρος τις αποτεταγμενος, εν ω διατριβουσιν αι τουτων ψυχαι, καλας ελπιδας εχειν.

Plutarch. Consol. ad Apollonium.

"Hesperian fables true." *Milton.*

THE opinion that the souls or spirits of men, who had led a virtuous life here on earth, should, after their decease, be translated into a region of happiness, has been nearly universal among every people, and throughout all ages.

Both civilized and rude nations have concurred in these sentiments, which argues strongly, were there no other reasons, that they have a foundation in nature and in truth.

I do not however mean to enter into any discussion of this kind, but merely to examine some of the opinions of antiquity respecting these rewards of virtue. But previously to entering on the description of these seats of happiness, it may be proper to introduce somewhat respecting the notions of the ancient writers, concerning those beings which were intended to inhabit, or possess them.

We learn from Plotinus, that it was the Pythagoric doctrine "that the soul, although it shall quit the present or mortal body, shall never be totally disunited from all body whatsoever."

"Where our body is," says the same writer, "there is our soul said to be also."

"It may be objected that this cannot be, when there is no longer any body left: we answer that if the Idol (Ειδωλον) of the soul, be not quite separated from it, why should not the soul itself be said to be there also where its Idol is."

Here, by the Idol of the Soul, "Dr. Cudworth remarks, Plotinus seems to mean, an aërial or spiritual body, quickened and vitalized, adhering to it after death." To this Porphyry, who was, as Dr. Cudworth observes, a follower of Plotinus, adds, that "the Soul is never divested quite of all body, but hath always some body or other joined with it, suitable and agreeable to its own present disposition, either a purer, or an impurer one."

Philoponus, another Philosopher of the same sect, adds, the rational Soul, as to its own energy, is separable from all

[redacted]

but that the irrational part or life thereof, is separable only from this present or gross body, but not from all body whatever; but hath after death an aërial or spiritual body accompanying it, in which it acteth." One of the purposes of this Ειδωλον, or attenuated, but still material, vehicle, thus united with the Soul, is said to be, in order to render the Soul capable of being punished, in order for its purification and amendment. For the Soul, being in itself incorporeal, was held by the philosophers* to be incapable of suffering, unless when united to body, which being liable to be affected by heat, cold, and external objects, may make the Soul sensible of pain by sympathy, in the same manner as we experience in the present life. This aërial vehicle, or Indumentum of the Pythagoreans, corresponds nearly with the Ειδωλον† of the poet, which was not entirely divested of materiality, but still so much so, as to be an object of sight only, not of touch or corporeal feeling, and like what Lucretius relates of the nature of the Gods, which

——— manuum tactum suffugitque ictum. *Lucret.* v. *l.* 151.

Ulysses describes the shade or Ειδωλον of his mother Anticlea in the same manner.

> Thrice‡ in my arms I strove her shade to bind,
> Thrice thro' my arms she slipt like empty wind,
> Or dreams, the vain illusions of the mind. *Pope.*

Æneas gives the same account of his father's shade which he met with in Elysium.

> Thrice round his neck his eager arms he threw,
> Thrice from his empty arms the phantom flew,
> Swift as the wind with momentary flight,
> Swift as a fleeting vision of the night.
> *Pitt's Virgil, b.* vi. *l.* 373, &c.

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* See Cudworth's Intellectual System, book i. ch. v. p. 786.

† the Ειδωλον was thought to be immortal as well as the Ψυχη, Ολβια δ' επανθει αισα λυσιπονων τελευταις, και σωμα μεν παντων επεται θανατω περισθενει ζων δε λειπεται αιωνος· ειδωλον γαρ μονον εςι εκ θεων. *Fragm. Pindari, citat. in Plutarchi Cons. ad Apollonium.*

‡ Τρις μεν εφωρμηθεν ελεειν τε με θυμος ανωγε
Τρις δε μοι εκ χειρων σκιη εικελον η και ονειρω
Επτατ'——l. xi. 205. Οδυσσ: &c.

Lucian describes the inhabitants of the Elysian Fields in the same manner: "These," says he, "have no bodies, or flesh, and their substance is no object of the sense of touch or feeling. They exhibit a form and an appearance only. Notwithstanding their incorporeal nature, they stand still, move, understand, and emit sounds of human voice. It should seem that the soul itself wandered about divested of every thing but the appearance of body. Were you not to attempt to touch them, you would not believe that what you saw was no subject of touch." *Lucian, Ver. hist. l.* ii. 395. *edit. Bourdelot.* 1615.

Ter conatus ibi collo dare brachia circum,
Ter frusta comprensa, manus effugit imago;
Par levibus ventis, volucrique simillima somno: *Virgil.*

Silius Italicus has borrowed the description and nearly the words of Virgil on a similar occasion,

His alacer collo, amplexa materna petebat,
Umbraque ter frustra per inane petita, fefellit.
Sil. Ital. Bell. Pun. xiii. 648.

The ghosts of departed persons which were supposed to appear in the present world, were believed to be the Εἴδωλα, or attenuated vehicles (though not absolutely, the immaterial coverings) of the ψυχη or immaterial Soul. Thus the ghost of Darius which appears in the Persæ of Æchylus is called the Εἴδωλον Δαρείου, and that of Polydorus in the Hecuba of Euripides is called the Εἴδωλον Πολυδώρου.

In compliance perhaps with these opinions, our Saviour Jesus Christ, in order to prove to his disciples the resurrection of his body, and that it was not his ghost or spirit, that appeared unto them; directs them, to "Touch and handle him," for says he, "a spirit, hath not flesh and bones as ye see me have." Agreeably to which argument of our Saviour Christ, is, as Dr. Cudworth† observes, that of Apollonius Tyanæus mentioned in Philostratus, "Touch‡ me and handle me, and if you find me to avoid the touch, then you may conclude me to be a spirit or ghost, (that is, a soul departed) but, if I firmly resist the same, then believe me really to live, and not to have yet cast off the body."

These Εἴδωλα preserved not only the general resemblance of the bodies of the persons to whom they belonged, but even carried with them the marks of the wounds and maims which the respective bodies had undergone; and not of those wounds only which were mortal, but such also as had been inflicted at former periods.

Atque hic Priamiden laniatum corpore toto
Deiphobum vidit, lacerum crudeliter ora,
Ora manusque ambas, populataque tempora raptis
Auribus, et truncas inhonesto vulnere nares.
Æneid. vi. 494.

Here Priam's Son, Deiphobus, he found,
The mangled youth was one continued wound,
For now his face, his beauteous face, appears
Gash'd and dishonoured with a thousand scars,
His hands, ears, nostrils, hideous to survey,
The stern insulting foes had lopp'd away. *Pitt's Translation.*

Mr.

* Luc. xxiv. 39.
† Cudworth Intell. System, p. 804.
‡ Philostr. Vit. Apoll. lib.

Mr. Warton observes in a note on his passage, "That the mangled phantom above described is drawn according to the Philosophy of Plato, who teaches in his Gorgias, that the dead not only retain all the passions of the soul, but all the marks and blemishes of the body."

In like manner the image, or ghost, of Hector, that appeared to Æneas on the fatal night of the destruction of Troy, is painted with all the wounds Hector received in defence of his country, and with all the marks of insult, which were offered to his body after his death.

Tempus erat quo prima quies mortalibus ægris
Incipit, et dono Divum gratissima serpit:
In somnis ecce ante oculos, mœstissimus Hector
Visus adesse mihi, largosque effundere fletus;
Raptatus bigis ut quondam, aterque cruento
Pulvere, perque pedes trajectus lora tumentes.
Hei mihi qualis erat, quantum mutatus ab illo
Hectore, qui redit exuvias indutus Achillis:
Vel Danaum Phrygios jaculatus puppibus ignes.
Squalentem barbam, et concretos sanguine crines,
Vulneraque illa gerens, quæ circum plurima muros
Accepit patrios. *L.* ii. l. 270.

'Twas now the time when first kind Heaven bestows
On wretched man the blessings of repose,
When in my slumbers Hector seem'd to rise,
A mournful vision to my closing eyes;
Such he appear'd, as when Achilles' car
And fiery coursers whirl'd him thro' the war,
Drawn thro' his swelling feet the thongs I view'd,
His beauteous body black with dust and blood.
Ye Gods! how chang'd from Hector, who with joy,
Return'd in proud Achilles' spoils to Troy;
Now gash'd with wounds that for his Troy he bore,
His beard and locks stood stiffen'd with his gore."
Pitt's Translation.

In Homer the shade or image of Patroclus not only exhibits his figure, eyes, and visage, but the cloaths also which he had been accustomed to wear.

When lo! * the Shade, before his closing eyes,
Of sad Patroclus rose, or seem'd to rise,
In the same robe he living wore, he came,
In stature, Voice, and pleasing Look the same.
Pope's Homer, b. xxiii. *l.* 78.

Madame Dacier has given a good explanation of this passage. "The Εἴδωλον or Image in which the mind was lodged, was supposed to resemble the body exactly in shape, magnitude, and features; for this, being in the body, as a statue in its mold, so soon as it goes forth,

* Ηλθε δ' επι ψυχη Πατροκλοιο δαιλοιο
Παντ' αυτω μεγεθος τε και ομματα καλ' εικυια
Και φωνην και τοια περι χροι εἱματα εστο. *Iliad.* xxiii. 65, &c.

forth, is properly the image of that body in which it was inclosed; this it was that appeared to Achilles, with the full resemblance of his friend Patroclus."*

But the Εἴδωλον retained not the form only, but the passions and desires also, which had belonged to the living body.

"The corporeal part," says† Socrates in the Gorgias of Plato, "retains not only its general nature, but its affections and desires also in a conspicuous degree. Thus if the body had been, during life, naturally large and bulky, or had become so by a course of diet, it would continue to preserve the same appearance after death. Had a man been remarkably attentive during life to preserve the beauty of his hair, he would appear after death with graceful locks. Had he suffered the impression of stripes, bruises, or wounds, he would appear with the marks or scars of these after death. Had his limbs been broken or dislocated, these defects, would be visible in his image; and indeed whatever might be the state or condition of the living body, such was the appearance of the image after death. The same disposition, adds he, seems to take place with respect to the mental faculties, since all the‡ natural desires, all the affections, are equally conspicuous in the image after death, as they had been in the body during life."

That these opinions coincide with those of Homer, appears from the discourse and employment of the heroes in the eleventh and twenty-fourth Books of the Odyssey.

Thus the shade of Agamemnon sheds a profusion of tears at the sight of his ancient friend Ulysses, and attempts though in vain, to rush|| into his embraces, and likewise expresses his indignation at the treachery with which his own murder was perpetrated. Both Agamemnon and Achilles make the most anxious enquiries after their sons, and Achilles goes away pleased with the account of his son's valour,§ and illustrious actions.

Even the sullen silence and disdain of Ajax, expresses strongly that he retained the same sentiments and character in death, which had distinguished him so remarkably during life.

Orion is represented to have been a great hunter during life, and to have been translated after his death, together with his dog, among the constellations. The dog is still called the Canis Major, and is delineated on the present celestial globes as following Orion. The bright star Sirius is still accounted a part of this constellation, as it was formerly described to be by Homer.

* See the note on this passage in Pope's Translation.

† Platonis Gorgias. p. 524. Vol. i. Ed. Serran.

‡ Plato seems to say in the Phædo, that the Soul carried with it into another world not only those passions and desires which were naturally implanted in it, but these also which were the effects of education and intercourse with society. οὐδὲν γὰρ ἄλλο ἔχουσα εἰς ἅιδου ἡ ψυχὴ ἔρχεται πλὴν τῆς παιδιᾶς τε καὶ τροφῆς. *Platon. Phædo, p. 107. Ed. Serrani.*

|| Κλαῖε δ' ὀγε λιγέως θαλερὸν κατὰ δακρυον εἶβων
Πέντας εἰς ἐμὲ χεῖρας ἀρέξασθαι μενεαίνων. *Odyss. xi*

§ Γηθόσυνον, ὅ οἱ υἱὸν ἑὸν φάτο ἀρτιβίητον εἶναι. *Odyss. l.*

Not half so dreadful rises to the sight,
Thro' the thick gloom of some tempestuous night,
Orion's dog, the year when autumn weighs,
And o'er the feebler stars exerts its rays!
Terrific glory, for his burning breath
Taints the red air with Fevers, Plagues, and Death.
Iliad, b. xxii. *l.* 73. *Pope's Transl.*

The same Orion is represented as following the same pursuits in hell which had employed him on earth.

There huge Orion of portentous size
Swift thro' the gloom a giant hunter flies.
A ponderous mace of brass with direful sway,
Aloft he whirls, to crush the savage prey,
Stern beasts in trains, that by his truncheon fell,
Now grisly forms shoot o'er the lawns of hell.
Odyssey, b. xi. *l.* 793. *Pope's Transl.*

Virgil expresses himself more pointedly on the same subject in saying,

——— curæ non ipsa immorte relinquunt.

Those soft consuming flames they felt alive,
Pursue the wretches, and in death survive. *Pitt's Translation.*

And after describing the employment of the ancestors of Æneas in Elysium, he adds

——————— quæ gratia currum,
Armorumque fuit vivis; quæ cura nitentes
Pascere equos, eadem sequitur tellure repostos.
Æneid, b. vi. 653.

Those pleasing cares the heroes felt alive,
For chariots, steeds, and arms, in death survive.
Pitt's Translation.

The Εἴδωλον had also a power or capacity of subsisting independently of, and separately from, the ψυχη or immaterial part, and when so separate, retained the same passions and desires which had pleased or interested the body during life.

Thus Ulysses views the image or figure of Hercules in the infernal shades apparently in the same character which he held on earth.

Gloomy as night he stands, in act to throw
The aërial arrow from the twanging bow;
Around his breast a wond'rous zone is roll'd,
Where wood-land monsters grin in fretted gold,
There sullen lions sternly seem to roar,
The bear to growl, to foam the tusky boar;
There war and havock and destruction stood,
And vengeful murder red with human blood.
Thus terribly adorn'd the figures shine,
Inimitably wrought with skill divine.
The mighty ghost advanced with awful look,
And turning his grim visage, sternly spoke,

O exercised in grief, by arts refined,
O taught to bear the wrongs of base mankind,
Such, such was I, still tost from care to care,
While in your world I drew the vital air.
Ev'n I who from the Lord of thunders rose,
Bore toils and dangers, and a weight of woes,
To a base monarch still a slave confined,
The hardest bondage to a generous mind.
Down to these worlds I trod the dismal way,
And dragg'd the three mouth'd dog to upper day.
Ev'n hell I conquer'd, thro' the friendly aid
Of Maia's offspring, and the martial maid.
Thus he, nor deigned for our reply to stay,
But turning stalked with giant strides away.

But notwithstanding this appearance and this speech, both of them suitable to the character which Hercules supported here on earth, the poet is careful to tell us that it was not Hercules himself, but his Εἴδωλον or image only, which Ulysses beheld.

Now I the strength of Hercules behold,
A towering spectre of gigantic mold,
A shadowy form! for high in heaven's abodes
Himself resides, a God among the Gods:
There in the bright assemblies of the skies,
The nectar quaffs, and Hebe crowns his joys.

There is indeed a plausible objection to these opinions, which is, that the shades of the warriors are said still to wear the same garments or armour which they were accustomed to do upon earth, as appears from the poet's saying that the latter were stained with blood. "It is difficult to conceive," says Mr. Pope in his notes on the Odyssey, "how these ghosts, which are only a subtle substance not a gross body, should wear the same armour which the body wore in the other world. How was it conveyed to them in the infernal regions?

"All that occurs to me in answer to this objection is, that the poet describes them suitably to the characters they bore in life; the warriors on earth are warriors in hell; and that he adds these circumstances to denote the manner of their death, which was by battle and by the sword. No doubt but Homer represents a future state according to the notions his age entertained of it, and this sufficiently justifies him as a poet, who is not obliged to write severe truths, but according to fame and common opinions." I cannot here forbear to observe how closely our great poet Shakespeare has followed Homer, Virgil, and probably Euripides in all these respects.

To instance in Hamlet:

Marcellus—Is it not like the king?
Horatio—As thou art to thyself,
Such was the very armour he had on
When he the ambitious Norway combated;
So frowned he once, when, in an angry parle,
He smote the sledded Polack on the ice.

Again in a succeeding scene:

Horatio, addressing Hamlet.

A figure like your father,
Arm'd at all points, exactly cap-a-pee,
Appears before them, and with solemn march,
Goes slow and stately by them.

And in Macbeth, the ghost of Banquo rises with the wounds visible that had occasioned his death, nearly in the same manner as Deiphobus had appeared to Æneas in the infernal shades.

It must be premised that the murderer had just before told Macbeth of Banquo,

——safe in a ditch he bides,
With twenty trenched gashes on his head,
The least a death to nature.

When the ghost rises, Macbeth thus addresses it:

Thou canst not say I did it, never shake
Thy gory locks at me.

(To be continued.)

ACCOUNTS OF, AND EXTRACTS FROM, RARE AND CURIOUS BOOKS.

"*The first Part of the Catalogue of English printed Bookes, which concerneth such matters of Diuinitie as haue bin either written in our owne Tongue, or translated out of anie other language: And haue bin published, to the glory of God, and edification of the Church of Christ in England. Gathered into Alphabet, and such method as it is, by Andrew Maunsell, Bookeseller. Vnumquodque propter quid. London, Printed by John Windet for Andrew Maunsell, dwelling in Lothburie, 1595.*"

Folio, pp. 123. *dedications pp.* 6. *with the device of a pelican and its offspring rising from the flames, round which is,* "*Pro Lege, Rege et Grege. Love kepyth the Lawe, obeyeth the Kynge, and is good to the Commonwelthe.*"

We are unable to open our bibliographical department with greater propriety, than in noticing this catalogue, which is termed by the learned and laborious antiquary Hearne "a very scarce, and yet a very useful book." It will be found the first digested list of publications in the English language, and is curious on many accounts, particularly as it affords the titles of many works, and records the names of various authors long since lost and forgotten.

Of Andrew Maunsell the compiler, nothing more is now known, than that he was a bookseller of ability and eminence in Lothbury: he dedicates his labours to "The qveenes most sacred Maiestie;" to "The Reverend Diuines, and Louers of Diuine Bookes;" and to "The

"The Worshipfull the Master, Wardens, and the Assistants of the Companie of Stationers, and to all other Printers and Booke-sellers in generall." As the last affords some insight into the plan of the publication, and is besides applicable to the compilation of catalogues in general, we shall transcribe a part of it.

"———— seeing (also) many singular Bookes, not only of Diuinitie, but of other excellent Arts; after the first Impression, so spent and gone, that they lie euen as it was buried in some few studies;—I haue thought good in my poor estate to vndertake this most tire-some businesse, hoping the Lord will send a blessing vpon my labours taken in my vocation; Thinking it as necessarie for the Booke-seller (considering the number and nature of them) to haue a Catalogue of our English Bookes; As the Apothecarie his Dispensatorium, or the Schoole-master his Dictionarie."

"By meanes of which my poore trauails, I shall draw to your memories Bookes that you could not remember; and shew to the learned such Bookes as they would not thinke were in our owne tongue; Which I haue not sleighted vp the next way, but haue to my great paines drawn the writers of any special argument together, not following the order of the learned men that haue written Latine Catalogues, Gesner, Simler, and our countriman John Bale. They make their Alphabet by the Christian name, I by the Sirname: They mingle Diuinitie, Law, Phisicke, &c. together, I set Diuinite by itselfe: They set downe Printed and not Printed, I onely Printed.—Concerning the Bookes which are without Author's names called Anonymi, I haue placed them either vpon the Titles they bee entituled by, or else vpon the matter they entreate of, and sometimes vpon both, for the easier finding of them."

"Concerning the bookes that be translated, I haue observed, (if the translator doe set his name) the Author, the Matter, the Translator, the Printer, (or for whome it is Printed) the yeere and the volume: For example, Lambert Danæus, his treatise of Antichrist, translated by John Swan, Printed for John Potter and Thomas Gubbin 1589. in 4. The Author's Sirname which is Danæus; The matter of the Booke which is Antichrist; The translator's Sirname which is Swan; Are or should be in Italica letters, and none other, because they are the Alphabetical names obserued in this Booke: Turne to which of these three names you will, and they will direct you to the Booke."

"————I shall not neede to make the like examples—they are plaine inough by one example.—

A. MAUNSELL."

One Specimen from the list shall conclude this article: p. Chaucer R.

And: Kingsmill. his comfortable treatise for all such as manner of way, either troubled in mind, or afflicted in

an exhortation to suffer afflictions patiently. A conflict had with Sathan. Prin. by the assignment of Christopher Barker 1585. in 8.

His view of man's estate, wherein the great mercie of God in man's iustification is shewed, also is annexed a godly aduise touching marriadge. Printed by Georg. Bishop and Tho. Woodcocke 1588 in 8."

The second part of this very curious and valuable Catalogue shall be noticed in No. II.

Killing, no Murder.

THE famous pamphlet, entitled, "Killing, no Murder," which is said to have struck such a terror into the mind of Cromwell as to render the concluding part of his life miserable, though well known by name, has probably been seen by few present readers of the history of those times. Some brief account of it may therefore be no unacceptable article for the bibliographical department of the Athenæum.

The full title of this piece is, "Killing, no Murder: briefly discourst in Three Questions, fit for public view; to deter and prevent Single Persons and Councils from usurping Supreme Power. By William Allen." The real author, was Captain *Silas Titus*, afterwards Colonel, and celebrated for his speech in parliament in favour of excluding the Duke of York from the throne. It was first printed clandestinely in 1657, and was reprinted in 1659 with some additions. There is prefixed to it an address, "To his Highness Oliver Cromwell," in which the writer ironically displays to him the great honour he shall acquire in dying for the people, and the unspeakable consolation it will be to him in the last moments of his life, to consider "with how much benefit to the world he is likely to leave it." He also very plainly apprizes him of his own purpose by this writing, "of hastening this great good."

After some introductory matter alluding to Sindercombe's late plot against the Protector, the author opens his subject with stating three questions: "I. Whether my Lord Protector be a Tyrant or not: II. If he be, whether it is lawful to do justice upon him without solemnity, that is, to kill him. III. If it be lawful, whether it is like to prove profitable or noxious to the commonwealth?" With respect to the first question, he commences with the twofold definition of a tyrant, made by the civil law; one who governs without right, and one who rules tyrannically. He then discusses what it is which constituted a rightful sovereign, which he limits to the two titles of God's immediate command, and the people's choice. "This being considered (says he) have not the People of England much reason to ask the Protector, Who made thee a Prince and Judge over us? If God made thee, make it manifest to us. If the People, where did we meet to do it? Who took our subscriptions? To whom deputed we our authority? and when and where did those deputies make the choice?"

choice?" He goes on—"If to change the government without the people's consent: if to dissolve their representatives by force, and disannull their acts: if to give the name of the people's representatives to confederates of his own, that he may establish iniquity by a law: if to take away men's lives out of all course of law, by certain murtherers of his own appointment, whom he names a High Court of Justice: if to decimate men's estates, and by his own power to impose upon the people what he pleases; and to maintain all by force of arms; if, I say, all this does make a tyrant, his own impudence cannot deny but he is as compleat a one as ever hath been since there have been societies of men."

He then proceeds to mention a number of external and essential characters of tyranny, with a view to their application to Cromwell and his government; and having established the full title of the protector to the name of tyrant in both its senses, he takes up the second question, "Whether this be a beast of game, that we are to give law to, or a beast of prey to destroy?" He first shows by argument and authority, that a tyrant, who makes himself above all law, can be no part of commonwealth either as a magistrate or a citizen; whence he concludes that he can claim no protection from the laws or constitution. Further, as he is too strong to be amenable to any law, he becomes above all other justice than "that he receives from the stroke of some generous hand." "And certainly (says he) the safety of mankind were ill provided for, if there were no kind of justice to reach great villians, but tyrants should be 'immanitate scelerum tuti,' secured by the greatness of their crimes." He pursues this idea first in a train of argument, and then with the authority of examples, drawn from the Greek and Roman history, and finally from the Old Testament, in the cases of Moses, Ehud, Samson, Samuel, and Jehoida. In that of Ehud and the Moabite, he observes that the deliverance was affected by prayers and tears, with the help of a dagger: "for believe it, a tyrant is not that kind of devil that is to be cast out by only fasting and prayer."

He next takes notice of two objections, that may be made to the tyrannicide for which he has been arguing: I. That the examples from scripture are of men inspired by God, and who therefore had an authority for their actions, which cannot now be pleaded. To this he replies, "with learned Milton," that if God commanded these things, it is a sign that they were lawful and commendable: moreover, in the cases referred to, the perpetrators did not allegde any other reason for what they did, than retaliation and the justice of the action. II. The second objection is, that the government of Cromwell being now peaceably acquiesced in, and men following under it their usual occupations, the tacit consent of the people to his sovereignty may be presumed. In answer to this he observes, that if the regular pursuit of their usual business were to be interpreted [illegible] people's consent, there never could have been a tyranny of [illegible] tion; forth is, doubtless, must have taken place under a

Caligula, or any other tyrant whose power obtained an establishment.

Respecting the third question, whether the removing of this tyrant is likely to prove of advantage to the commonwealth? he thinks it is scarcely worth enquiring whether it is better that a man should die, than that his imposthume should be lanced, or his gangrened limb cut off. Yet as some may not be of that opinion, he enters into a consideration of the evils consequent upon submission to slavery. Of these one of the chief is the degradation of the national character, which he affirms already to have been effected to a lamentable degree. On this occasion he breaks out into the following spirited invective. "Can any man think with patience upon what we have profest, when he sees what we vilely do and tamely suffer? What have we of Nobility but the name, the luxury and the vices of it? poor wretches, these that now carry that title, are so far from having any of the virtues, that they have not so much as the generous vices that attend greatness: they have lost all ambition and indignation! As for our Ministers, what have they, or, indeed, desire they of their calling but the tythes? How do these horrid prevaricators search for distincti ons to piece contrary oaths? How do they rake scriptures for flatteries, and impudently apply them to his monstrous highness? What is the City but a great tame beast, that eats and carries, and cares not who rides it? What is the thing called a Parliament but a mock, composed of a people that are only suffered to sit there, because they are known to have no virtue, after the exclusion of all others that were but suspected to have any? What are they but pimps of tyranny, who are only employed to draw in the people to prostitute their liberty? What will not the Army fight for? What will they not fight against? What are they but janizaries, slaves themselves and making all others so? What are the People in general but knaves, fools and cowards, principled for ease, vice and slavery?"

For all these evils the writer finds no other cure than removing the tyrant who has occasioned them: and he goes on to answer the objections that might occur against this measure. The first is, an opinion, that it were a generous action to kill his highness in the field, but unlawful to do it privately: "As if (says he) it were not generous to apprehend a thief till his sword were drawn, and he in a posture to defend himself and kill me." A tyrant has engaged so many in his support, that to destroy him by open force must endanger the public safety: he is "a devil that tears the body in the exorcising." Another objection is, lest he should have a successor worse than himself: but surely "it is the height of folly to die of a disease, because there is hazard in the cure: to suffer a certain misery for fear of a contingent one."

Having hitherto spoken to Englishmen in general, he now addresses himself particularly to those who, with himself, "have fought for their liberties under this tyrant, and in the end, cozened by his oaths and tears, have purchased nothing but slavery with the price of their blood."

It

It is peculiarly, he says, *their* business to redress an injury which they have been the means of bringing on the nation; and it is also their interest, since they must always be the objects of his suspicion and dread. He then reverts to Sindercombe, whose attempt he applauds in lofty terms, and whose death he attributes to the secret practices of the tyrant, causing him to be *smothered in prison.* He thus concludes: "There is a great roll behind, even of those that are in his own muster roll, that are ambitious of the name of the deliverers of their country; and they know what the action is that will purchase it. His bed, his table, is not secure, and he stands in need of other guards to defend him against his own. Death and destruction pursue him whithersoever he goes; they follow him every where like his fellow-travellers, and at last they will come upon him like armed men, &c. &c." No wonder that such a denunication affected the usurper with that apprehension of domestic treason which was manifested by the armour under his cloathes, the pistols and daggers about his person, and the haggard and suspicious looks that accompanied the last wretched years of his life! Annexed to the pamphlet is a separate address which was meant to point its sting; "To all Officers and Soldiers of the Army, that remember their engagements, and dare be honest." In this they are urged by every motive drawn from their past reputation and their present debasement, to redeem their character by destroying the tyrant whom they had set up. This, in fact, was the principal object of Cromwell's fears, and it probably would have taken place, had not a timely death saved him from such a catastrophe.

MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

Historical Memoir of the life and works of M. de Villoison; by M. Dacier, perpetual secretary to the national institute, read in the public sitting of Friday, 11th of April, 1806.

Jean Baptiste Gaspard D'Ansse de Villoison, member of the institute, of the legion of honour, of the academies of Berlin, Madrid, Gottingen, and of almost all the academies and learned societies of Europe, was born at Corbeille-sur-seine, on the 5th of March, 1750. His family came originally from Spain. Michael D'Anse, the first of his family who settled in France, came thither in 1618, in the suite of Anne of Austria, in whose service he was engaged, and obtained letters of naturalization, and confirmation of his former nobility. His son John was associated with him, and succeeded him. His grandsons embraced the profession of arms. One of them, Peter, a captain of dragoons, was slain in 1703 at the battle of Hochstet; the other, John, succeeded the celebrated Marquis de l'Hôpital as captain-lieutenant, in the colonel's company of Maréchal-de-Camp-general,

de-Camp-general, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Fleurus in 1690. He was the grandfather of M. de Villoison. His father, Jean Baptiste, was in his youth page of the stable to the king; he afterwards entered among the musketeers, and having reached the time requisite for obtaining the cross of St. Louis, soon after entirely quitted the service.

M. de Villoison began his studies at a very early age at the college of Lisieux, from which he removed to the college du Plessis. He distinguished himself in these two seminaries by the regularity of his application, and decided taste for the ancient languages, especially the Greek. This taste, increasing in proportion as he surrendered himself to it, became at length an exclusive passion, and he exchanged the college du Plessis, for des Grassis, that he might attend with greater assiduity the Greek lectures there delivered by the learned M. le Beau, which attracted a great number of pupils. Formed and encouraged by such a teacher, if he still had rivals to encounter in Latin and French composition, he had none in Greek. In the competition which was annually proposed by the university, he obtained all the prizes destined to those who proved the superiority of taste in the language of Homer, with the exception of one, which he lost in succeeding too well. A French translation was required, of rather a difficult passage in some Greek author. M. de Villoison easily surmounted the difficulty, and translated the passage with the hand of a master. But the masters judged like scholars. Having taken for their guide an erroneous Latin version, the faults of which, whether through inattention or ignorance, they did not discover, and observing that the translation given by M. de Villoison differed essentially from it, they concluded that he had misunderstood the passage, and refused him the prize, which he had merited. But such a defeat was a real triumph.

The progress made by Villoison was so remarkable and rapid, that in a short time the lectures of M. le Beau, who was obliged to accommodate them to the capacities of the majority of his pupils, became useless to him, and could give him no further information. He therefore resolved to attend those of M. Capperonier, who held the office of Greek professor in the royal college of France with great reputation, whose lectures, more profound, and adapted to a more advanced state of proficiency, soon enabled him to make such progress, as to need no other instructor than his own study.

M. de Villoison had now reached that degree of knowledge, which many studious men would esteem themselves happy in having attained in the middle of their career; yet he had scarcely arrived at the age of fifteen years. At that early period he had perused almost all the writers of antiquity, poets, orators, historians, philosophers, and grammarians. To say that he had read them, is to say that their contents were deeply impressed in his memory, with their commentaries, glosses and scholia. His memory, at the same time ready and tenacious, retained without difficulty whatever he confided to it; and the impressions once received, were never to be effaced.

Endowed with this faculty, the value of which is inestimable to those who are engaged in the acquisition of knowledge, and which received continual improvement from the incessant exercise which his imperious desire of learning imposed upon it, it is not surprizing, that while still a youth, he was ranked among the most skilful Greek scholars of Europe.

In this important branch of literature, which is at present perhaps too little valued (I mean the profound knowledge of the most beautiful language which has ever been spoken by men, and in which many works of first-rate merit have been transmitted us) the first rank is due to those learned critics, who multiply copies, who purify them from the stain with which time and ignorance have disfigured them, who explain their difficulties, and facilitate the use of them to others. M. de Villoison, from the entrance of his career, was ambitious of these first honours. Having familiarized himself with printed works, and appropriated their treasures, he sought new stores in manuscripts. He found in the library of St. Germain-des pres, a collection of inedited Greek lexica, among which that of Homer by Apollonius, seized and fixed his attention. He formed the project of publishing it, which he executed in 1773. The work was preceded by ample prolegomena, and accompanied by a multitude of notes and observations, the extensive and profound erudition of which, extremely rare even in laborious men who have grown old in study, appears like a prodigy in a young man, at the age of twenty-two.

This remarkable attainment announced a worthy successor of Casaubon, Salmasius, and those learned and indefatigable critics, whose labours, knowledge, and sagacity have, so to speak, restored life to the great writers of antiquity, and to antiquity itself. The academy of inscriptions and belles lettres, to which the editor submitted his work before it was printed, had testified their applause with a sort of enthusiasm, and had with eagerness admitted him as a member, during the preceding year, after having solicited and obtained in his behalf a dispensation of age, without which he could not be elected. The reason assigned is extremely honourable to him; "that having anticipated the age of profound knowledge, it was just that he should enjoy its advantages earlier than other men: and that he should outstrip them in the career of honours, as he had in that of learning."

This distinction, which stands singly in the annals of the academy, was universally approved. All the journals were full of the praises of the young academician, and the flattering hopes which his first production inspired. His brilliant success kindled new ardour in his mind. He redoubled his efforts to maintain and augment the premature honours with which his first literary achievement had been crowned, and he neglected nothing which could contribute to this object. To the slow, difficult, and doubtful method of publishing works of considerable extent, he joined the more ready, expeditious, and certain plan of epistolary correspondence. He connected himself with the greater part of his learned contemporaries, both French and foreigners. He submitted to them difficulties which struck him, and which did not appear

pear to him to have been before considered. He added his own solutions. He communicated interesting observations, relative to works in which he knew his correspondents to be engaged, and when those works were published, gratitude required the mention of his name with just applause; his letters were published in journals: learned societies vied with each other in associating him to their members; his celebrity rapidly diffused itself: his opinion required fresh weight every day, and soon became an important authority in all that concerned the Greek language.

It is proper to remark that this correspondence, by which he perhaps served literature as effectually as by his published works, and which would have consumed almost all the time of a man of learning, with a memory less faithful, never diverted him from his ordinary studies. He bestowed on it only the time which would have been otherwise destined to his leisure or repose, and if on the one hand he lavished his riches with profusion, he sought on the other, to replace the expence with usury, that future demands might be answered, and the store from which they were supplied, remain unexhausted. It may easily be conceived, that with this readiness of communication, he was not deficient in contributions to the academy which had adopted him; but he soon perceived that it was necessary to employ his treasures with order and a sort of economy, in order to obtain its applause; and that this society, composed of men of great learning in different branches, would attach only that value to erudition, which it should merit by its utility, reserving its principal esteem for the uses to which it may be directed by taste and judgment. This discovery abated by degrees the academic ardour of M. de Villoison, whose turn of mind, and sentiments in matters of erudition, did not perfectly accord with the principles of the academy. After having read some memoirs, which did not obtain all the marks of approbation which he expected, and finding that they were stripped of a part of the learned pomp with which his memory had invested them, and were dismissed to appear under a modest form, by extracts, in the literary history, he suffered several years to elapse without any further communication, and employed his time in preparing an edition of the pastoral of Longus, which Amyot has rendered so happily into our language, with all the simplicity and native graces which we admire in the original.

M. de Villoison poured out his erudition in torrents in this wonderful work. Not content with furnishing such notes as were necessary for the elucidation of the text, he collected a multitude of passages from more ancient Greek authors, which Longus appeared to him to have imitated in turn of phraseology or in particular expressions, and which he placed in comparison with correspondent passages of that author. This labour produced such a mass of observations, all indicating profound philological knowledge, that Longus, adapted to be a little book for the pocket, would have formed an enormous volume for the shelves of a library, had not one of the colleagues of M. de Villoison, who loved both Longus and the editor, and whom the academy had

had deputed to examine the work, before it should be committed to the press, prevailed on him to retrench half of his remarks. Perhaps half of the remainder might have been spared, without any injury to Longus, and without diminishing the merit of the edition. It was however received with sufficient favour when it appeared in 1778, and no fault could be found with any thing but its superfluity of erudition, a charge which did no injury to that species of reputation of which M. de Villoison was ambitious. He was not however fully satisfied with its success, and thought with reason that he should labour more carefully for the cause of letters, and his own fame, if he could discover and publish some valuable work, not before given to the world. He had examined the libraries of France for this purpose ineffectually, and he formed the project of going to Venice, to search the library of St. Mark, to which he knew that Cardinal Bessarion, one of the first Greeks who rekindled in the West the torch of letters, had left his numerous manuscripts. He set out in 1781, under the patronage of the king, who appointed that the expences of his journey and residence (to which no limits were fixed) should be defrayed by the government.

The researches of M. de Villoison were not fruitless. He soon discovered several inedited works of the rhetoricians and philosophers, and especially grammarians, which he deemed worthy of publication. He immediately resolved to publish some of these pieces, either entire, or in extracts, and formed the collection which was printed the same year, in two volumes in 4to. under the title of "Anecdota Græca." The first of these volumes contains the Ionia, a miscellany compiled by the empress Eudoxia, who professed a warm admiration for philosophy and letters, to which she owed her elevation; whose father, from whom she received her education, was a philosopher; and who nevertheless usurped the throne from her own children, and was herself precipitated from it by her avarice. Seduced without doubt by the literary reputation of this princess, by the beauty of the manuscript, which is now deposited in the imperial library; and by the praises bestowed on the Ionia by writers, who perhaps had never read it, M. de Villoison neglected to consult his memory, and discovered too late that this vaunted work contained very little which had not been transmitted to us by more ancient compilers, and could add but little to the knowledge previously possessed. To recompense his learned readers, he gave in the second volume some opuscula of Jamblichus, Porphyry, Procopius of Gaza, Choricius, Diomede, Herodian the grammarian, &c. and many ancient scholia, passages and fragments, which had not been before collected, together with many bibliographical, grammatical, and palæographical notes, which add great value to the publication.

This part of his work will long merit consultation. It might even have been perused with some degree of interest, if the author had bestowed as much pains on the choice and disposition of his materials, as on the research and collection. We may however reasonably attribute some part of the imperfections which are to be discovered in this

this work of M. de V.'s, to the employment furnished by a discovery of greatly superior importance, which he made while engaged in the Anecdota. He found in the library of St. Mark, a manuscript of Homer, which he judged to be of the 10th century, and consequently anterior by two centuries to the commentator Eustathius, and which may have been transcribed from a manuscript much more ancient. This precious volume, which does not appear to have been before examined, contained the whole Iliad, accompanied by a great number of scholia, the whole of which he would gladly have perused in the same moment. But what struck him at first view most powerfully, was the observation of the margins, filled with asterisks, obelisks, and the various marks employed by the ancient grammarians to distinguish the verses of Homer, which they judged to be supposititious, corrupted, or transposed, and those whose genuineness was universally recognized. He found that these different signs were the result, not only of the observations of the most able writers, but of a comparison of the ancient copies of Homer, published at Massilia, Chios, Cyprus, Crete, Sinope, and Argos, and of which the more valuable were indicated in the margin of the manuscript. He experienced fresh satisfaction when he perceived that the scholia were an abridgment of those of Zenodotus, Aristophanes, Aristarchus, Cretes, Mallotes, Ptolemy of Ascalon, and several other celebrated grammarians, who had consecrated their labours to the purification of the text of Homer; that they presented the most complete and interesting critical history of that text which has descended to us; that they contained citations from a considerable number of works now lost; and furnished many elucidations, relative usages, manners, mythology, and geography, though grammatical questions were their principal subject. He hastened to announce his discovery to the learned part of Europe, and succeeded in communicating even to the coolest minds, a portion of the enthusiasm by which he was seized. The hopes which he excited, were not disappointed. They were fully justified by the publication of the work, which appeared in 1788, accompanied by learned prolegomena, consisting of observations often new and curious, and in almost every instance necessary to his subject, and in which his various and profound erudition leaves no obscurity without elucidation, and difficulty without solution.

This precious edition of the Iliad, the place of which no preceding edition can supply, and which is to be regarded as one of the most valuable presents made by erudition to literature during the last century, assures to M. de Villoisón a never-failing title to its gratitude. Accordingly, the learned of all countries vied with each other in their applauses, and no discordant voice troubled the unanimous concert of praise, as flattering as it was merited. The satisfaction which this brilliant success must have given to M. de V. was not however long unmixed. He could not see without sentiments of pain the spirit of system abusing his discoveries to attack the glory of the father of poetry; and perverting the critical marks affixed to a great number of verses in the Iliad, in support of the daring position, that parts of this

this poem, even entire books, were the work of ancient rhapsodists, and the first editors; and that the Iliad and Odyssey, consisting of nearly 30,000 verses, had descended to posterity by means of oral tradition, and were not committed to writing till several centuries after the age of Homer. M. de Villoison could not hear with patience of these bold and absurd systems; and the idea that he had unintentionally furnished the basis on which they were constructed, and the weapons by which their authors pretended to defend them, troubled him so much, that he almost repented of having published his work. More than once he was tempted to combat this literary impiety, but was restrained by the fear of giving it greater importance, and of propagating it by endeavouring to crush it; and he justly thought it better to leave the care of Homer's fame to the admiration of past and future ages.

M. de Villoison had advanced but a little way in printing the Iliad, when he yielded to the invitation of the duke and duchess of Saxe-Weimar, who honoured him with their particular esteem, and quitting Venice, repaired to their capital. On his arrival at Weimar, he could think of no better way of paying his court to his illustrious patrons than by forming a collection of various readings and emendations of the text of several Greek authors, in the form of letters, addressed to various celebrated persons. It was natural that the work of a learned Greek scholar should appear under the auspices of a prince who had testified so much esteem for him; but it occasioned some surprize, to see a Frenchman in the 18th century, as a flattering mark of homage, address a young princess, who did not pique herself on the knowledge of Latin, and still less of Greek, in a long Latin epistle, full of quotations, and critical disquisitions, devoted entirely to an examination of the Dionysiacs of Nonnus, and no less foreign to her in its object than its language. This collection was printed at Zurich in 1783, under the title of Epistolæ Vimarienses.

To the study of the profane writers, M. de Villoison had joined at intervals that of the sacred books. He had learned Hebrew, and was acquainted with all the writings extant in the language of Moses. Having found in the library of St. Mark a very liberal translation of part of the old testament, made by a Jew in the ninth century, he laboured during his stay at Weimar, to put it into a state fit for publication, and on his return to France in 1784, he remained some time at Strasburg for the purpose of having it printed there under his own inspection. The notes which he added, are commonly short, substantial, and useful; and the preface is at once learned, judicious, instructive, and confined within proper bounds. At the end of this preface he announces his approaching departure for Greece, the tour of which the government had just authorized him to make. Scarcely indeed had he reached Paris, when he had the resolution to tear himself a second time from the arms of a young, interesting, and tuous woman (Madlle. Caroline de Newkart) whom he had mar

little time before his journey to Venice, to traverse those celebrated countries which barbarism has rendered desert, but which, after so many ages of ravage and destruction, the friends of antiquity and the arts still visit with a sort of religious respect, to admire their ruins, to revive interesting recollections of their history, and to obtain important lessons of instruction.

The principal object which M. de Villoison proposed in this enterprize, was to search the monasteries for works, or fragments of works of ancient authors, hitherto unknown. He flattered himself particularly with the hope of finding the extracts, made by the direction of the emperor Constantine Porphyrogenitus, and of being equally fortunate with the illustrious Peirescius, who in the 17th century, obtained two books of this collection, out of fifty of which it consisted, and of which it appears that several others were extant at that period. But M. de Villoison had not sufficiently reflected on the losses which ignorance and barbarism can produce in a single day, and much more in the space of two centuries. He was also animated by the hope of discovering ancient inscriptions, neglected or overlooked by preceding travellers; and by the desire of gaining a familiar knowledge of the idiom of the modern Greeks, the study of which cannot be entirely useless to the philologist, who wishes to collect even the least fragments of the language of Homer, and of gaining an acquaintance with their manners and customs, which may often contribute to the perfect understanding of the ancient authors, because a people, in a great variety of views, always continues to resemble itself, notwithstanding the lapse of time, the influence of revolutions, and the change of civil and political institutions.

Never was an enterprize undertaken with more flattering auspices. M. de Villoison departed with the ambassador of France to the Ottoman Porte: that ambassador was M. de Choiseul Gouffier, his colleague in the academy of Belles lettres, who was returning invested with a dignified public character into the same countries which he had before traversed as a scholar and antiquary, and where he had collected the valuable materials of that splendid work, of which he has published the first volume, and the continuation of which has been too long denied to the wishes of the public. M. de Villoison arrived at Constantinople in 1785. He was soon satisfied with the view of a country and city, which offers indeed the most beautiful situation that the world can furnish, but presented little relative to the object of his journey. After a short residence there, he set out for Smyrna, under the protection of firmans from the grand signor, addressed to the Turkish commandants, and letters of recommendation from M. de Choiseul Gouffier to the French consuls in all parts of Asia minor and Greece, where he might chuse to land. From Smyrna he repaired to Naxos, whence he made excursions to other islands of the Archipelago, to examine their ruins, to discover ancient manuscripts, and search the libraries of the monasteries. Those of the convents of Pathmos, Amorgos, and Metelin, particularly attracted his attention, as, from their superior consequence, presenting greater hopes of making

ing some useful discovery: but his examination having proved fruitless, and having no farther object in the Archipelago, he embarked for Mount Athos, where the numerous monasteries, he was persuaded, would recompense him for the barrenness of those which he had hitherto visited. He experienced a hospitable reception from the different religious houses to which the territory of the mountain belongs, which, being independent on each other, form a kind of federative republic, from which every thing female is rigorously excluded, and to which may be applied the words that Pliny uses respecting the Theraputæ, "Gens æterna in quâ nemo nascitur." The libraries of all the monasteries were open to him, and he visited them with great attention; but whether, as some persons have thought, he wanted the caution and address necessary to gain the confidence of these recluses, who never see without some uneasiness a professor of the Latin rite within their limits, or whether they in reality possessed nothing more than works of ascetic morality and theology, M. de Villoison found nothing more important, and after having employed about a month in the laborious and fruitless research, he proceeded to Salonica, from which place he took this departure for Athens.

We may readily conceive the various sentiments which must have arisen in his mind, when he first beheld the majestic but lamentable ruins, which testify the former residence of the arts in this their native seat. the destruction of which, the love of those very arts, entering into rivalship with time and barbarisms, is labouring to complete, for the purpose of appropriating their valuable relics. What thoughts and feelings must he have experienced, while traversing the celebrated field of Marathon, the plain of Rharium, regarded with religious respect by the initiated into the mysteries of Ceres, mounts Hymettus and Pentelicus, and the banks of the Cephissus; while contemplating the ruins of Corinth and Argos, or exploring the vicinity of Sparta, where only a few slight traces are left to point out the site of that city, which occupies so considerable a space in history. M. de Villoison consoled himself for his disappointment, in not meeting with any of the principal objects of his search, by discovering among the Traconians who inhabit that country, and are the descendants of the ancient Spartans, the remains of the Doric language, which is spoken at this day in considerable purity. He intended to visit the Manictæ, who lay claim to the same origin: but the knowledge which he possessed of their savage and inhospitable manners, confirmed by information in Laconia, prevented him from exposing himself to dangers from which little advantage could be derived, and his only care was now to return to his native country, and to impart to Europe the valuable observations which were the result of his journey.

On his return to Paris in 1787, he read to the academy of [illegible] lettres, a memoir, in which he gave a summary account of his [illegible] his labours and discoveries, particularly proposing to publish explain various inscriptions, which had escaped the diligen[illegible]

ceding travellers, or which they had misunderstood or transcribed incorrectly, charges which M. de Villoison applies to all his predecessors, with the exception of Chishull and Chandler; and certainly no person was better qualified than he, by the extent and accuracy of his grammatical and palæographical knowledge, to detect and rectify their errors. This memoir, which is almost entirely appropriated to the subject of inscriptions, was to have been followed by a series of others in which he intended to communicate all the information which he had been able to collect, respecting the history, geography, public edifices, temples, altars, gymnasia, theatres, baths, tombs, navigation, commerce, institutions, civil and religious ceremonies, manners, usages, costume, dances, games, and festivals, of the ancient Greeks, and their words, phrases, and proverbs, many of which remain in use, particularly among the inhabitants of the islands. M. de Villoison, in announcing this vast plan, which embraced the whole state of ancient, compared with that of modern Greece, stated that the work, independently of the general interest which it might possess, would have the particular merit of throwing great light on more than six hundred passages of ancient authors, which cannot be understood without a knowledge of the country, and the manners of the present inhabitants. But that nothing might be omitted in this work, and that its accuracy might be as great as possible, M. de Villoison wished, before it should be offered to the public, to peruse afresh, with the most scrupulous attention, all the Greek and Latin authors extant, from the first to the last line, "a capite ad calcem," præf. in Hom. p. 54.

This immense enterprise would have dismayed a less intrepid scholar, but the contemplation of it did not affect M. de Villoison with even a sentiment of surprize. He was going to revisit his former friends, nor could he employ his time in a manner more agreeable to him. The revolution, which has overturned so many other schemes, came, on the contrary, in aid of his, which in spite of himself was liable to perpetual interruption from the various duties which he had to fulfil, and the numberless avocations incident to every one in a great city, with which he has many connexions. The wish of removing to a distance from the focus of the tempest, and the necessity of consulting his personal safety, determined him to remove to Orleans, where he hoped that he might live, tranquil and unknown, and give himself wholly up to the pursuit of his labours. Shutting himself up from break of day till night, in the public library of that place, (which consists in part of the books of two celebrated scholars, Henry and Adrian de Valois, men whose memory he greatly respected) with his pen constantly in his hand, he first atchieved the perusal of the writers of antiquity, thence he descended to those of the middle ages, and even of times still nearer our own, and put them in like manner under contribution. He neglected neither the acts of councils, nor the fathers of the church, nor the collections of laws, nor even the commentaries of the jurisconsults; and to give an idea of his indefatigable perseverance, it will be sufficient to say, that he read four

times over, from beginning to end, the voluminous collection of Byzantine history.

The fruits of this prodigious reading were fifteen enormous volumes in 4to. of extracts and observations, the substance of which was to enter into the relation of his journey, that no void space might be left in the picture which it was his intention to draw of the state of Greece from the most remote times, till the period of its complete degradation; and even to our own days; and his preparatory labour had been conducted with so much care, that he entertained a confidence of not having omitted any important fact, any custom, any word worthy of remark, the name of any city, any man celebrated by his own qualifications, or the office which he held, nor even the names of bishops, known by nothing more than their subscription to the acts of some council. The fragment which he annexed to the journey of the Troad, by M. Chevalier, some essays scattered in different periodical works, and the memoirs which he communicated to the institute, of which he was elected a member in the year 9, scarcely permit us to doubt the truth of this assertion. He was occupied also during his retreat at Orleans, in preparing a new edition of the Palæographia Græca of father Montfaucon, which he had for a long time entertained the design of republishing, with many additions and corrections, and considerable supplements, a very difficult task, which he was perhaps the only man in France capable of executing in its proper extent.*

In this long course of incessant study, he obtained an accumulation of antiquarian knowledge, with which he was absolutely delighted. It was diverting to hear him boast of men and events as worthy of record, which had till then been buried in the most profound obscurity. He considered it as a species of conquest which he had won from annihilation, and he was more flattered by it, than he could have been, if he had resolved difficulties which had before eluded the learning and sagacity of the most able critics.

After the last storms of the revolution, he returned to Paris with his treasure, which indeed was almost his only remaining property. Three fourths of his moderate fortune had been consumed, and to make up the deficiency, he determined to open a public course of lectures on the Greek language. Young persons, and men of mature age, Frenchmen and foreigners, desirous of gaining knowledge, and attracted by the celebrity of the teacher, were eager to attend his lectures; but as M. de Villoison did not possess the habit of instruction, it was impossible for him to descend to the level of his pupils, and they—like the young eagle, who cannot follow his parent's summons into the fields of air, when he darts his course towards the sun—could not ascend to him; they therefore soon renounced their attendance on lectures, too learned for their apprehension, and from which they could consequently derive little advantage. Fortunately for M. de Villoison,

* All the manuscripts left by M. de [illegible] are now deposited in the Imperial library, where they may at any [illegible] visited.

Villoison, the government had just appointed a professorship of modern Greek, in the special school of oriental languages, established at the imperial library, and it was allotted to him, as soon as he made known his desire of obtaining it. He fulfilled the functions of it, till the moment of its suppression by the emperor, who, to give to M. de Villoison a proof of that esteem with which he honours all persons of merit, created in his behalf, and by a singular distinction, for him alone, a professorship of ancient and modern Greek in the college of France.

Worthy of succeeding Danes, Turnebe, Lambin, Cotelier, and other scholars, who have given celebrity to this establishment, M. de Villoison at length occupied a place to which he had long been called by the public opinion, in which he might enjoy those treasures of knowledge which he had collected, and admit others to the participation of them, by means of oral instruction and publication. He was likely to be attended by pupils, possessed of sufficient information to understand him, and already capable, for the most part, of becoming teachers themselves; he was aiming to revive and disseminate a taste for that beautiful language, the love of which had been the ruling passion of his life; in fine, he had the prospect of being happy, in the true happiness of a man of letters, that of being useful to others by giving them instruction. Deceitful hope! It was only given him to see from far the promised land; he was not permitted to enter it. A malady, which at first he regarded as very slight, but the force of which was aggravated by degrees, brought him to the tomb, after languishing some months, 6 Floreal, year 13, 26th April, 1805.

Erudition has lost in him one of its ablest champions; the Institute, one of its most celebrated members, and one most capable of contributing to its fame. No person perhaps ever possessed more learning; he was thoroughly acquainted with the Greek tongue; he knew every work written in that language; or respecting it, he had marked all the changes which it experienced in the twenty-four centuries during which it continued in use, and all the different acceptations in which its terms have been employed by different authors, from Homer to Chalcondyles. No grammatical difficulty could embarrass him. His head resembled an immense dictionary, in comparison with which the Thesaurus of Henri Etienne would appear a meagre and imperfect abridgement,

If he had been less skilled in Greek, we should have remarked that he was an excellent Latin scholar, that all the great writers of Rome were familiar to him, that he wrote their language with facility and correctness, and that he composed on different subjects a great number of Latin verses, which are about as good as those of the majority of modern Latin poets. He was not less versed in Italian literature; he was acquainted with all the works of taste and erudition extant in all that language, and he spoke and wrote it, if not with elegance, at least with purity. It would be an error to suppose that French literature was entirely unknown to him.

Though

Though he had never made it a particular subject of study, yet there are no good works in our language, whether in verse or prose, which were unknown to him. He was always ready to answer questions proposed to him. He often indeed went further, and supported the opinion which he advanced by a multitude of authorities and quotations, which astonished as much as instructed his hearers. Nature had gifted him with a quick and penetrating mind, but his memory, which was in truth a prodigy, and which he had perhaps exercised too exclusively, appears in some degree to have checked the developement of his other intellectual faculties, and to have prevented them from reaching their perfect growth. Insatiably desirous of knowledge, he had never too much time for reading, and he rarely appropriated any to thought and reflection; hence the incoherence, the sudden digressions, the want of proportion and integrity which are to be remarked in some of his works; hence the want of consistency and steadiness in conduct and conversation of which he sometimes incurred the charge. But these imperfections, or, if you will, these faults, disappear before the splendour of his great and useful qualities; if he always remained young in judgment, taste, and sense of propriety, in erudition he condensed the acquisition of centuries, with all the vigour of the manly age; and learned societies might esteem themselves happy, if they possessed many members, possessed of similiar excellence, though mingled with similiar alloy.

D.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE MOLEHILL.

TELL me, thou Dust beneath my feet,
Thou Dust, that once hadst breath;
Tell me, how many mortals meet
In this small hill of death.

The Mole, that digs with curious toil
Her subterranean bed,
Thinks not she ploughs a human soil;
And delves among the dead.

Yet ah! where'er she turns the ground,
Their ashes still I see,
For every atom of this mound
Was once alive, like me.

Like me, those elder-born of clay
Awhile enjoy'd the light;
They labour'd thro' their little day,
And went to rest at night.

My night is coming on apace,
And soon, as seasons roll,
My dust, like theirs, shall mark the place
That hides the mining Mole.

Far in the regions of the morn,
The rising sun surveys,
Palmyra's palaces forlorn,
Unveiling in his rays.

The Spirits of the desert dwell,
Where eastern grandeur shone;
And vultures scream, hyænas yell,
Where Beauty held her throne.

In wild magnificent decay
The palsied fabrics frown,
For storms have rent their strength away,
Till breezes rock them down.

There oft the pilgrim, as he stands,
Sees, from the broken wall,
The shadow tottering on the sands,
Ere the loose fragment fall.

Destruction joys, amid those scenes,
To watch the sport of Fate,
While Time between the pillars leans,
And bows them with his weight.

But towers and temples, crush'd by time,
Stupendous wrecks! appear
To me less mournfully sublime,
Than the poor Molehill here.

Thro' all this hillock's crumbling mould,
Once the warm life-blood ran:
—Man! thy own ruins here behold!
Behold *thy* ruins, Man!

Methinks the dust yet heaves with breath;
I feel the pulses beat:
O in this little hill of death,
How many mortals meet!

By wafting winds, and flooding rains,
From ocean, earth, and sky,
Collected here, the frail remains
Of slumbering millions lie.

O that the Muse's eye might trace
Each atom's former state,
Or pierce the Spirit's hiding-place,
To scan its future fate!

Ah me!—the light of heaven decays,
And thro' the closing night,
The visions of departed days
Gleam on my opening sight.

All ages, and all nations, rise;
For every grain of earth,
Beneath my feet, before mine eyes,
Is startled into birth.

Where late the humble Molehill stood,
A mighty army stands,
From years beyond and since the flood,
From nigh and stranger-lands.

Like rising mists, the shadowy forms
O'er the deep valley spread,
And like descending clouds, in storms,
Lour round the mountain's head.

O'er the wide champaign as they pass,
Their footsteps yield no sound,
Nor shake from the light trembling grass
A dew-drop to the ground.

Among their undistinguish'd hosts,
With transport, I behold
Awful, sublime, terrific ghosts,
—Heroes and kings of old:—

Tyrants, the comets of mankind,
Whose blighting influence ran
Thro' all the Eden of the mind,
And smote, and mildew'd man:—

Sages, the Pleiades of earth,
Whose genial aspect smiled,
And flowers and fruitage sprang to birth
O'er all the human wild.

Yon gloomy ruffian, gash'd and gor'd,
Was he, whose cursed skill
First beat the ploughshare to a sword,
And taught the *art* to kill.

Behind him skulks a shade, bereft
Of fondly worshipt fame:
He built the Pyramids,—yet left
No stone to tell his name!

But who is he, with visage dark
As tempests when they roar?
—The first who push'd his daring bark
Beyond the coward shore.

Thro' storms of death, and seas of graves,
He steer'd with steadfast eye;
His path was on the desert waves,
His compass in the sky.

That Youth, who lifts his graceful hand,
First smote the marble block,
And Beauty leap'd, at his command,
A Venus from the rock.

Trembling with ecstacy of thought,
Behold the Grecian maid,
Whom love's enchanting impulse taught
To trace a slumberer's shade.

Sweet are the thefts of love;—she stole
His image while he lay,
Kindled the shadow to a soul,
And breath'd that soul thro' clay.*

Yon list'ning nymph, who looks behind,
With countenance of fire,
Heard midnight music in the wind,
And framed th' Aeolian lyre.

All hail!—the Sire of Song appears,
The Muse's eldest born,
The Sky-lark in the dawn of years,
The Poet of the morn.

He from the depth of cavern'd woods,
That echoed to his voice,
Bade mountains, vallies, rocks, and floods,
And heaven and earth, rejoice.

Charm'd into meekness, while he sung,
The wild beasts round him ran;
But O the triumph of his tongue!
—It tamed the heart of man.

Dim thro' the mist of twilight times,
The ghost of Cyrus walks;
And yonder, red with glorious crimes,
Stern Alexander stalks.

Here Hannibal, in all the pride
Of scowling hatred lours;
There Cæsar,—Brutus at his side,—
In fiery grandeur towers.

With

* The daughter of a potter at Corinth pencilled out the shade of her lover on the wall, by candle-light, while he slept, which her father filled up with clay, and baked the image in his furnace thus producing the first rude portrait of a human face.

With moon-light softness, Helen's charms
Break thro' the spectred gloom;
The Cynosure of Greece in arms,
That blaz'd o'er Ilion's tomb.

But Homer,—see the bard arise!
And hark! he strikes the lyre;
The Dardan warriers lift their eyes,
The Grecian chiefs respire.

And while his music rolls along,
The towers of Troy sublime,
Rais'd by the magic breath of song,
Mock the destroyer, Time.

For still around th' eternal walls
The storms of battle rage,
And Hector conquers, Hector falls,
Bewept in every age.

Genius of Homer, were it mine
To track thy fiery car,
And in thy sunset course to shine
A radiant ev'ning star;

What theme, what laurel, might the Muse
Reclaim from ages fled?
What realm-restoring Hero chuse
To summon from the dead?

Yonder his shadow flits away:
—Thou shalt not yet depart;
Stay, thou transcendent Spirit! stay,
And tell me who thou art.

—'Tis ALFRED!—In the rolls of fame,
And on a midnight page,
Blazes his broad refulgent name,
The watch-light of his age!

A Danish winter, from the north,
Howl'd o'er the British wild;
But Alfred, like the spring, brake forth,
And all the desert smiled.

Back to the deep he roll'd the waves
By mad Invasion hurl'd;
His voice was Liberty to slaves!
Defiance to the world!

And still that voice, o'er land and sea,
Shall Albion's foes appall;
The race of Alfred *will* be free:
—Hear it,—and tremble,—Gaul!

But lo! the Phantoms fade in flight,
Like fears that cross the mind,
Like drowning seamen's shrieks, by night,
That faint along the wind.

They were,—they are not,—all is past:
—Tell me,—but who can tell
In what mysterious regions cast,
Immortal spirits dwell?

I know not,—but I soon shall know,
When life and suffering cease;
When this desponding heart lies low,
And I shall rest in peace:

For see,—on death's bewildering wave,
The rainbow, HOPE, arise;
—A bridge of glory o'er the grave,
That bends beyond the skies.

From earth to heaven it swells, and shines
A pledge of bliss to man,—
Time with eternity combines,
And grasps them in a span.

Sheffield, May 2, 1806.

RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN 1806.

THE events of the year which has just terminated, are in general a continuation of that progress of successful ambition, which has so long thrown Europe into a revolutionary state, and overwhelmed it with disasters and changes of which no limit or conclusion can as yet be foreseen.

The treaty of Presburg between France and Austria, signed at the close of 1805, had left the French emperor and his allies triumphant in the south of Germany and the north of Italy, and dissolved the grand confederacy which had worn so formidable an aspect. The emperor of Russia returned to his own country, not pacified, but disabled from further action; and the British troops which had been landed in the north of Germany were glad to re-embark unmolested. The gloom with which the new year opened upon Great Britain was augmented in the general opinion by the illness of Mr. Pitt, which terminated in his death on January 23d. This event was followed by the formation of a new ministry, composed of a part of those who had been in office previously to Mr. Addington's administration, and the leaders of the old opposition, headed by Mr. Fox. The union of talents which were now

called into exertion, inspired hopes of either a more efficacious prosecution of the war, or of well-conducted negotiations for peace.

The beginning of the year was signalized by an important success to the British arms in the capture of the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope by Sir Home Popham and Gen. Baird.

In the month of February the French emperor put in execution his threats against the king of Naples, by an invasion of the Neapolitan territory, of which no part resisted his arms except the citadel of Gaeta, and the remote districts of Calabria. The king retired to Sicily under the protection of a British force. His Neapolitan crown was transferred by the victor to Joseph Bonaparte, who took quiet possession of the capital.

In the same month a brilliant naval action took place in the West Indies, where Adm. Duckworth captured three French ships of the line, and destroyed two, off St. Domingo,

In March, the budget was brought forward, and a heavy loan of 18 millions for Great Britain and two millions for Ireland, was negotiated upon favourable terms for the public. Among other modes of raising the supplies, the Property tax was augmented to ten per cent.

The occupation of Hanover in his own name by the king of Prussia, and the exclusion of British shipping from his ports on the German ocean, were regarded as acts of hostility which justified the recal of the English minister from Berlin, and the detention of all Prussian ships. Sweden was at the same time at variance with Prussia, and acted as an ally of Great Britain; whilst Prussia seemed entirely devoted to the interests of France.

During this session of parliament Mr. Windham brought in his bill for the regulation of the land forces, of which the leading features were, altering the term of enlistment into the regulars from an unlimited to a limited period, and putting the volunteers upon the footing of serving without pay. This discouragement, and the diminished fears of invasion, naturally affected the spirit of volunteering, which lay nearly dormant during the course of this year.

An expedition of the revolutionary general Miranda against the Spanish dominions of South America, began to excite considerable interest early in this year. It was undertaken from North America, without any participation of the United States: and was at first but dubiously encouraged by the British commanders in the West Indies. Its operations hitherto have been unprosperous: and the hope of final success appears to have been nearly abandoned.

Among domestic events, the impeachment of Lord Melville by the House of Commons, and his acquittal by the Lords of all the charges brought against him, were topics of public conversation during the earlier part of this year.

The Cape of Good Hope had not been long in the British pos
before its enterprising conquerors planned an expedition against t
nish settlement of Buenos Ayres. Sir Home Popham and Ge
ford arrived in the River de la Plata in June, and after a defe
Spanish troops in the beginning of July, the town was surrend

port was immediately opened for the reception of British merchandise, and the demand has given activity to several branches of manufacture which were before in a languid state.

The constitution which had been imposed on Holland under the dictatorial influence of France not fully answering the purposes of that court, it was changed in June to a kind of mixed monarchy, of which Louis Bonaparte was proclaimed the head, with the hitherto unknown title in the annals of Europe, of *King of Holland*. Thus Napoleon, in one half year, almost without a contest, raised two of his brothers to the throne!

In July a signal triumph accrued to the British army in Calabria under the command of General Stuart, by a victory over the French commanded by General Regnier, at Maida, near the gulf of St. Euphemia. British valour has seldom been more conspicuously displayed; but independently of the glory of such a display, the consequences were of little advantage. It operated, indeed, to the injury of the Calabrians, who were excited by it to an insurrection against the French dominion, in which the English force was insufficient to give them effectual aid. The British troops have since been withdrawn to Sicily, with the exception of the garrisons of two or three fortresses, and the country has been abandoned to an enraged enemy.

The French court, apparently desirous of a peace with the only remaining foe which defied its power, had made various overtures to a treaty with Great Britain on the basis of actual possession, which were thought by the ministry so far worthy of attention, that Lord Lauderdale was sent to Paris in July as a negotiator. A separate peace between France and Russia, signed by the plenipotentiary of that power, d'Oubril, was the first untoward circumstance which obstructed the negotiation. It was followed by incidents in Germany that eventually changed the whole face of affairs.

Ever since the humiliation of the house of Austria, the French emperor had projected such a complete predominancy in Germany as should prevent any future resistance to his ambitious schemes from that quarter. He had on various pretexts kept a large body of troops in that country, the purpose of which was to enforce an acquiescence in a grand innovation on the constitution of the empire. A confederation of the Rhine, comprising the new kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, with several neighbouring petty sovereigns, under the protection of France, was announced in August, and at the same time Napoleon's minister at the diet openly declared that his master no longer recognized the existence of a German empire or its head. The Austrian emperor was humbled enough to submit to this annihilation of his dignity, and to renounce his authority over the former Germanic body. Prussia, however, felt this as a stroke directly levelled at its political influence, and endeavoured to counteract it by a northern confederacy. The king was forced by a strong war-party from his yielding and temporizing system, and began to make warlike preparations. A change in the Russian ministry about the same time produced a refusal to ratify the treaty signed by d'Oubril, on the ground of his having

ing exceeded his power or deviated from his instructions; and thus every thing on the continent seemed to tend to a new war.

During this critical state of affairs, Mr. Fox, whose constitution had been breaking ever since he assumed the burden of administration, died, Sept. 13th, and thus England lost within a few months the two political characters who stood highest, not only with their respective parties, but in the estimation of the public in general, which had once fondly hoped to see them act in conjunction for the extrication of their country from its difficulties.

The hostility manifested by the king of Prussia against France, naturally produced his reconciliation with England, and a nobleman was sent over to settle all differences and cement a new friendship. The king of Sweden followed the same example, and the courts of Petersburg and Berlin entered into a close alliance. Thus was formed a new confederacy, which, in the sanguine, excited confident expectations of settling limits to that overgrown power whose ambitious views extended with every new success. The negotiations at Paris were at a stand, though Lord Lauderdale did not return till October.

The Prussian army now assembled in great force, and the elector of Saxony, probably through the inability of preserving a neutrality, joined it with his troops. The elector of Hesse, however, declared his resolution of remaining perfectly neutral. The Duke of Brunswick took the chief command, and the king of Prussia in person marched into the field. The French emperor was not backward to meet the approaching storm. He sent the separate columns of his army by different routes under his ablest generals, and himself proceeded towards the scene of action. His brother Louis at the same time was directed to advance with an army from Holland into Westphalia.

The two main armies came in presence of each other on the northern borders of Franconia; and after some fruitless negotiations, the king of Prussia declared war against France, issuing at the same time an elaborate manifesto, in which he exposed his numerous grievances, and the boundless ambition of his adversary. Napoleon, without deigning an answer, hastened to bring the quarrel to a decision. After some manœuvres, in which his generals displayed an undoubted superiority of skill, and pushed bodies of men between the Prussians and their capital, a general engagement was brought on at Auerstadt to the north of Jena, on October 14th. The sum of the contending armies exceeded 200,000 men, and the contest was obstinate and bloody. The Duke of Brunswick, receiving a wound at the commencement, was obliged to quit the field. A number of Prussian Generals were killed or wounded, and the action terminated in a defeat of the Prussians, so entire, that nothing of an army remained to oppose the conqueror. Bonaparte advanced through Saxony, to which he granted a pacification, to Berlin, without the least resistance, and in the meantime the strong fortresses of Spandau, Custrin, and Stettin, opened their gates to his generals. Magdeburg, defended by a numerous garrison, and possessed of immense

zines, capitulated after a short bombardment. Of the two most considerable bodies of retreating Prussians, that under the prince of Hohenlohe was obliged to surrender before it could reach the banks of the Oder; and that commanded by General Blucher, after crossing the whole of Lower Saxony, and reaching Lubeck, was pursued into the heart of that city by the French, who, after a dreadful combat, made prisoners of all that remained. The Duke of Brunswick died of his wound and of anxiety of mind. The King of Prussia fled to his Polish dominions: while Napoleon from Berlin issued his orders for the regulation of the north of Germany as its sovereign. One instance of his despotic power was the seizure of the free city of Hamburgh, which was entered by the French troops on November 12th. The confiscation of all British property was the first measure of the invaders, and its consequences must be severely felt by our merchants and manufacturers.

While these great and disastrous scenes were acting on the continent, their impression was in some degree lightened at home, by the bustle of a general election, which succeeded the dissolution of parliament on Oct. 25th. The contested elections seem upon the whole to have been fewer than upon former occasions, and to have arisen rather from local and personal competitions, than from the struggles of public parties.

In the early part of the year, great heats subsisted in the United States of America respecting the conduct of the English cruisers in making prize of American vessels laden with the produce of the French West-India islands and conveying them to Europe; and a non-importation act passed in congress relative to articles of British produce, to take place in the November following. The differences between the countries were unfortunately aggravated by the conduct of the commander of an English frigate stationed off the harbour of New York. Commissioners were, however, appointed by both nations to discuss in an amicable manner the subjects in dispute; but it is doubted whether they have been able to come to an agreement concerning the fundamental principles of the right of a neutral nation to carry the property of a belligerent power.

Contests have also arise between the United States and the Spaniards on the borders of Louisiana and the Mexican territory, which threatened immediate hostilities, but upon the advance of some troops of the States, the Spaniards retired from the disputed territory.

Soon after the occupation of Hamburgh by the French, an extraordinary proclamation was issued by Napoleon, dated Berlin, Nov. 1st. which, by way of retaliation for the maritime policy of England, declared the British islands to be in *a state of blockade;* all English subjects found in countries occupied by the French arms to be prisoners of war; and all British produce and manufactures to be confiscated. A spirit of hostility and revenge was displayed in the language of this proclamation, which proved how deeply its author was exasperated with the only power that has opposed any affectual resistance to his ambitious schemes.

On November 15th, Breslaw was entered by the French; on the 20th

20th the strong fortress of Hamelu surrendered to them; and on the 21st they took possession of Bremen. They have, however, almost entirely withdrawn from Hamburg, after levying large contributions; and it seems that it has been found necessary to relax the severe ordinances first passed relative to British property in that city, and that its port has been again opened.

The king of Prussia having refused to accede to a proposed armistice, Napoleon set off from Berlin for the frontiers of Poland. At the same time addresses were forwarded to the Poles, exhorting them to free themselves from their masters, and resume a national existence under the protection of the French emperor. The latest information from those countries mentions the arrival of the French troops at Warsaw, and the retreat of the Russians across the Vistula, after having sustained some loss in various skirmishes.

An expedition under the command of general Crawford, which had long been detained by contrary winds, sailed in the beginning of December, supposed to be destined to the West Indies.

For a considerable time past, disturbances have prevailed in parts of Ireland, chiefly in the provinces of Connaught, excited by a set of banditti calling themselves *Threshers*, whose professed object is to resist the payment of tithes, but who seem likewise to have adopted principles of hostility to government in general. They have committed various outrages, and have hitherto set at defiance the attempts of the Irish government to quell them. A large body of chosen troops, now under orders for Ireland, is probably intended to prevent farther mischief from these insurgents.

Advices have been lately received of the melancholy loss of his Majesty's ship the Athenienne, of 64 guns, Capt. Raynsford, which, in its passage to Malta, struck upon a sunken rock in the Mediterranean, and was completely wrecked. The captain and 347 men and officers were drowned.

On December 15th the new Parliament met for the purpose of swearing in members, when Mr. Abbott was re-chosen Speaker of the House of Commons without opposition; and on Dec. 19th the King's Speech was read by the Lord Chancellor. Its purport was chiefly to prepare men's minds for the awful crisis now impending, and to animate them to adequate exertions against "the formidable and increasing power of the enemy." It asserts that the resistance of the king of Prussia to the usurpations of France was without any previous concert with his Majesty, but avows the measures taken to unite councils and interest with him. It extols the good faith of our remaining allies, and suggests the necessity of cultivating their friendship. Such are the prospects with which the year 1806 concludes!

LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

A MAGNIFICENT design, highly interesting to the Arts, is in progress under the title of *The British Gallery of Pictures*, to be published in November, in two Series; the First, containing a Description of the Cabinets and Galleries of Pictures in Great Britain, embellished with Engravings, on a small scale, from all the best and most interesting Paintings in the different Collections.

The Second, containing a History of Painting and its professors; embellished with highly finished Specimens from the works of the most celebrated Masters, selected from the finest examples in Great Britain. Together with a descriptive Elucidation of the peculiar Excellence of each Painting, and Anecdotes of the Pictures.

Of this Work, the historical and descriptive part will be undertaken by Mr. Ottley. The Engravings will be executed by Mr. P. W. Tomkins, Historical Engraver to her Majesty, Mr. L. Schiavonetti, Mr. A. Cardon, and other eminent artists. The whole will be superintended by Mr. Treshan. Each number of the First Series will contain four plates, each including several Pictures; and of the Second Series, three highly finished prints. A number of each will be published once a quarter, till a more rapid delivery can be accomplished, and the whole, it is expected, will not exceed 50 numbers. The particulars of this great national work are given in a detailed prospectus.

A new edition of the *Chronicles of Hollingshed*, which are become extremely scarce and valuable, is about to be published; which will comprize all the omissions of the original edition, but in other respects will be an exact copy of the author's own language and orthography, only changing the black letter for a more modern and handsome type.

Captain Williamson, from whose designs and notes, that magnificent work, "The Wild Sports of India," has been published, has undertaken a tour through Great Britain for the purpose of making a complete Agriculture and Statistical Survey of the island, the result of which will be published, in a *Description of Great Britain*, to be printed in numbers with illustrative plates: the whole to make at least 6 vols. in 8vo.

The first volume of *Bibliotheca Græca*, in 8vo. intended to comprize a series of the best Greek Authors has lately been published at Paris. This volume contains the various history of Aelian, and the fragments of Heraclides of Pontus, and Nicholas of Damascus. These editions are principally intended for the use of native Greeks, engaged in the study of their ancient tongue. The project is undertaken under the auspices, and at the expence of M. M. Zozima, two Greek brothers. The editor likewise is a Greek, Dr. Coray, formerly of Smyrna, well known as one of the most learned scholars of the present day. The following account of the objects of this undertaking, is extracted from the French Journals.

The Greeks have for some years been making great and successful efforts in the cultivation of the sciences and literature. Many schools have been established for the purpose of teaching the ancient tongue. To improve the modern language, and the national taste, the best productions of foreign writers have been translated. But the most certain method of reviving in this country good taste and the love of sound literature, is to multiply copies of the best productions of Greek antiquity. By the study of these great models, by the remembrance of former glory which they will revive, and the emulation which they will naturally inspire; modern Greece may be replaced in the rank of enlightened countries.

Numberless editions of Greek authors have been published in Europe. But in general they are little adapted to the use of modern Greeks. They are generally incumbered by Latin versions, and by a long apparatus of critical and grammatical observations, which can be of no use in Greek schools, where the master and scholars are equally ignorant of Latin, and where the object is not so much to form critics, and men of erudition, as to give instruction in language,

guage, and aids to the formation of good taste. To facilitate the progress of information in Greece, it is desirable to collect in as few volumes as possible the best writers, both in prose and verse, to print them with the utmost correctness, to introduce only such remarks as are absolutely necessary, to write them in Greek, and to sell the editions at a moderate price.

This simple and natural project of printing, for the use of modern Greeks, the best of their ancient writings, have perhaps occurred to the minds of many persons, who for want of means or zeal, have not been able or willing to carry it into execution. It has at length been undertaken under favourable circumstances, M. M. Zozima, who possess at the same time the necessary pecuniary resources, and the most ardent zeal for the honour of their country, have resolved to dedicate part of their fortune to the publication of a Bibliotheca Græca, consisting of the best classic authors.

They have committed the superintendence of the edition to Dr. Coray, a Greek; who by his profound erudition and pure and correct taste, would have done honour to the best ages of antiquity. Europe ranks him among the most learned and ingenious critics of the time, a reputation which his labours in Theophrastus, Hippocrates, Athenæus, and Heliodorus, have justly gained for him.

To complete the value of their Bibliotheca, M. M. Zozima have committed it to the press of M. Firmin Didot. He has cast new characters for the purpose, which are very beautiful.

The generosity of the projectors of this edition has proceeded further. For the benefit of their countrymen who are in low circumstances, they propose to present copies to young persons, to whom the purchase might be inconvenient; and whose diligence and improvement shall be added by their teachers. They will also present them to such masters, as shall exert themselves with activity and perseverance for the instruction of their pupils.

Dr. Coray has written a preface to the volume in modern Greek, in which he announces the plan of the edition, and from which the preceding observations have been taken. He proposes to publish in succession, with their scholiasts, Homer, and the Homeridæ, Hesiod, the tragic writers, Aristophanes, Thucydides, Plato, Callimachus, Apollonius, &c. He will insert only those various readings which possess some probability. Where the text is indubitably corrupt, and no correction is afforded by the collation of editions or manuscripts, Dr. Coray will print it according to his own conjectures, or those of other critics, but will always faithfully preserve the common reading in the margin.

These editions, though principally intended for the use of modern Greeks, will probably be received with approbation in the rest of Europe. The corrections of so ingenious and learned a scholar as Dr. Coray, will give them great value in the eyes of all who are engaged in the critical study of the Greek authors. They will be valuable also for their typographical correctness. The notes though written in ancient Greek, will occasion no obstruction to the reader, for they who understand the text a little, will understand the commentary with ease. The preface and accounts of authors will be written in the vulgar idiom, and it will be fortunate if curiosity to read them shall contribute to spread the study of a modern language which is too much neglected, and which is of great utility by the light which it throws on the ancient tongue.

There is annexed to the preface a piece of considerable length, written also in modern Greek, in which, under the modest title of hasty and extemporary thoughts (στοχασμι αυτοσχεδι) are found some curious details respecting the defects of instruction in Greece, and on Greek grammar considered in a philosophical point of view. Dr. Coray skilfully developes the theory of the middle verb, which is well understood by European scholars, but is totally unknown to the modern Greeks. Some valuable grammatical observations occur respecting the common dialect, adverbs, prepositions, pronouns, the number of conjugations, &c.

The first part of an edition of *Wolf's Homer* in folio, appeared at the Leipsic fair, which is the most splendid work that Germany has yet produced. The beauty of the paper, and the elegance of the characters are greatly admired, and such is said to be the correctness of the text, that prizes might, as formerly,

be

be offered for the discovery of a fault. The work is to be completed in four parts. Only fifteen subscriptions have been received, and a hundred copies printed. The King of Prussia has presented a copy to each of the universities in his states.

We have the pleasure to learn that Dr. Scott, the Orientalist, is preparing a new edition, revised and translated from the complete Arabic MS copy brought over by Mr. Montague, of the *Arabian Nights Entertainments*, with notes, illustrative of the customs and manners of the country. The additional Tales, which have never been translated, are equally interesting and excellent. The translations of this captivating Work, which have been published in this country, have been *done into English* from the miserable version of M. Galland, who, it is well known, trusted to an illiterate verbal translator, being himself wholly ignorant of the Arabic Language.

THE New Edition of Mr. Pinkerton's Modern Geography in 3 vols. Quarto, will appear early in January.

The Extension of the Work into Three large Volumes, has enabled the Author to give to its several parts a juster proportion and greater harmony than in the former Edition: and in consequence of the foreign Editions having excited the attention of Statesmen as well as Men of Letters, he has received so much valuable assistance, that scarcely a Country can be named, on which new information has not been given, derived from some distinguished Native or scientific Traveller. During the Author's late residence at Paris, he procured many scarce Works, the want of which he had before regretted, and the most recent Spanish materials concerning their Colonies in North and South America. Hence the account of New Spain, of the three Viceroyalties in South America, of Chili, and the government of Caracas, will be found to contain much new, authentic, and important Information. The Description of the United States has also been greatly improved and enlarged from the most authentic materials; and that of the West Indies extended as their importance to this Country required. Five new maps, too, are added, of the various subdivisions of South America. Mr. Aikin has carefully revised the Botanical Part throughout. Dr. Shaw has added Zoological Remarks, at the end of each volume, and every exertion has been used to render the Work as complete as possible.

The Second Edition of Mr. Clarkson's Portraiture of Quakerism, with considerable alterations, will appear in a few days.—The First Edition of this work which contains the most interesting and original information concerning the Moral Education, Discipline, Peculiar Customs, Religious Principles, Political and Civil Œconomy and Character of the Society of Friends, consisted of two thousand five hundred copies, which were all purchased within two months after being finished at press, without the aid of advertising.

Dr. J. E. Smith proposes shortly to publish an Introduction to Botany in one vol. 8vo. with a few plates, intended for the use of female as well as male students of that delightful science, and divested of every thing that might be deemed exceptionable.

The literary History of the eighteenth century is about to receive a further very valuable illustration from the pen of Lord Woodhouselee, in his Life of the late Lord Kaimes, which will be published very shortly.

Mr. Charles Bell's System of Operative Surgery, will appear early in January.

The beautiful moral aphorisms of Sir Philip Sydney, edited by Miss Porter, are nearly ready for publication.

There is in the Press an account of Dr. Gall's New Theory of Physiognomy, founded on the Anatomy and Physiology of the Brain, and the form of the Skull.

J. Gifford and H. R. Yorke, Esqrs. have in great forwardness, the History of the Administration of the late Mr. Pitt, which will be comprised in four octavo volumes.

Mr. Macdiarmid's Lives of eminent Statesmen are in the Press.

The admirers of the late Dr. Currie of Liverpool, will be pleased to hear, that an engraved Portrait of that celebrated Man, from a miniature picture in the possession of Mrs. Cairncross, Dr. Currie's Sister, will be published early in the Spring of the present year.

The first part of Dr. Clutterbuck's Inquiry into the Seat and Nature of Fever, is expected to make its appearance in the course of the ensuing month.

Mr. Southey's Poems of MADOC and THALABA, have been reprinted in *America*.

Mr. Cumberland and Sir James Bland Burgess, have in conjunction written a Poem of which report speaks highly, entitled the Exodiad—embracing the History of Moses from the period of his leading the Israelites out of Egypt, to his death upon Mount Horeb. The work will appear during the month of January.

Dr. Herdman has in the press, his second Discourse on the interesting subject of the Management of Infants, and the Treatment of their Diseases.—Written in a plain familiar style, to render it intelligible and useful to all mothers, and those who have the management of infants.

The Rev. J. Joyce, author of the Scientific Dialogues, will publish early in the present month, two volumes on Chemistry, the same size, and on the same plans, with plates by Porter.

Miss Anna Maria Porter is engaged upon a new Novel, to be entitled the HUNGARIAN BROTHERS.

The Rev. Richard Lyne, author of the Latin Primer, will publish in the course of January, a new work, entitled *Festuca Grammatica*, or Child's first Guide to the Rudiments of Latin Grammar, in four parts.

The Rev. Mr. Cobbold, of Woolpit, Suffolk, intends shortly presenting the Public with a Chart of English History, on the same Plan as his Chart of Scripture History, recently published.

An Octavo edition of Captain Williamson's Wild Sports of India is expected shortly.

The fourth volume of Malcolm's *Londinum Redivivum*, will appear early in the year.

The Rev. Mr. Abbot has a volume of Sermons in the press.

Mrs. Roach has in the press a new Romance.

The Topography of the Lake of Killarney, by Mr. Weld, illustrated with exquisite Engravings, is nearly ready.

In the course of January, will be published; A CHRONOLOGICAL REGISTER of BOTH HOUSES of PARLIAMENT, from the Union in 1708 to the Election of the Third Parliament of the United kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in 1806. By ROBERT BEATSON, Esq. LL.D. Author of the Political Index to the Histories of Great Britain and Ireland.

Mr. Blair recommences his lectures on Anthropology, or the Natural History of Man, on Jan. 17th, at the Bloomsbury Dispensary, in Great Russel Street. Particulars may be had at his house, 69 Great Russel Street.

Proposals are issued for publishing by subscription two engravings of the Moon in Plano, by the late John Russel, Esq. R.A. Subscriptions received by Mr. Faden, Charing Cross, and Mr. W. Russel, 29, Newman Street.

A new edition of PALMERIN of ENGLAND, corrected from the original Portuguese, by Mr. Southey, is in the Press, and will shortly be published. Mr. Southey has also in the Press, a translation of the CHRONICLE of the CID, from the Spanish.

Mr. Landseer has nearly ready for publication, his Course of Lectures as delivered before the Members of the Royal Institution.

MONTHLY LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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COMMUNICATIONS to the Board of Agriculture, on Subjects relative to the Husbandry and internal Improvement of the Country. Vol. I. of the Fifth Volume. 4to. 12s. boards.

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Homeri Odyssea; Græce et Latine: Juxta edit. Sam. Clarke. Glasgow. 1799. Editio 4to. 2 tom. 7s. bound.

M. Fabii Quintiliani de institutione Oratoria Libri Duodecim. Juxta Editionem Gottingensem Johannis Mathiæ Gesneri. Accedunt Prefatio, et Indices Copiosissimi. 2 tom. 8vo. 19s. boards.

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(To be continued.)

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

		Wind	Pressure max.	Pressure min.	Temp. max.	Temp. min.	Evap.	Rain,&c.
ew M.	*a.* Nov. 10	N	30. 10	30. 10	48	40		
	11	SW	30. 10	29. 98	50	33	4	
	a. 12	SW			47	34		
	13	SW	30. 18	29. 98	57	48	4	
	14	SW	29. 98	29. 86	53	48	3	1
	15	SW	29. 86	29. 70	53	37	6	1
	16	SW	29. 88	29. 70	48	39	.10	
	b. 17	SW	29. 82	29. 70	53	43	8	
t. Q.	18	SW	29. 70	29. 58	55	47	.11	4
	d. 19	SW	29. 25	29. 01	51	35	7	.63
	20	SW	29. 34	29. 04	47	35	.15	
	b. c. 21	SW	29. 33	29. 00	45	31	8	2
	b. c. 22	W	29. 63	29. 33	43	27	4	
	b. c. 23	SW	29. 83	29. 46	51	33	2	2
	24	SW	39. 83	29. 65	56	52	8	
	25	SW	29. 46	29. 26	57	47	8	3
ll M.	*b.* 26	SW	29. 88	29. 46	50	39	4	.18
	27	NW	30. 01	29. 90	56	41	0	.17
	28	SW	30. 04	29. 64	60	54	3	2
	e. 29	SW	29. 69	29. 53	58	36	.20	
	30	W	29. 69	29. 13	45	33	6	4
	f. Dec. 1	SW	29. 13	28. 63	50	38	8	.30
Q.	*g.* 2	W	29. 59	28. 63	42	38	8	1
	3	NW	29. 67	29. 63	43	31	3	2
	4	W	29. 67	29. 45	50	38	2	2
	5	SW	29. 45	29. 27	54	48	.20	
	6	SW	29. 30	29. 25	58	33	.12	
	7	W	29. 03	29. 00	47	38	7	6
	8	Var.	29. 28	29. 00	45	36	0	.17
	9	NW	29. 42	29. 33	44	33	3	9
			29. 66	29. 42	50. 5	38. 8		
			M. 29. 54		M. 44. 60		T. 1. 99	T. 1. 84

[. B. The Notations comprised in each Line relate to a period of 24 hours toned from 9 a. m. on the day of the date. A dash denotes that the period marked is to form a part of that allotted to the next observation.

a. Misty, the Trees dripping, without Rain.

b. Lunar halo: very brilliant on the nights of 22 and 26. Two series of the prismatic colours were distinguished.

c. Hoar frost. Some hail on the 21st.

d. The Barom. appeared to have descended still lower. Pretty strong signs of *pos*. Electricity the 18th p. m. after which very stormy from midnight to sun-rise.

e. Wind N. W. at 8 p. m. slight shower from a mass of clouds passing in the S. in which it is said to have lightened. On examination a changeable Electricity was found in the insulated conductor.

f. Very stormy night. Loud Thunder about 3 a. m. 2d. a *pos*. Electricity after sunrise.

g. Soon after 2 p. m. a Squall from the N. W. with Snow and finally Rain. The conductor was highly charged *pos*. giving dense Sparks. In proportion as the Nimbus passed off to the S. E. this went off and finally succeeded a weaker *neg*. charge.

RESULTS.

The prevailing Wind has been decidedly S. W.; often amounting to a gale, more especially in the intervals between midnight and sun-rise.

Mean Barometrical Pressure 29. 54 In.; the column almost constantly in motion.

Mean Temperature, by Six's Thermom. 44 6^0.

Total evaporation 1. 99 In. (this is probably greater than the Evap. at the surface of the Earth.)

Total of Rain 1. 84 In. being a small amount for the season, though showers have been frequent. It should be remarked that we had 5 Inches in the last wet Moon, ending viii. month (August) 13, which was as much above the mean.

L. HOWARD.

Plaistow, XII. month 19, 1806.

DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS

IN ARTS AND MANUFACTURES IN 1806.

Preservation of Water at Sea.

CAPTAIN KRUSENSTERN, who commanded the Russian expedition of discovery in 1805, has sent an account home of his having proved, in the most satisfactory manner, the great efficacy which the operation of charring the insides of casks has to preserve water perfectly sweet at sea. He had sixty casks charred more deeply than usual before he sailed, and, during his stay at the Brazils, had the greatest part of his casks burned on the inside; the water in them was constantly found to be good during the whole of his passage to the Isle of Washington: at Japan, he again burned the inside of the casks, which preserved the water quite pure during a seven weeks passage from thence to Kamschatka. The captain declares, that, by this means, the water was "constantly pure, and as good as that from the best springs." He also took care that the casks should never be filled with sea-water, as is usual, to save the trouble of shifting the ballast, because this tends to hasten the corruption of the fresh water afterwards put into them.

The charring operates both by the antiseptic properties of the charcoal, and in preventing the solution of the extractive part of the wood.

Charring is much recommended for wine-casks also, and all casks which are to contain liquors.

The process of charring casks was recommended by Berthollet, in a communication to the National Institute of France in 1803; but Lowitz had discovered the antiseptic properties of charcoal many years before, as appears from some memoirs in Crell's Journal, the translation of which was published here by Baldwin in 1793; an Account of the Use of Charcoal for "preserving Water sweet for the Use of Seamen in Sea Voyages," was also published in Dublin, in July 1791, in the Hibernian Magazine, extracted from M. Lowitz's Memoirs on this subject.

As nothing contributes more to the health of seamen than the goodness of the water they use, it is hoped our Admiralty will, at last, give orders for the use of this process in our sea service; especially as it has been first used in the service of another nation, which seems to be an indispensable requisite to the adoption of any improvement that depends on them.

Hydraulic Ram of Montgolfier.

The accounts of this engine having been principally published here in 1806, render it proper to be noticed in this work.

The hydraulic ram operates by the momentum of a fall of water, which, suddenly stopped in its course, re-acts in another direction. An horizontal pipe, of some considerable length, proceeds from the bottom of a reservoir of water; at its other extremity is placed a valve opening downwards; at a small distance before this valve, the pipe communicates with an air-vessel by a valve opening upwards; and just above this last valve a smaller pipe rises upwards, through which the water is conveyed to the place required.

This apparatus acts by alternate impulses: the water first runs out past the descending valve, till it acquires that momentum, from the accelerated velocity of its fall in the reservoirs, which closes that valve by forcing it upwards; the momentum then forces it into the air-vessel and the ascending pipe, till the re-action of the enclosed air, and the elevation of the water in this last pipe, counterbalances its force; the weight of the descending valve, then superior to its impulse, causes it to fall, the water issues as at first, and the same course is repeated; while the water passes at the descending valve, the re-action of the compressed air in the air-vessel closes the ascending valve, and forces the water up the vertical pipe.

Mr. Boulton, of Soho, obtained a patent, 1797, (an account of which is published in the 9th volume of the Repertory of Arts), for various applications of the

the hydraulic principles on which the action of the ram depends, the second of which is precisely the same as the ram. It is, therefore, not unlikely, that Montgolfier only *translated* Mr. Boulton's contrivance into French. This is the more probable, as it is a thing frequently practised by our Gallic neighbours, of which many instances may be seen in the *Annales des Arts*: perhaps it is part of their system of Universal Plunder to appropriate intellectual as well as territorial property; if so, it ought to be strenuously resisted by all who hold this system in the abhorrence it deserves.

An engine, on the same principles, is described in the Philosophical Transactions of 1775, to have been erected at the seat of Philip Egerton, Esq. at Oulton, in Cheshire, in which the pipe was 200 yards long, and two inches and a half diameter, and the supply of water was twenty feet above this: it had an air-vessel fitted with a valve, by the re-action of the air in which the water was forced upwards, to supply a brewery and other offices.

Count Rumford's Method of preventing the Glare of Lamps.

Count Rumford has discovered, by accurate experiment, that light transmitted through ground glass loses very little more, if any, of its intensity, than when it passes through plain glass; this he applies to prevent the hurtful and painful effect which the intense light of Argand lamps produces on the eye, by surrounding them with cylinders of ground glass, which he has made of a larger diameter, in proportion as he wishes the light to fall less strongly on any particular spot.

He also recommends the windows of rooms, lighted from narrow courts or yards, to be formed of ground glass, that more of the oblique rays may be refracted through them.

Method of forming Walls in India.

The walls are first built with moistened earth, like those called cob walls in Devonshire; they are afterwards, when dry, surrounded with a framework, at a proper distance to support firewood in contact with every part of them in different stages, so that the quantity in the lowest stage is greatest: this, as it burns down, bakes the walls like bricks, to the thickness of ten inches. These walls are so strong, that they resist the attacks of floods, and last for centuries. We had the first account of them in 1806, though so long in use in India before.

New Method of casting large Statues in Bronze.

This method was first practised for large statues, under the direction of M. Le Gois, in making a cast from his statue of Joan of Arc, for the city of Orleans; it before was used only for casting small articles. The statue was enclosed with seven tier of cases, adapted to each other, which were successively filled with the argillaceous sand used by founders, well rammed round the figure; the cases were formed so as to be separated into several pieces, with the compressed sand contained in them, that the statue might be removed; they were then carefully dried: another mold was made, in a similar way, for casting the core; and when finished, a coat of modelling clay was applied to its inside, of the thickness intended to be given to the bronze, the core was cast in it, which, as usual, was composed of equal parts of plaster of Paris and of brickdust. Eight rods of iron were so laid in the core as to project a few inches from it, in order to place it in the mold; when the pieces of the mold, as well as the core, were well dried, they were put together round the core ready for casting, and secured by screw presses. The whole was then placed in a proper position near the furnace that contained the fused bronze, the passages were constructed for the liquid metal to flow into the mold, and the cast then made from about 36cwt. of metal. This method succeeded perfectly well, and is much cheaper, and less troublesome, than that hitherto in use for works of this size.

Tide-Mill, with a Water Wheel that rises and falls with the Tide.

A tide-mill has been constructed at East Greenwich, whose wheel 11 feet in diameter, and 24 feet long, and is placed in a frame of

raised and lowered at pleasure by strong racks and pinions, in which the pressure of the water on a pair of horizontal folding gates beneath, considerably assists; a reservoir of four acres receives the water at flood, and delivers it again at ebb tide; there is a contrivance for making the reversed movement of the water-wheel always impel the stones in the same direction, and to admit it to rise and fall without altering the level of the principal horizontal wheel. Eight pair of stones are worked by it twenty hours in every twenty-four. The whole work does great credit to Mr. Lloyd, the engineer who built it.

Patent Coal Measure, by Mr. Vazie.

Mr. Robert Vazie has lately got a patent for a measure for coals, which will effectually regulate the quantity of the heap above the brim of the vessel. An iron bow, jointed like the handle of a bucket, is attached to the measure, and has a pendulous ball hanging to the middle, which, when the bow is elevated vertically, falls down, and ascertains the just height to which the point of the conical heap formed by the coals, should be raised. This conical heap, that is allowed by custom, forms a very considerable part of the whole quantity, and particularly in large measures, should carefully be attended to. If this measure is generally adopted, it will prevent disputes, and much intentional imposition.

Mr. Dodd's Patent Improvements for Fireplaces.

These consist of moveable metallic reflectors, formed so as to slide in behind the fire-place when required, to be placed in any angle to the fire when drawn out, and to serve occasionally for confining the draft so as to increase it; and likewise of an hollow parallelopiped, of such size as completely to enclose the stove with the fire, to serve as an extinguisher, by excluding the air, when used. The reflectors are evidently more useful than the extinguisher.

English Iron made equal to Swedish.

Accounts have been published here last month, that Mr. Reynolds, of the Ketley iron-works, Cornwall, has so much improved the quality of the iron manufactured under his direction, that it is now fully equal to the best Swedish or Russian. It is stated that the chief cause of this improvement is, his letting the iron out of each of the blast furnaces four times in twenty four hours. This seems very inadequate to the effect; but we hope to be able, in a future Number, to give a more particular account of a process, the importance of which merits much attention.

Parallel Ruler, exempt from lateral Deviation, by Mr. J. W. Boswell.

This instrument consists of three oblong slips, or rulers, of hard wood, laid parallel to each other, and connected by two pair of brass pieces, of equal length; the extremities of which pieces, where they meet on the middle ruler, are formed into portions of toothed wheels that lock into each other, which restricts the motion of the two external rulers to a direction solely perpendicular to each other; and thus effectually prevents side deviation in them, without in the least disturbing the parallelism of their fiducial edges.

The other contrivances for this purpose in use, are all more or less liable to destroy the parallelism of the rulers; and the triple parallel ruler, which this somewhat resembles, admits of side deviation as much as the common one.

Mr. Banks, in the Strand, has been instructed to make parallel rulers of this sort by the inventor. They are very convenient instruments for all rectilineal drawing, and perfectly accurate.

A Statical Lamp, which maintains the Oil at a nearly equal Level.

This lamp has a spherical cavity, communicating by a pipe with an oil vessel and burner, formed on Argand's, or the common construction, that is somewhat higher than it; within this cavity, a solid, of a hemispherical shape, is suspended on an horizontal axis, the greatest part of which will float above a strong brine with which the cavity is half filled; the pipe, burner, and oil vessel, are filled with oil, and as this is consumed, the brine running in to supply its place below, raises

raises it to a proper height, while the hemispherical solid occupies the space left by the brine in the cavity, by falling lower as the brine passes beneath the oil.

The principle of this apparatus is produced by the greater specific weight of the brine, which keeps the oil at a proportionally higher elevation. The use of the solid hemisphere is to preserve the level of the brine. An instrument of this kind is said to have been, many years ago, contrived by Dr. Hooke: the above is described in the Philosophical Journal, in a paper signed A. F.

New Apparatus for Distillation.

M. Julia uses a method of distilling brandy in France, which is found to be very advantageous, and may be applied to distillation in general. The apparatus may be best conceived by considering it as a union of two stills, in one of which the liquor is heated before it is let into the other, which is placed lower than it; each communicates with the worm, and is furnished with a feeding pipe and a discharging cock. The lower still is charged with a fourth less liquor than the upper, and, when the distillation is completed in it, the residuum is drawn off, and the hot liquor from the higher still is let to run into it, which by this time will have evaporated the quantity above that which will fill the lower still to the first level; the higher still is then filled with cold liquor, and the operation is repeated. This method prevents any stoppage from taking place in the distillation, as the lower still is never suffered to cool, which occasions a considerable saving in fuel.

It would be better, we think, if each still had a separate worm; if the same worm is used for both, the spirit from the lower still will be apt to run into the higher, and be condensed in it, whenever the latter is charged with cold liquor.

Messrs. Sylvester and Co.'s patent Method of laminating Zinc.

This consists in keeping the bars of zinc in a heat of between 200 and 300 Fahrenheit, while they are laminated between rollers to one fourth of their thickness, after which they may be farther reduced without heat. The plates after rolling are to be annealed, by which they acquire sufficient flexibility for use. The patent has been renewed lately, to extend it to roofing houses and sheathing ships. Though very proper for the first use, it is supposed it would not be very fit for the latter, as it would permit the adherence of shells and sea weeds full as much, if not more, than lead.

Zinc is greatly used in China, for numerous purposes; and, as its ore is very abundant in England, it may certainly be equally serviceable here, and also form an article for export to China.

Mr. Hardy's Patent Improvements in Weighing Apparatus.

This invention consists principally in a division of the scale, that holds the weights, into one series of small squares, each capable of holding two half-hundred weights, and another of more minute squares, for pound weights; the first square in each series is blank, the rest are marked in succession, with the numeral cyphers, from one to the greatest number wanted. By this means, the number on the square next the last weight in each of the two divisions, shews at once the sum of the whole weight in the scale, without counting, by which time is saved, and chance of mistakes avoided.

The large weights are formed into half cubes, each of 56lb. that they may be readily moved, and accurately placed on the squares. Methods are also mentioned in the specification for preventing the necessity of moving all the weights in each opening.

Mr. Milton's Patent Method of rendering Carriages more safe.

Mr. Milton's carriage has a box attached beneath it to hold the luggage, which descends to within a foot of the ground, and is of the length and breadth of the carriage: at the lower corners of this box small wheels are fixed, so that they may be suspended a few inches from the ground; by which means,

of the large wheels come off, the small one next it supplies its place, without causing any jolt that signifies in this small descent, and thus prevents the carriage from oversetting. This danger is likewise diminished from the position mentioned of the luggage, which keeps the center of gravity of the whole as low as possible.

A carriage of this sort, with six inside and ten outside passengers, carrying three tons, was tried over a rough road, by letting off one of the large wheels, when the corresponding reserved wheel instantly came into play in the most complete manner; and the carriage remained on its wheels when drawn over uneven banks, where any common coach must have overset.

The only objection to this construction for stage coaches, is, the greater difficulty of moving the luggage which it would occasion; this, in reality, is of no consideration, compared with the safety of passengers; but unfortunately in those vehicles, the profit of the proprietors and drivers is alone considered.

A cheap Bedstead for Workhouses, by Mr. Gregson.

This bedstead consists of two stands of cast iron, called dogs, one of which forms the head, and the other the foot; each is forty-one inches long and thirteen high, and has cast in its upper surface five regular indentations, to receive the ends of five wooden bars, which passing between the two stands, form the support for the bed; the two outside bars are seven inches broad, and one inch and one-eighth thick, the three inner ones are five inches broad, and of the same thickness: a headboard is fixed to the two outer bars by pins, which project from it, and pass into holes bored for their reception. Bedsteads of this kind cost little, are easily taken to pieces to be cleaned, and may be put together again in a few minutes.

On fastening Iron in Stone.

M. Gillet Laumont has fastened in stone the supports of rings in stables, which remained firm for twenty-five years, by wrapping them, before insertion, in linen rags moistened with vinegar and soot, and filling up the holes tight all round with wedges and nails of old iron: this should be only used with thick and hard stone; if they are not so, the swelling of the iron as it rusts will crack them. When the holes are so situated that a fluid mixture can be poured into them, M. Laumont prefers to first wedge the iron inserted tight with bits of tile made hot, and then fill up the interstices with a mixture of melted pitch or rosin, and brickdust, poured on hot, which unites perfectly with stone and metal, does not act on iron, and is impervious to water.

How those who cannot swim may float if they fall into Water.

Mr. William Nicholson has published some very good directions for this object, the chief of which are, that when a person falls into water, who has not learned to swim, he should carefully avoid raising his hands above the water, and then by moving them under water, in any manner he chuses, his head will rise high enough to enable him to breathe freely: if he moves his legs, as in the action of walking up stairs, more of his body will rise above the water, which will allow him to use less exertion with his hands.

To which we will add, that by throwing back the head and shoulders so as to thrust out the chest to its greatest extent, and keeping it in that position, the volume of air contained in the lungs will be so much increased, as to add very considerably to the buoyance of the upper part of the body; this alone would enable some people to float without using any motion of their limbs.

Cleaning Feathers from Animal Oil.

The feathers are to be put in a large tub, and covered with lime water about three inches, when well immersed and stirred therein, after lying four days, they should be taken out, drained in sieves, washed well in clean water, and then dried in nets in airy rooms: the whole process will be completed in three weeks, when the feathers will only require beating for use. Mrs. Jane Richardson received twenty guineas premium from the Society for Arts, &c. for communicating the above method.

Stand

Stand for Shoemaker's Work.

Mr. Thomas Parker has contrived a bench at which shoemakers can work in a standing posture; it consists of a perforated board, whose edge is surrounded with a cushion covered with leather, and supported by four legs: it thus somewhat resembles a bason stand. It is four feet high, and the perforation is about six inches in diameter; the shoe and last is laid across the above annular cushion, and is retained firmly by an endless strap, which passes round it, and descends to a treadle, on which the workman rests his foot. A little flat leather cushion, used in adjusting the last and strap, and a small triangular prism of wood, on which boots are closed, complete the apparatus.

Mr. Parker received fifteen guineas for this contrivance from the Society for Arts, &c.

New-discovered Principle of Manure.

Mr. Arthur Young, in the course of his experiments on manures, has discovered that hydrogen gas admitted to the roots of plants, increases their growth and vigour more than most other matters.

It is probable that carbonated hydrogen would have an equal or a greater effect than pure hydrogen; and indeed, as all air procured from iron is more or less carbonated, and Mr. Young used this kind; properly speaking, the experiment was made with it.

This fact not only throws great light on the theory of the action of solid manures, particularly of carbonic substances, but may be at once turned to account in hot-houses, constructed like those for admitting steam beneath the plants. Carbonated hydrogen is procured by the distillation of coal in the manner practised for the gas lights, and might, in such a building, be forced beneath the plants in great abundance, at a small cost, by a similar apparatus.

Hawthorn propagated by Cuttings of the Root.

Mr. Taylor, of Morton, has discovered that hawthorn hedges may be formed, in a more expeditious manner than usual, by cutting the roots of this shrub into small pieces, and planting them with the top one-fourth of an inch above the ground; the upper end of each piece may be marked when cutting by giving it two cuts, and the lower end but one.

The spring is the best time to plant the sets; of those planted by Mr. Taylor, not five in one hundred were lost. For this discovery, Mr. Taylor received the silver medal from the Society for Arts.

Pruning Fruit-trees.

A method of pruning has been practised in the garden of the Margravine of Anspach, which has much improved the fruit produced; it consists in leaving the interval between the shoots on each branch as short as possible, cutting every branch off beyond its first shoot, and leaving a very short stem: by which means the sap will have the least possible distance to run to the fruit, and, consequently, the vigour of the tree be spent in producing fruit, instead of wood and leaves.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON.

AN interesting experiment has recently been made in the artillery, Col. Chrichton, with two six pounders, mounted on a new [illegible] his invention, together with the artillerymen attached to them, [illegible] to set out from Edinburgh for Woolwich, taking post horses [illegible] nary stages. One of the axle-trees broke on the road, which [illegible] considerable stop, and some other delay occurred; yet the par[illegible]

We[illegible]

Woolwich, (a distance of 400 miles in 77 hours) the men arriving in perfect condition for service.) So great a journey was chosen, that sufficient observation might be made on the different effects from length of stages or quality of road. In consequence of the accident which had happened, a second experiment was directed. The party went from Woolwich to Southampton, and returned to Woolwich in 24 hours without fatigue, the distance travelled being 160 miles. The experiment has proved, that powder may be carried without danger from the friction, which has hitherto been apprehended from any great velocity of movement. The object of these trials has been to ascertain, whether, in case of an enemy's landing, at any distant point, where few or no guns might be stationed, a powerful force of artillery could not be transported to the spot, before the invader should have made any progress. The result has been satisfactory, not only on this head, but promises the means of considerable savings; for, if artillery can be thus forwarded, by receiving a certain number of horses of the neighbourhood at given points, in case of invasion, a material diminution might probably be made in the number constantly kept at the great ordnance depôts. The alteration of the carriages is but a very trifling expence.

Sir J. Duckworth has represented at Lloyd's, the misconduct of upwards of twenty of the Masters of Vessels, which sailed under his convoy: the frequency of similar complaints, demonstrates the necessity of legislative interference on the subject.

Dec. 10th. The annual assembly of the Royal Academy was holden, for the purpose of electing the Officers for the ensuing year, when Benjamin West, Esq. was chosen President, after having retired from the Academy, and declined the Presidentship, in Dec. 1805, from the occurrences mentioned in his letter, which, at that period, was given in all the public papers. Upon that circumstance Mr. Wyatt was placed in the Chair.

The Rev. Henry Fitzroy (commonly called Lord H. Fitzroy) is appointed a Prebendary of Westminster in the room of the late Sir Richard Cope.

A circular letter has been issued from the Horse Guards, to the Commanding Officers of all the second battalions of the line, enforcing in the strongest terms the necessity of their utmost exertion in recruiting. For this purpose his majesty has ordered all officers who can be spared, to be immediately employed; and if, in six months an additional levy of at least 400 men is not attached to each battalion, a reduction of the battalions failing, will take place as a measure necessary to public economy.

Married. Dec. 1st. At St. Georges, Hanover Square, Major Jameson, 53d foot, to Miss Loughman, of Lower Seymour-street.

Dec. 5th. James Collins, Esq. to Miss Charlotte King, both of Bedford-square.

Dec. 8th. At Marylebone Church, W. Gibbs, Esq. of Cambridge, to Miss Sharman, of Occold, Suffolk.

Dec. 8th. At Lambeth Church, Robt. Morris, Esq. of Brunswick-square, to Miss Leslie, of Buckingham-street.

Dec. 9th. At St. Martin in the Fields, Capt. Geo. Lewin, 38th foot, to Miss White, daughter of the late John W. Esq. Attorney General of Upper Canada.

Dec. 9th. At Marylebone Church, Capt. Maxwell, of the First Regt. of Guards, eldest son of Sir David Maxwell, Bart. to Miss Martin, of Englefield Green, near Egham.

Dec. 22d. At the Dowager Lady Jersey's, in Charles-street, Berkley-square, the Hon. and Rev. ——— Bagot, to Lady Harriot Villers.

Died. Nov. 24th. Aged near eighty, the pious, the virtuous, the humane Bishop of St. Pol de Leon, whose life was one continued act of piety to God, and charity to man.

At his house in Devonshire-Place, after a few days illness, Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart. a most distinguished and gallant officer, whose services have richly adorned our naval history. Sir Richard was twice returned to Parliament for Rochester, and is succeeded in his title by his only son Capt. King, of L'Artille, of 74 guns, which he commanded in the memorable battle of Trafalgar.

Aged 78, John Mallet, Esq. late director general of the Hospitals in America and the West Indies, under Lord Grey.

5th. Died at Hampstead, Aged 90, Mrs. Blackford.

8th. In Lincoln's Inn Fields, Mrs. Hamilton, wife of Wm. H. Esq.

Dec. 10th. In Windmill-street, Fitzroy-square, Edw. Edwards, Esq. Associate and Teacher of Perspective to the Royal Academy, Author of a Treatise on that branch of Science.

Dec. 12th. Jos. Denison, Esq. of St. Mary Axe. He is supposed to have left property to the amount of at least 1,000,000l.—This Gentleman was the son of a small Clothier, at Woodhouse-Carr, near Leeds, and when about twenty years of age, he walked to London, to procure a situation in a counting-house. Though of saving habits, he always maintained, and deserved the reputation of a man of punctuality and probity; and it was perhaps principally by a strict adherence to this line of conduct, that a person who left his paternal home, with less than a guinea in his pocket, quitted the world possessed of a princely fortune.

General Account of all the Christenings and Burials, within the Bills of Mortality from Dec. 17, 1805, to Dec. 16, 1806.

Christened in the 97 parishes, within the Walls, 1121. Buried 1152.

Christened in the 28 Out Parishes in Middlesex and Surrey, 9734. Buried, 7842.

Christened in the 17 Parishes without the Walls, 4763. Buried, 3678.

Christened in the 19 Parishes, in the City and Liberties of Westminster, 4762. Buried, 5271.

Christened, Males, 10,452, Females, 9928, in all 20,380. Buried, Males 9215, Females, 8523, in all. 17,938.

Whereof have died under two years of age, ...	5405
Between two and five, ...	2029
Five and ten, ...	822
Ten and twenty, ...	635
Twenty and thirty, ...	1329
Thirty and forty, ...	1762
Forty and fifty, ...	1793
Fifty and sixty, ...	1503
Sixty and seventy, ...	1365
Seventy and eighty, ...	859
Eighty and ninety, ...	414
Ninety and a hundred, ...	99
Hundred, ...	2
Hundred and four, ...	1

Increased in the Burials this year 363.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died. Aged 86, at Harlington, Mrs. Jennings, widow of the late Arthur Jennings, Esq.

BERKSHIRE.

At the late Coursing Meeting, at Isley, eight dogs were entered for the Cup, which after seven severe Courses, was won by Lord Rivers's Rosemary.

Died. At Newbury, Mr. Buffin: a few minutes after eating a hearty supper, he leaned back in his chair and expired immediately.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

A boy employed at the Copper Mills, at Temple, near Marlow, fell into the pickling-tub, in which the metal is immersed when it comes out of the furnace, and received so much injury from the corrosive and poisonous quality of the fluid, that he expired in indescribable torment the next day.

Married. At Chalfont, St. Giles, the Rev. William Jones, Fellow of [illegible] College, Cambridge, to Miss Molloy, of Stone-Dean.

Birth. At Taplow House, the Hon. Mrs. Grenville, of a daughter.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The subject for the Norrisian prize for the next year is "*The Full Time when Christ came into the World.*"

Cambridge, 15th Dec. His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloster arrived at Trinity College, on a visit to the Rev. Dr. Mansell, the Master. Next day being the commemoration day at Trinity College, his Royal Highness dined in the College Hall, where nearly 300 persons, including many of the nobility, sat down to a most splendid dinner, accompanied by a very excellent band of music. The day following his Royal Highness held a Levee at Trinity College, which was attended by almost every member of the Senate resident in the University, and in the evening of the same day he set out on his return to town.

The Gold and Silver Medals offered by Dr. William Turton, for the best poetical effusions to the memory of Lord Nelson, have been adjudged to two compositions; the first the production of Mr. Raleigh Trevelyan, B. A. of St. John's; the second of Mr. Mainwaring, of Brumbrow Hall, Cheshire.

The Rev. William B. Barker, of Emanuel College, is elected a Fellow of that Society; and John Warden, Esq. of the same College, is admitted a Doctor of Physic.

Married. At Cambridge, Charles George, Esq. late of St. John's College, to Miss Emma Butcher.

Died. At Newmarket, Mrs. Eaton, of Stuckworth Hall.

CHESHIRE.

The Tobacco Manufactory of Mr. William Nicholls, of Chester, has been totally destroyed by a fire.

Birth. In London, the Lady of Sir Thomas Stanley, of Hooton, Bart. of a son and heir.

At Belmont, the Lady of Henry Clarke, Esq. of a son.

CORNWALL.

On the night of the 22d Nov. an armed and disguised banditti destroyed Mr. Hawkes's mill-dam and weir, at Dunmeer, near Bodmin: they then proceeded to the corn mills at Boscane, the property of the Rev. Dr. Hammond, of Oxford, where they broke and destroyed the wheels and mill-stones, and broke down the mill-dam. Even the bridge over the river did not escape their fury, and they likewise destroyed many thriving young trees. This is the third time within three weeks that depredations of a similar description have been committed at Boscane.

The Rev. John Jope is instituted to the Rectory of St. Ives.

Married. At Falmouth, the Rev. T. Griffin, to Miss Grant, daughter of the late Dr. Grant, of St. Austle.

Birth. At Irregena Castle, the Lady of Samuel Stephens, Esq. M. P. of a son and heir.

Died. At Launceston, aged 88, the Rev. Edmund Spettigue, Rector of North Tamerton. During sixty years he had never failed doing his clerical duty but once, when he was prevented by the overflowing of a river.

CUMBERLAND.

Married. At Whitehaven, Matthew Atkinson, Esq. of Temple Sowerby, to Miss Littledale, daughter of the late Isaac Littledale, Esq.

At Gretna-Green, Lieutenant Fisher, of the 2d West York Militia, to Miss Maria Forster, daughter of John Forster, Esq. of Newton, near Carlisle, whose consent being afterwards obtained, they were re-married the following day at St. Mary's church, Carlisle.

Births. Mrs. Dixon, of Middleton Place, was delivered on the 27th October last of a daughter, and on the 8th December of a son: both are now alive, and with the mother, are doing well.

At Blackburn, the Lady of F. Hindle, Esq. of a daughter.

Died. At Rydall-Hall, Westmoreland, George Edward Stanley, Esq. of Ponsonby Hall, in this county.

At Oatlands, in the Isle of Man, James Oates, Esq.

At Cosgrove, Yorkshire, Lady Muncaster, of Muncaster-hall, in this county.

DERBYSHIRE.

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Married. At Chesterfield, William Outram, Esq. to Miss Bower.

DEVONSHIRE.

The herring fishery on this coast promises to be very productive this season. Several of the boats from Clovelly, with only three men, have already shared 50l. each man.

Births. At Teignmouth, the Lady of Captain Fisher, of the North Devon Militia, of a son.

At Cawsand, the wife of John Rowe, jun. shipwright, of three girls: the father's apprenticeship expired on the following day.

At Mamhead, the Lady of the Hon. Robert Dundas, of a son.

Died. At Lisbon, John Lyon, Esq. late of Exeter.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married. At Sandhill Park, Capt. Rich, eldest son of Sir Charles Rich, of Shirley House, to Miss Lethbridge, youngest daughter of Sir John Lethbridge.

DURHAM.

The Rev. Thomas Egerton, Prebendary of Durham, who was one of those detained in France, at the breaking out of the war, is arrived at his house in College, after an absence of four years.

The Rev. George Stevenson, M. A. late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, is presented to the Rectory of Kellow, in this county.

William Hoare, Esq. is unanimously elected Recorder of Durham, in the room of Sir Frederick Morton Eden, resigned.

It appears from the last annual Report, that 272 poor children were educated at the Sunday schools of Durham, under the care of eight teachers and their assistants.

Several persons have lately been fined by the Magistrates of Gateshead, for riding and drawing carriages on the foot-path, and suffering bull and mastiff dogs to go unmuzzled, and swine to go at large.

Eighty-two children of the labouring poor on the Ravensworth estate, have lately been vaccinated at the desire of Sir Thomas and Lady Liddell; and the whole have passed through the disease without a single unfavourable symptom.

Married. At Bishop's Auckland, Mr. John Tadman, of Newcastle, to Miss Margaret Richardson.

At Bishop's Wearmouth, Brigade Major Mills, to Miss Robinson, of Hinde-Lodge.

Died. At Lambton, William Fenwick, Esq. Under-sheriff of the county. He is succeeded by Richard Scruton, Esq.

At Kellow, the Rev. William Langstaff, Rector of that parish.

At Gateshead, the Rev. John Bailie.

At South Shields, Christopher Thompson, Esq. of Leam.

At Gainsford, aged 72, John Coade, Esq. He had been confined to his bed 14 years.

ESSEX.

Married. At Colchester, Captain J. Duddingston, 28th Foot, to Miss Purvis, of Beules.

Birth. At Walthamstow House, the Lady of Sir Richard Wigram, of a son, being her 15th, and her 20th child now living.

Died. At Chelmsford, aged 104, Mary Lazell.

At Plaistow, aged 76, John Bell, Esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married. At Gloucester, John Little, Esq. of Painswick, to Miss Carrington, of Pitchcomb House.

Birth. At Cheltenham, the Lady of Sir Edmund Carrington, of a

Died. At Cheltenham, the Rev. Richard Cope, of Bramshill H prebendary of Westminster.

At Uley, near Dursley, Mr. Thomas Went, an eminent clothier,

In Thornbury work-house, of which she had been an inmate 35 years, Mary Brigs, 105.

HAMPSHIRE.

At the Annual Meeting of the Christ-church Agricultural Society, held at Winchester, 24th Nov. the prizes were adjudged as follows: For the best Turnips, to Mr. Elliott; for the second best, to Mr. Trim; for the best Heifer, to Mr. Daw; for the best boar, to Mr. Elliot; for the best Sow, to Charles Jenkinson, Esq., for the best woolled Ram, to William Mills, Esq. M. P.; for the best woolled Ewe, to Mr. Hunt; and for the best Wether, to Mr. Daw. Premiums were also given to the four best Ploughmen, and rewards to the same number of Ploughboys; to the best Thatcher; and to Labourers, for bringing up families without Parochial assistance, &c. The Rev. James Willis, was re-elected President, for the ensuing year, and the Rev. Thomas Wyndham, was elected Vice-President.

At a Meeting of the Freeholders of the County, Sir John Pollen in the Chair, it was unanimously resolved to petition Parliament against the Election of Mr. Thistlethwaite and Mr. Herbert.

A few days ago, a melancholy circumstance took place at Portsmouth.—Some young men who were waiting for a passage to India, went out, as they say, to practise firing at a mark; soon after one of the party was brought back, having been shot through the body, and he is since dead. His companions say that the unfortunate youth was killed by one of the pistols going off accidentally, but the Magistrates, not believing their story, have ordered them into custody.

Birth. At North Waltham, the Lady of the Rev. Clement Cottrel, of a son.

Married. At Eling, Mr. John Pursor to Mrs. Sarah Ash. Their joint ages amounted to 131 years.

Died. At Houndean, aged 103, Mrs. Hammond.

At Southampton, Mrs. Elizabeth Organne, wife of James Organne, Esq. of the Island of Guernsey.—Mrs. Fitzhugh, wife of Valentine Fitzhugh, Esq. formerly Envoy at Constantinople.—Captain Woodgate, aged 26, of the 1st Royal Veteran Battalion. His premature death was occasioned by a wound he received in the landing of the British troops under the command of General Abercrombie, at the Bay of Aboukir.

At Portsea, James Norman, Esq. a Captain in the Royal Navy.

At Ashton, Sir Joseph Eylis, a Captain in the Royal Navy.

At Milton, Thomas White, Esq. an Alderman of Portsmouth.

At Coldrey, near Alton, the Rev. Joseph Warton, D. D. late head Master of Winchester College.

At Pucknell, aged 84, Mrs. Compeigne, widow of Mr. Compeigne, late of Winchester.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married. At Hereford, Mr. George Pritchard, of Woolhope, to Miss Powell, of Eaton.

Died. At Hereford, Mrs. Walwyn, widow of the late Richard Walwyn, Esq. of Langworth.

At Almsly, the Rev. Henry Allen, D. D.

At Ledle Dewchurch, aged 32, Richard Garrold, Esq.

At Ross, aged 88, Mrs. Judith Coney.

At Bristol, Mr. Thomas Fisher, of Whitechurch, in this county.

The Rev. Thomas Lloyd, M. A. one of the Senior Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge, is promoted to the Vicarage of Lewisden.

Married. At Dublin, John Hoskyns, Esq. youngest son of Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, of Harwood, to Miss Caroline Renton.

At Knibworth, John Adolphus Young, Esq. of London, to Miss Haggard, eldest daughter of William Haggard, Esq. of Knibworth Place.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married. At Little Paxton, the Rev. Thomas Richard Rooper, of Abbots-Repton, to Miss Standley.

KENT.

KENT.

27th Nov. As a party of Artillery were crossing Kennington Common near Ashford, one of the ammunition boxes at the back part of an howitzer car exploded, in consequence of the powder being heated by friction. A gunner who was sitting on the box was driven to a considerable distance, and so much injured, that he died next day. A few minutes after, another box exploded, but luckily without damage, except to a horse which was drawing the next gun, which was struck by a splinter with such force, that a triangular piece was driven out of the skull betwixt the eyes, so as completely to expose the brain and cavities of the head.

An extraordinary discovery has been made by Mr. William Collins, farrier, in the sufferings of a horse, the property of Mr. G. Stevenson, of Maidstone, which died of the stone after having lingered a considerable time in excruciating agony. Mr. Collins, on opening the animal, extracted 17 stones, the largest weighed 26 ounces and a half—gross weight of the whole, seven pounds three ounces.

Married. At Marybone Church, Henry Hawley, Esq. eldest son of Sir Henry H. of Leybourn Grange, to Miss Shaw, eldest daughter of Sir John S. of Kenwood.

At Lewisham, the Rt. Hon. Col. S. H. Lumley, to Miss Tabourdin, of Sydenham.

At Waltham Abbey, Joseph A. Gomm, Esq. to Miss Matthews, of Conham, Hants.

Died. At Canterbury, Mr. Henry Hilton, late Mayor.—Aged 70, Mrs. Hillbrook: she has left 100l. to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, and 20l. to the poor of St. Dunstan's in that city.

At Blackheath, aged 79, John Walker, Esq.

Mr. Brown and Mr. Ludwater, jun. both of Upchurch, being out together shooting, while the former was in the act of pulling the trigger after taking aim at a rabbit, Mr. L. unfortunately started across his piece, and received the whole of the charge in his head, which occasioned his instant death.

At Sittingbourn, Thomas Tonge, Esq.

LANCASHIRE.

At the anniversary meeting of the Caledonian Society of Liverpool on St. Andrew's Day, the subscription to the charity fund of the Society amounted to upwards of 100l.

Married. At Cartmel, Thomas Askew, Esq. of Fellgate, to Miss Barrow, of Alithwaite Lodge.

At Liverpool, George Frederick Harris, Esq. to Miss Ferguson.

Robert John Jones, Esq. of Jamaica, to Miss Eliz. Barton.

John Clayton, Esq. of Enfield, to Miss Buchanan.

At Manchester, William Warner, Esq. of Uttoxeter, to Miss Norris, of Salford.

Mr. Robert Cuttle, to Miss Lever, of Whitby.

Died. At Liverpool, aged 100, Bridget Marchant.—William, her husband, died in October last, in his 107th year.

At Wigan, aged 94, Mrs. Wyan. She was mother, grandmother, and great grandmother to upwards of 200 children.

At Liverpool, Mr. Benedict Paul Wagner. He was the first foreign merchant that ever settled there.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Died. At Nether Broughton, aged 85, Mr. Robert Gill. He was father to ten, father-in-law to seventeen, grandfather to eighty-five, and great grandfather to twenty-nine persons, all living

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The Rev. Stephen Sloane, B. A. is presented to the rectory of Gled

As some labourers were digging clay in the brickyard of Mr. Pea

tesford, near Grantham, about nine feet from the surface, they discovered the head and horns of an animal, of the bull kind, of most extraordinary dimensions. The weight of the horns, with a piece of the frontal bone, is 31 pounds: the span from tip to tip is two feet one inch, and at the greatest bulge of the horns three feet two inches; each horn from the skull to the tip measures two feet eight inches, and is at its base one foot one inch and a half in circumference. One tooth weighs two ounces and a half. There is an imperfect cavity in the clay, in which the body of the animal is supposed to have been, and on each side was a large piece of an oak tree, as black as ebony. Some part of the horns, near the tip, is completely petrified.

Married. At Gretna Green, John Tasker, Ostler of the George Inn, Spilsby, to Rebecca Smith of the same place. They walked to the shrine of Vulcan, 240 miles, and returned in the same manner.

At St. Paul's Covent Garden, Major Denshire, of the South Lincoln Militia, to Miss Hester Coles.

At Clifton, the Rev. Richard Carew, Rector of Broxholme in this County, to Miss Elton, of Bristol.

Died. At Lincoln, George Harrison, Esq. of Fisherton.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died. On the 6th Inst. at his seat at Tredegar, aged 85, the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. many years Judge Advocate General, and Representative for the County of Brecon, in several successive Parliaments. He was a gentleman sincerely beloved by all who knew him, and equally respected.

NORFOLK.

The Rev. John James Hornby is presented to the Rectory of North Rips.

Birth. The Lady of Philip Hamond, Esq. of Darsingham, of a daughter.

Died. At Norwich, aged 100, Mrs. Margaret Galley.

Found dead in his bed, to which he had retired in good health the preceding evening, John Green, Esq. an Alderman of Norwich. He served the office of Sheriff, in 1789, and of Mayor, in 1791. His family and numerous friends will long regret the domestic and social virtues which adorned his character, of which they are thus unexpectedly deprived; while his fellow citizens will no less deplore the loss of an active and exemplary Magistrate in whom they placed a confidence equally honourable to themselves and its object.

Lately, Sarah Rickwood, aged 40 years. For the last six years of her existence this poor woman supported with admirable fortitude the complicated miseries of one of the most enormous cases of dropsy on record. In the course of about fifty months she was tapped thirty-eight times, and discharged 350 gallons of a fluid, weighing 4666 troy pounds. The greatest quantity discharged at one operation measured 11 gallons and a half, weighing 155lbs. and a half.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died. At Mirables, in the Isle of Wight, George Arnold, Esq. of Ashby Lodge, in this County.

Burnt to death, in consequence of her clothes catching fire, Miss R. Lovell, daughter of Mr. L. of Great Billings.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Lord Collingwood has given 50l. to the Newcastle Infirmary, 10l. to the Dispensary, and 10l. to the Charity for the delivery of poor married women at their own houses.

3rd. Dec. the workshops of Mr. John Anderson, Cabinet-maker, in the Big Market, Newcastle, were totally destroyed by a fire which also did considerable damage to the neighbouring buildings.

At Morpeth Fair there was a short supply of cattle and sheep, which sold readily; prices much the same. Beef 5s. 6d. to 6s. 9d.: mutton 5s. 3d. to 7s. per stone, sinking offals.

Birth. At Warkworth, the Lady of Henry Erskine, Esq. of a Son.

Died. At Middleton, Ralph Paterson, Esq.

At

At Newcastle, suddenly, in the midst of her pupils, Mrs. Wilson, of Saville Place (aged 59)—Born to affluence, she was early visited by a severe vicissitude of fortune; under the pressure of which, her exemplary conduct engaged the high esteem and respect of many judicious friends. But the misfortunes of the individual proved of essential benefit to the Public; as they led her to devote her valuable life to that important profession, in which the soundness of her judgment, the extent of her information, and the dignified gentleness of her manner, particularly qualified her to excel. Her plan of education was not confined to the mere ornamental accomplishments; but extended itself to the regulation of the mind and heart on the principles of a rational piety, and with an enlarged view of the importance of the female character. Her great success is abundantly testified by the many excellent and amiable members of society who have been trained up under her direction; by the warm attachment which they have uniformly continued to shew, to the preceptress and friend of their youth; and by the deep regret which not only they, but the public at large, have expressed for her sudden removal from that scene of active usefulness, in which she continued till the moment of her death.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married. At Handsworth, C. Nath. Eyre, Esq. of Ranby Hall, to Miss Pyke.

Died. At Nottingham, Cornelius Lauder, Esq. a Deputy Lieutenant of the County, and formerly High Sheriff.

At Southwell, Michael Beecher, Esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

William Elias Taunton, Esq. has been unanimously elected Recorder of the City of Oxford, in the room of the Rt. Hon. Charles Abbott, resigned.

The Rev. Herbert Jones, B. D. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, is presented to the Rectory of Southdeme, in this County.

The following gentlemen are appointed to succeed the public preachers who are to go out at Michaelmas next. The Rev. Dr. Birke, of Oriel College; Rev. Dr. Barrow, of Queen's; Rev. Messrs. Kett, of Trinity; Williams, of Christchurch; and Crowe, of New College.

Messrs. Paggen Hale and Paul Beilby Lawley, of Christchurch, Peter Frye Hony, of Exeter, and John Latham, of Brazen-Nose, are elected Fellows of All Souls College.

Mr. Aubrey Charles Price is admitted Fellow of Exeter College.

Joseph Harper, Esq. Student in Civil Law, of Trinity, is admitted Bachelor of Law, Grand Compounder.

The Rev. Edward Booth, B. A. is elected Fellow, Mr. Fenwicke, and Mr. Nash, Exhibitioners, and Mr. Clarke, Scholar, of Lincoln College.

The six public examiners appointed, are

Rev. G. Smith, Fellow of Magdalen College.
—— J. Dean, Fellow of Brazen-Nose College.
—— W. Corne, Student of Christchurch.
—— R. Hughes, Fellow of Jesus College.
—— G. Shepherd, Fellow of University College.
—— R. Dixon, Fellow of Queen's College.

The Rev. Thomas Welles, B. D. of Worcester College, is admitted Doctor in Divinity.

Mr. Thomas Moore, B. A. is admitted Fellow of Baliol College, and Mr. William Vaux, B. A. of Christchurch, and Mr. Charles Barter, Scholar of Baliol College, are elected Probationer Fellows of that society.

Mr. David Hughes, B. A. and Mr. Edward Thomas, of Jesus College, are elected Scholars of that society.

Mr. ——— Norton, of University College, is elected Fellow of that so

The Hon. and Rev. Philip Bagot, the Rev. Philip Thistlethwayte Sm Rev. Thomas Anthony Methuen, Mr. Townsend Selwyn, the Rev. C D'Oyley Aplin, the Rev. J. Wilson, Mr. Nath. Humfrey, and Mr. E are admitted Masters of Arts.

The subjects proposed for the Chancellor's prizes for the ensuing year are
For Latin verse, *Plata Fluvius.*
For an English essay, *On Duelling.*

Married. At Woodford, Wm. Henry Ashurst. Esq. eldest son of Sir Wm. H. A. of Walverstock Park, in this County, to Miss Moseley, of Bolesworth Castle, Chester.

Died At Oxford, Mrs. Buller, wife of Mr. Alderman B. 76.

Mrs. Blayney, wife of the Rev. Dr. B. Canon of Christchurch.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Nov. 27. The Committee of the Leicester and Rutland Agricultural Society met this day at Oakham. They have offered premiums for the best estimate of the comparative advantages of Oxen and Horses employed in Agriculture; the best comparative experiments for ascertaining the effects of fresh and rotten Dung; the best and second best pen of sheer Hogs, and of Ewes; the best conducted experiment for ascertaining the relative properties of different breeds of Sheep; the best Ox, not above three years old; the best Ox that shall have been worked from three years old off, to six years old off, or more; the best experiment and report on the practical effects of Lime on the different sorts of Land; and the best conducted experiment, for ascertaining the relative advantages to be derived from soiling or grazing Cattle and Sheep. Lord Robert Manners, and the Rev. P. Story, were unanimously elected Members of the Society.

The Rev. Wm. Hardyman, Senior Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge, is presented to the Rectory of Great Luffenham.

SHROPSHIRE.

Considerable damage has been occasioned at Wellington, by a Thunder Storm. A man and a boy were killed by the lightning, and many windows were broken. At Charlton-hill, two teams were at work; one of four horses at plough, and another of five carting soil; in each team two horses were killed, and the persons attending them were struck down, and carried home speechless, but are since recovered.

Married. At Shrewsbury, Llewellin Lloyd, Esq. younger brother of Sir Edm. Pryce Lloyd, Bart. M. P. to Miss Faulkner, Daughter of Edw. F. Esq. of Fairfield.

At Great Ness, John Edwards, Esq. to Miss Martin, Daughter of the Rev. Geo. M. and grand-daughter of the late, and niece of the present Duke of Athol.

At Wem, F. Boult, Esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Swanwick, of Pyms Farm.

Died. At Shrewsbury, Jonas Blakeway, Esq. 66.

At Oswestry, Mrs. Mary Evans, 100.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At the annual meeting of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, at Hetling House, on the 2d Instant, the Bedfordean medal was awarded to John Billingsley, Esq. for an Essay on the cultivation of waste lands. Many other premiums and bounties were given for superior desert and industry in various departments of husbandry. Dr. Parry's flock of Merino Ryeland sheep, (not exhibited for any prize) was much admired, as was a bull of uncommon size and beauty, sent by Mr. White Parsons, and a large hog, by Mr. Brooks. The show of live stock, was however inferior in number to some former years, which is partly to be attributed to its being a week earlier than usual.

Married. At Castle-cary, Thomas Fookes, Esq. of Sherborne, to Miss Woodforde.

At Whatley, the Rev. J. Townsend, of West Pinnard, to Miss Shore.

Died. At Bath, Mr. John Taylor, an eminent Landscape painter.

Aged 94, the Rev. Mr. Pembridge, Minister of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

Aged 57, Arthur Blake, Esq. brother of the late Sir Patrick Blake, of Longham, in Suffolk.

At Fyrland, near Taunton, Sir Wm. Yeo, Bart. 79.

At Frome, ——— Vaughan, M. D.

At Charter-House, aged 99, Mrs Rogers, Widow of the Rev. John R. and last surviving sister of Dr. Squire, formerly bishop of St. David's.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

An Inquest was lately held at Sedgely, on the body of a girl 12 years old, who, with a boy about the same age, were at work in a nailor's shop, and, in consequence of a quarrel, the boy, in his passion, stabbed the girl with a red-hot iron he had in his hand in the breast, in consequence of which she expired the next day. Verdict—*Wilful Murder.*

Married. At Stone, the Rev. Mr. Yonge, of Houghton, to Miss Fanny Amery, of Stoke.

Died. At Litchfield, Mrs. Bryden, widow of the late Dr. B. of Edgeware Road, 86.

At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Edwards, wife of the Rev. Vincent E.

SUFFOLK.

The Rev. Frederick Barnwell, Jun. of Bury St. Edmonds, has given 100*l.* to the Charity Schools, and the like sum to the Sunday Schools, established in that Borough.

Married. At Sudbury, the Rev. Richard Snape, of Bolton le moors, to Miss Lætitia Ann Frost, Daughter of Richard F. Esq. of Sudbury.

Died. Geo. Biddell, Farmer of Bradford, his death was occasioned by the prick of a thorn in his thumb, 58.

At Beccles, Le Grice Browne Bohun, Esq. 76.

SURREY.

Married. At Farnham, William Pain, Esq. to Miss Mainwaring, daughter of Wm. M. Esq.

Died. At Richmond, the Rev. Thomas Wakefield, brother of the late learned Gilbert W. An account of this gentleman will be given in our next number.

At Cobhams, Bartholomew Churchill, Esq.

SUSSEX.

The Papillion, lugger privateer of Cherbourg, six guns, and thirty men, was lately driven on shore, near Little Hampton, and totally wrecked, when twenty-five of the crew took to the boat and pulled towards the French coast, in a most tremendous sea. An English collier brig running before the wind, too generously hove-to, to save them. The Frenchmen seeing this, ran alongside, boarded and took possession of the vessel, and after putting her crew with all their private property into the boat, steered for their own coast. The remaining five Frenchmen are prisoners.

Married. At Seaford, Capt. Burnham, of the West Norfolk Militia, to Miss Eliza Williams, daughter of the Rev. John W.

At Balcomb, J. C. Strode, Esq. to Miss Chatfield, daughter of the Rev. Henry C.

Births. At Chichester, Lady Edward Somerset, of a son and heir.

At Newton St. Loe, the Lady of Jacob Wilkinson, Esq. of a daughter.

The Lady of Dr. Birch, Dean of Battel, of a son.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A large sum is subscribed for establishing a General Dispensary, and an Institution for delivering poor married Women, at Birmingham. It is announced that the first stone of the building will be laid in a few days by Henry Pitts, Esq. Low Bailiff.

Died. At Walton, Sir John Mordant, Bt. He represented this County in Parliament, from 1793 to 1802, when age and infirmities constrained him to retire.

At his seat, at Arbury, after an illness of a few days, Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart. aged upwards of 83 years. Sir Roger was for many years one of the representatives in parliament for the university of Oxford, to which he for a long period been a liberal benefactor: he was owner of one of the richest and most productive coal-works in the kingdom, near Bedworth

a great benefactor to the poor, by whom his loss is universally lamented, and to whom they never applied for employment in vain.

At Foxcote, Francis Canning, Esq.

WESTMORELAND.

As a post-chaise belonging to the White Hart Inn, at Kendal, was returning home, the driver drove the horses into the river Kent, a little above Nether Bridge, to wash, when, the waters being considerably out, they were immediately carried down the stream; the horses and driver all perished. The following morning the body of the driver was found at Heslington Laths Mill.

WILTSHIRE.

The Rev. Mr. Hume, Canon Residentiary of Salisbury Cathedral, is appointed Treasurer to the said Church.

The Rev. Martin Whish, Prebendary of Salisbury, is presented to the Vicarage of Bodminster and Abbot's Leigh, with the Chapels of St. Mary, Redcliff, and St. Thomas, in Bristol.

Married. At Wotton Basset, Thomas Jacques, Esq. of Bristol, to Miss Davies.

Birth. At his house, near Salisbury, the Lady of Thomas Atkinson, Esq. of a daughter—her 25th child.

Died. At Bradford, Mr. John Sawbridge. He has left by his Will 400*l.* 3 per Cent. Stock, for a Charity School, at Bradford; 400*l.* to the poor of that Parish, and 100*l.* to the Salisbury Infirmary.—At Swindon, the Rev. J. W. Aubrey, Rector of Little Hinton.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The Rev. Robert Clifton, B. A. is appointed minor Canon of Worcester Cathedral.

The Executors of the Will of the late Anna Maria Lady Sandys, have paid her Legacy of 100*l.* to the Governors of the Worcester Infirmary.

Died. At Worcester, the Rev. Robert Douglas, Rector of Salwarpe and Hampton-Lovell.

At Pedmore, near Stourbridge, William Croft, Esq.

Burnt to death, in consequence of her dress taking fire, Mrs. Grubb, of the Crown Inn, Hallow.

YORKSHIRE.

A Subscription has been set on foot for establishing and supporting a General Dispensary at Halifax.

Thornville-Royal, with all its sporting appendages, has lately been transferred back to Colonel Thornton, by a decree of the Lord Chancellor, who has ordered the 10,000*l.* deposit to be paid back to the young and eager purchaser of this alluring domain.

The Rev. John Forth, domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Derby, is presented to the Rectory of West-Heslerton.

The Rev. Henry Weston, M. A. is presented to the Vicarage of Welton.

Married. At Bradford, George Carroll, Esq. of Dublin, to Miss Hoddersden, of Horton.

At Elland, John Ward, Esq. of Lansdown Place, London, to Miss Lambert, of Elland-Hall.

At Hull, George Nelson, Esq. of Great Limber, Lincolnshire, to Miss Sherlock, of Portland Place.

At Darrington, the Rev. William Faber, to Miss Mary-Ann Barker.

Births. At Allerthorpe, the Lady of Charles Constable Stanley, Esq. of a son.

At Leeds, the Lady of Major Buller, of the Scots Greys, of a son.

At Spofforth, near Wetherby, Mrs. Potter, of three girls.

Died. At Burton Agnes, the Rev. Thomas Dade.

At Doncaster, aged 61, Mr. Launcelot Harrison, for thirty-nine years an itinerant preacher of the Methodist connexion.

At

At Wooley Park, near Wakefield, in consequence of a fall from a window, Mrs. Fawkes, widow of the late Walter Fawkes, Esq. of Farnley Hall.

At Skipton, Mr. John Hutchinson, an eminent breeder of running horses. Among others he had reared Oberon, Benningborough, Hambletonian, Overton, Traveller, and Tickle-Toby.

At Moorgate, near Rotheram, Samuel Tooker, Esq. Recorder of Doncaster.

At Sowerby, near Thirsk, William Wright, Esq. late Lieutenant-Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, 82.

At Hull, Rowland Walton, Esq. of Keighley, 66.—Mrs. Bolland, widow of the late William Bolland, Esq. 74.

At Leeds, Mr. William Powell, formerly an eminent merchant.

At Cams, near Hambledon, Robert Travers, Esq.

WALES.

On the 7th inst. the Bridge lately erected over the river Romney, near Cardiff, fell with a most tremendous crash; luckily the men who were employed in wheeling gravel over it had quitted work a few minutes before. The old bridge is still standing and quite secure.

A Congé d'Elire has passed the Great Seal, for electing the Right Rev. William Cleaver, Bishop of Bangor, to the See of St. David's, vacant by the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Samuel Horsley, and another for electing the Rev. Dr. John Randolph, Bishop of Oxford, to the See of Bangor.

Married. At Ruabon, Lieutenant-Colonel Shipley, eldest son of the Dean of St. Asaph's, to Miss C. W. Wynne.

At ———, Charles Gustavus Frisk, Esq. to Miss Davies, daughter of the late Robert Davies, Esq. of Ruthin.

At Montgomery, Mr. John Whitely, of Liverpool, to Miss Jones, daughter of Charles Thomas Jones, Esq.

At Landaff Cathedral, Thomas Newton, Esq. of Du Valle, Devon, to Miss Marianne Homfrey, eldest daughter of John Homfrey, Esq. of Landaff House.

Died. At Kennarth, (Caernarvon) aged 100, Samuel Griffiths, a fisherman. He was father of 25 children, all of whom he brought up without parochial assistance.

At Brecon, the Rev. Samuel Rogers, Prebendary and Canon of St. David's.

At Bristol, Thomas Lloyd Thomas, Esq. of Coade-belen, Caernarvon.

At the Vicarage of Bernew, (Montgomery) the Rev. Edward Jones, 13 years Vicar of that parish.

At his father's house, in Builth, (Brecknock) Richard Price, Esq. of Jesus College, Oxford.

At Capel Cerrig, (Caernarvon) aged 104, Gayner Thomas. She had fourteen children, 30 grand children, and 19 great grandchildren.

In Caermarthenshire, Edw. Wm. Richard Mansell, Esq. It is remarkable that his old and faithful domestic, William Hemberton, who had been attached to his person from his childhood, and who had been often heard to say that he could not survive his master, never spoke after the news of his death reached him, and in a few hours followed him to eternity.

SCOTLAND.

On Thursday 4th Dec. came on at Holyrood House, the Election of the Sixteen Scots Peers. The following Noblemen were present:

Duke Buccleugh	Earl Glasgow
—— Argyle	—— Lauderdale
Earl Errol	—— Hume
—— Elgin	—— Breadalbane
—— Morton	—— Stair
—— Aboyne	Lord Northesk
—— Haddington	—— Somerville
—— Leven	—— Arbuthnot
—— Dalhousie	—— Napier
—— Kelly	—— Reay

Earl Balcarras	Lord Kinnaird
—— Selkirk	—— Sempill
—— Crawford	—— Ellibank
—— Aberdeen	—— Rollo
—— Kinnoul	—— Forbes
—— Cathcart	—— Blantyre
—— Elphinstone	—— Belhaven

POLL OF THE ELECTION OF THE SIXTEEN PEERS OF SCOTLAND, DEC. 4, 1806.

THE CANDIDATES WERE THE FOLLOWING:

Errol	44	Somerville	47
Elgin	46	Blantyre	51
Leven	45	Reay	45
Selkirk	46	Kinnaird	41
Northesk	48	Strathmore	31
Balcarras	53	Kelly	35
Aberdeen	43	Haddington	34
Stair	44	Dalhousie	37
Glasgow	50	Aboyne	38
Forbes	53	Saltoun	6
Cathcart	54	Sempill	22
Elphinstone	63	Napier	36

The sixteen first were elected.

Married. At Dalkeith House, the Right Hon. W. Earl of Ancram, to **Lady Harriet Montague**, youngest daughter of the Duke of Buccleugh.

At Holyrood House, J. F. Stanley, Esq. of New York, to Mrs. Lindley, daughter of the late Hon. John Murray, dean of Killaloe.

At Edinburgh, Archer M'Nab, Esq. the younger, of Easter Terry, to **Miss Margaret Robertson.**—John Gibson, Esq. W. S. to Miss Agnes Mitchell Mason.—W. Grant, Esq. of Sea Bank, to Miss Mary M'Kenzie.

At Glasgow, W. Cox, Esq. of Grecnock, to Miss Margaret Kerr.—Mr. Robert Croom, to Miss Margaret Shepherd, both of Glasgow.—Mr. John Hutchinson, merchant, to Miss Marion Miller.

In Argyleshire, John Elliot Porch, Esq. late of the First Guards, to Miss Helen Elizabeth Lamont, youngest daughter of John Lamont, Esq.

At Hamilton, William Douglas, Esq. W. S. to Miss Anna Brown, daughter of John Brown, Esq.

Births. At Ochtertyre, Lady Mary Murray, of a daughter.

At Kilravock Castle, the Lady of Hugh Rose, Esq. of a daughter.

At Dunnichen, Mrs. Dempster, of Skibo, of a daughter.

Died. At Galloway House, in the 71st. year of his age, John, Earl of Galloway, Baron Garlies, in Scotland, and Baron Stewart, of Garlies, in Great Britain, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Wigtown, and of the Stewardry of Kirkcudbright, a Lord of the King's Bed-chamber, and a Knight of the Most Ancient Order of the Thistle.

At Edinburgh, after a long illness, Sir Wm. Forbes, of Pitsligo, Bart, aged 68. He was one of the earliest members of the celebrated Literary Club, which boasted, among its other illustrious associates, the names of Johnson, Reynolds, Garrick, and Burke.

Aged 94, Catherine Dewar, widow of John Ferguson, in the parish of Fortingal. Her funeral was attended by three sons and two daughters. Of her 49 grandchildren, 22 were present, and of 10 great grandchildren, 6.—Mrs. Murray, wife of Charles M. Esq. late His Majesty's Consul General at Madeira.—Mr. John Jackson, many years Manager of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Theatres.—Andrew Dalzell, Esq. A. M. F. R. S. Edin. Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh.—Henry Rattray, Esq. late of the Island of Jamaica.—James Balfour, Esq. W. S.

Aged 92, Wm. Law, of Elvingston, Esq. late Sheriff depute of Haddingtonshire.—Gen. John Fletcher Campbell, of Saltoun.

At Glasgow, Wm. Bogle, Esq. Lieut.-Col. Commandant of the 1st. Reg. of Volunteers.—Mr. John Austin, late Manufacturer.—Miss Pelson Mackintosh, daughter of George M. Esq.

At Aberdeen, George Auldgo, Esq. late Provost.

At Braco-Castle, Mrs. Margaret Græme, widow of the late Francis Masterman, Esq. of Gogar.

At Tarvett Mill, near Cupar Fife, the Rev. Andrew Ireland minister of Monzie, aged 61.

At Cairnmuir, William Lawson, Esq.

At Arbroath, James Johnston, Esq. late provost.

At Leith, Robert Ramsay, Esq. sen.

At Haughhead, near Hamilton, Mrs. Campbell, widow of the late Robert Campbell, Esq. of Downie.

At Alloa, aged 80, Mr W. Nicoll, merchant.

At Berwick, Major Alexander M'Lean.

At St. Cyrus, aged 91, Joseph Alexander, a shepherd. He spent the whole of his long life, one year excepted, in the parish where he was born and died. He had eighteen children, forty-four grandchildren, and fourteen great grandchildren.

At Bayfield, Rosshire, Mrs. Rose.

At Cromarty, aged 81, Miss M'Kenzie, daughter of the late Murdo M'Kenzie, of Ardross.

At Calder House, the Hon. Alexander Sandelands.

At Lauder, James Edmonston, Esq. many years provost of that burgh.

IRELAND.

His Majesty has commanded the archbishops and bishops of Ireland to make a minute return of the present state of the Irish Church in their respective provinces and dioceses.

Dr. Lindsay, the Bishop of Kildare, has lately received 22,000l. as a fine for the renewal of a lease of lands near Dublin, which includes the national botanic garden.

A new lighthouse has lately been erected on Clare Island, on the coast of Mayo.

A private of the 20th Foot was lately knocked down and boughe.l on the bridge of Strabane. The magistrates and principal inhabitants have subscribed 250l. as a reward for the discovery of the perpetrators.

Lord Ponsonby has presented 300l. to the public charities of the city of Cork.

Married. At Bourdeaux, Bernard Phelan, Esq. of Cashel, a prisoner of war, in France, to Miss Maria Guestier.

At Dublin, William Brady, Esq. of Williamshed, Galway, to Miss Powir, daughter of Edmund Power, Esq. of Water-park, Clare.

Nuttall Greene, Esq. of Kelmachin, Waterford, to Miss Parsons.

Edward Brennan, Esq. of Grange, Meath, to Miss Mary Hare, daughter of Matthew H. Esq. of Tipperary.

Capt. Molesworth, 47th Foot, to Miss Smith, of Rutland-street.

Paul de Cruize, Esq. from India, to Miss Egan, of Cumberland-street.

William Smith, Esq. of Smithfield, Tipperary, to Miss Poe, of Limerick.

William Moulton, Esq. of Moulton-Abbey, Galway, to Miss Smith at Cork.

At Cork, Patrick M'Crane. M. D. to Miss Markey, of Carrick, Louth.

At Lisburn, Thomas Walker, Esq. of Dublin, to Miss Fulton, second daughter of James F. Esq.

At Camolin Church, Robert Birch, Esq. of Dublin, to Miss Margaret M'Cormick, of New-Ross.

Births. At Armagh, the Lady of Sir George Leigh, of a son and heir.

At Clifton, Mrs. Chearnly, of Salterbridge, Waterford, of a son and heir.

At Loftus-hall, Lady Emily Henry, of a son.

At Dunmore, Queen's county, the Lady of the Hon. George Knox, of a son.

At Camlin, Roscommon, the Lady of John Irwin, Esq. of two sons.

At Limerick, the Lady of Alderman Ralph Westropp, of a son.

At

At Brookledge, Waterford, the Lady of Robert O'Brien, Esq. of a son.

At Dublin, Lady Frankfort, of a son. The Lady of Robert Martin, Esq. of a daughter.

At King's-Fort, Meath, the Lady of Charles Cole Hamilton, Esq. of a son and heir.

The Threshers still continue their depredations in the north western districts. The Derry mail coach was lately attacked by a number of armed men, near Drogheda, but owing to its being doubly guarded, they were disappointed in their object; but the mails have been stopped and plundered so frequently that the merchants and bankers of Dublin have found it necessary to prepare a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, setting forth the necessity of a more adequate protection. The acquisition of horses and arms now appears to be one of their principal objects, and many houses have been attacked with this view. In the near neighbourhood of Limerick, a servant of colonel Lefroy's was lately compelled at so early an hour as eight in the evening, to give them two of his master's horses. The same night, a party of about sixty men, well mounted and armed, preceded by a piper on horseback, and another man sounding a long horn, visited a public house in the liberties of that town, compelled the landlord to supply them with liquor, and afterwards robbed him of a horse. They take every precaution to disguise themselves when in arms, and also to murder every person whom they suspect not to be stedfast in their cause.—A poor farmer in the County of Mayo, being unwilling to reside any longer amidst so much tumult and danger, advertised his house and stock to be sold, having determined to take a small farm in the County of Dublin. Some of the Threshers hearing this, suspected that he perhaps was acquainted with some of their transactions, and was about to inform against them. To prevent this, a near relation of his, connected with the gang in the neighbourhood, under the mask of friendship, brought him to a public house; and, while they were drinking in a room with several other men, a man with his head, body, and all his limbs covered with ropes of hay regularly twisted round them, entered, and, with a hatchet which he held uplifted in his hands, absolutely split the suspected man's head in two pieces. The relation of the deceased has absconded. Several of the other men present have been apprehended; but there is no evidence to prove that they were in league with the murderer, who is, of course, as yet unknown. At the Commission held lately at Sligo, only one was convicted, all the others who were indicted having escaped from want of evidence. In some instances they still affect to act as redressers of wrongs. They lately made a nocturnal visit to a poor man in the County of Longford, who rented an orchard, and enquired what he paid for it; when he had informed them, they said it was a fair rent, and wished him success with his bargain; but they declared, that if they had found he had been overrated, they would have compelled his landlord to refund an hundred fold. A priest in the same County had charged a poor woman double fees for a christening, on account of there being twins. The Threshers soon paid him a visit, and compelled him to pay a sum of money, with which a cow was purchased and sent home to the cabin of the poor woman. A nightly guard is placed at the passages of the river Inney to prevent the insurgents extending their depredations farther into Leinster, and it is said to be the intention of government to call out the whole yeomanry force of Connaught and the adjacent Counties.

Deaths. At Dublin, Captain Johnston, of the Rotunda Yeomanry.—The Rev. Henry Duncan, late Vicar of Dunboyne.—Richard Pearson, Esq. of Clonburrough.—The Rev. John Lever, formerly Rector of Carlingford, a brother of the late Sir Ashton Lever.—Mrs. White, of Aghavoe, Queen's County.

At Cork, Edward Creed, sen. Esq.—Mrs. Shine, widow of the late Dennis Shine, Esq.

At Ross, aged 97, Mrs. Cliffe, great grand aunt to the Marquis of Ely.

At Palace, near Kinsale, aged 84, James Kingston, Esq.

At Belfast, aged 78, Mrs. Jane Savage.—William Dunlop, Esq.

At Ballymallis, Kerry, James Eager, Esq.

At Nellogues, near Killend, aged 102, John M'Lellan.

At Kilcooley, aged 106, John Shertal: he has left a widow in her 102d year.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

From a list lately published of the Deaths in the Heptarchy of Pinfasck, in Russia, it appears that five were 110 years old, one 113, four 120, one 130, and one 150.

The Empress of Russia was lately delivered of a princess, at St. Petersburgh.

Letters from Auch mention the death of Pierre Monnede, at the age of 116 years and four months. He worked as a day labourer until a little before his death. He recollected the war of the Spanish Succession in the reign of Louis XIV. He died through *hunger*, occasioned by his not being able to swallow, through weakness, the food which was given to him. He had never been sick in his life.

Letters have been received at the India House, from the East Indies, dated the 28th of July.—They were brought by an American vessel, by way of America. It appears, that a very disagreeable affair occurred at Vellore, shortly before the letters were dispatched. A battalion of Sepoys, in consequence, it is supposed, of a quarrel about some women, fell upon the 16th Regiment of Native Infantry, and put every man to death, including two officers, Major Charles Armstrong, and another. Immediately after this bloody outrage, a regiment of Cavalry was sent for to Arcot, which hastened to attack the Sepoys, to whom no quarter was given, nor did the dragoons think their vengeance complete until every one of the guilty battalion were sacrificed. We have the satisfaction to state, that this unpleasant affair did not originate in any spirit of disaffection to the Government.

Died. On the 5th of May last, at Dacca, in Bengal, after a short illness, Christopher Roberts, Esq. third Judge of the Provincial Court there, very deservedly and sincerely lamented.

October 10th, at Gibraltar, after a short illness, Richard Lewis, Esq. Apothecary to the forces.

At Warren, in America, of a mortification in his bowels, occasioned by swallowing a sharp chicken bone, General Knox.

Lately, at Aux Cayes, in Hispaniola, Duncan M'Intosh, Esq.—He was assassinated by the Negroes, because, it is supposed, some of them were deeply indebted to him. They cancelled the debt with the blood of the creditor!! Mr. M'Intish was a native of Scotland; to the ardent friendship which characterises his countrymen, he added unbounded humanity and uncommon beneficence. During the massacres which followed the evacuation of Aux Cayes by the French, the virtues of this excellent man were put to a severe trial. Then, when death and pillage were the penalty of shelter or protection, he saved hundreds of persons pointed out for immediate destruction. His known goodness drew the wretched people in crowds; his house sheltered them, his table fed them, his wardrobe clothed them, and his gold not only arrested the fury of the monsters who sought their lives, but also procured them means of escaping to security and safety. His fortune depended solely on his success in commercial enterprize; and his fortune and his life he readily risked in behalf of the unfortunate!

The Supplement to the Madrid Gazette of October 14, 1806, gives an account of the return of Dr. Francis Xavier Balmis, Surgeon extraordinary to the King of Spain, from a voyage round the world, taken for the sole purpose of conveying the benefits of vaccination to all the transmarine possessions of the crown of Spain, and to other countries in their vicinity. This truly liberal and benevolent expedition set sail from Corunna in November, 1803, carrying out 22 children who had never had the small-pox, as the means of preserving in due efficacy the vaccine matter by successively transmitting it from one to another during the voyage. It stopt at the Canaries, at Porto Rico, and at the Caracas. In that province it was divided into two branches, one destined for South America, under a sub-director; the other, under Balmis, for the Havanna and Yucatan. The

last

latter, by a subdivision, spread vaccination through the province of New Spain, and uniting again at Veracruz, proceeded with 26 fresh children across the Pacific Ocean to the Philipine Islands, where it propagated the salutary disease through the islands subject to the crown of Spain, and likewise among the natives of the Visayan Archipelago. It thence reached Macao and Canton, where it was successful in bringing the matter in an active state, in which the English practitioners had hitherto failed. Balmis proceeded for Europe in a Portuguese vessel, and touched at St. Helena, at which place he prevailed upon the English settlers to adopt vaccination, which they had before neglected, though communicated to them by Dr. Jenner.

The branch of the expedition sent to South America, though it underwent the accident of shipwreck, was successful in saving the children, and the matter in an active state, and spread vaccination widely in the viceroyalty of New Granada, whence, in March 1805, it was proceeding to that of Peru.

An indigenous matter has been discovered in the cows of different districts of South America, which may serve for the future propagation of the vaccine antidote.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE late successes of Bonaparte have enabled him to extend that systematic warfare, which he has long carried on against our commerce. Hamburgh, Bremen, Embden, &c. have been successively the objects of visitation for the spoil of British manufactures, or the produce of our colonies. This mighty conqueror, however, finds the objects of trade less easy of capture than towns, or provinces. The returns of British property, have in every place been infinitely less than French rapacity had anticipated; a circumstance owing in a great measure to the violence of Bonaparte last spring, in forcing the king of Prussia to exclude our commerce from his ports. The intercourse had been renewed so lately as to afford little opportunity or inducement to consign goods in that direction for account of the British merchant. What had been sent was almost entirely for account, and at risk of the inhabitants, so that the loss by this act of pillage, instead of falling upon us, devolves on the neutral trader, whose obvious interest it is to conceal by every possible means the extent of his property, rendered liable to confiscation by this new species of rapine.

These prohibitions are ostensibly extended to Holland, but not enforced in that country, where a desire to render King Louis popular, outweighs every other consideration. From a passage in the official papers, relative to the late negotiation, it would appear that Bonaparte is aware that the Dutch Custom-house officers by no means act up to the letter of their prohibitory orders. Whether he actually believes this, or only urges it as an ingenious argument for a peace, favourable to himself, we venture to predict that his efforts against our trade, whether dictated in his moments of headstrong passion, or conceived with deliberate subtilty, will fail to produce the results which he anticipates. There is a nicety in the complicated operations of commerce which Bonaparte either has not patience to investigate, or is unable, from having passed his life in military pursuits, to comprehend. He considers commerce, as governed by the same means of coercion, as those by which he controls the movements of an army. He attempts to raise it in one quarter by forced encouragement, and to put it down in another by sudden violence. He issues an edict from his Imperial Camp to suspend the intercourse of nations, as if his edict were capable of supplying the wants of mankind: as if an act, conceived and issued on a momentary impulse, could at once eradicate those habits, and overthrow that fabric of reciprocal connexion and dependence, which it had been the work

of ages to form. He forbids his subjects, under the severest penalties, to trade with England. From what other country, in the present state of colonial possession, and maritime power, can they be supplied? He prohibits the importation of our manufactures, and even of our raw produce.—Has this mighty emperor established manufactures which supersede ours, or can he communicate with colonies in the East and West Indies? The fact is, that in spite of all his prohibitions, the trade with Holland and with Germany will still be carried on, and chiefly by direct intercourse. But if direct intercourse be prevented, what is the consequence? His subjects must receive our manufactures and our produce by indirect channels, and pay in the increased price, the charges of the circuitous route. So that the punishment planned for an enemy, falls with redoubled pressure upon himself, for it operates to the impoverishment of his own resources.

The expedition under General Crawfurd, is considered as destined to add to our conquests in Spanish America. It is generally believed, to be intended against Caracas, with a view to accomplish what the scanty force, or indecision of Miranda, has been unable to perform. Some persons are disposed to give it a more remote object—Peru, an idea not altogether improbable, when we reflect on the riches of that region, its communication with Buenos Ayres, and, above all, on the salubrity of its climate.

Whoever is aware of the waste of valuable lives yearly incurred in our West India colonies, or of the unavoidable drain of capital they occasion, will not desire any addition to their present extent. The conquest of Caracas, rich as is that province, would answer no purpose, really beneficial to Britain, unless enabling us to make peace with the retention of the more healthy colony of Buenos Ayres. Buenos Ayres, although not equal as yet to Caracas in richness of produce, possesses the constituents of a far more valuable colony. The salubrity of its climate; the convenience of its situation, midway to India; its extent, offering a boundless field to the labours of agriculture and trade—all these are considerations, not of temporary profit, but of lasting advantage, and point it out as a primary object of retention at a peace.

This is the season for the dispatch of our outward convoys to the West Indies. The West and Southwest winds, which so generally prevail in these latitudes, have in this, as in former seasons, already too long detained our fast fleet. The ships that wait a change are in considerable numbers, both at the Downs, and Portsmouth.—The delay in the discharge of their homeward cargoes at the West India dock, has contributed to this loss of time. In this establishment, magnificent as it is, we already perceive the evils of an exclusive privilege. It affords indeed to the West India merchant certain facilities in the payment of duties, and security against the pilferage, formerly practiced in private warehouses. But these advantages are purchased by a variety of smaller sacrifices, the unavoidable attendants of monopoly, of which the delay in unloading is the most serious.

One of the principal mercantile occurrences of last month, was a general meeting of persons connected with the West Indies, to petition Government to encourage the substitution of Sugar for Grain, in the distillation of home-made spirits. The Sugar planter has not for many years, derived any reasonable profit from his business, but the proceeds of late, have fallen so far below what it is possible for him to afford it at, that the relief of this branch of trade should become the immediate object of legislative interference. An inquiry into West India affairs, has been for a considerable time before the Privy Council, and a speedy attention to them, is no longer a matter of choice, but of necessity.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Price of Bank-Stock - - - - -	209
3 per Cent. Reduced - - - - -	58½
Ditto Consols for the Opening - -	60¼
Exchequer Bills 2 Discount	

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal and Dock Shares for DECEMBER, 1806.
At the Office of Mr Scott, 25, New-Bridge-Street, London.

The Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal; 840l. to 880L per share, dividing 40l. per Share, per Annum.

The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal; 610l. per Share, dividing 36l. per Share, nett, per Annum.

Grand Junction; 87l. per Share, including a Dividend of 1l. 10s.

Ashton and Oldham; 100l.

Worcester and Birmingham; 39l. per Share, including all New Calls paid.

Lancaster; 18l. 10s.

Scotch Mines Company; 204l. to 206l. per Cent. dividing 11l. per Cent nett, per Annum.

West India Dock Stock; 150l. per Cent. dividing 10l. per Cent. nett, per Annum.

East India Dock; 124l. bearing Interest at present of 5l. per Cent.

London Dock; 103l. dividing 5l. per Cent.

Globe Insurance; 102l. dividing 6l. per Cent.

Imperial Assurance; 12l. per Cent. Premium.

West Middlesex Water-Works; 4l. 10s. per Share, Premium.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR DECEMBER.

THE Wheat seed has been generally committed to the ground under very favourable circumstances throughout England, and the young wheats have a very healthy and promising appearance, nor has any damage yet been complained of from the depredations of vermin: the breadth sown is also most extensive, probably greater than that of any former season, particularly with relation to the northern part of the island, where also much land is in reserve for spring wheat. The cattle-crops likewise, turnips English and Swedish, cabbages, rye, tares, &c. for winter and spring supply, have never before been in use to so great a degree, and this culture will, most probably, continue to extend. With respect to the winter fallows, the improved practice of autumnal tillage, and surface draining, is happily gaining ground, as are rural improvements in general, at a gradual and sober pace.

The continued rains which have fallen of late, have impeded the little out-door business which can be done at this season, and confined the farmer's attention to his home, stable, and barns, where threshing has proceeded to a great extent, from the new, somewhat general, use of that noble implement, the threshing machine. No positive decision is yet made as to the probable quantity of the last crop of wheat, but it is on all hands agreed to be below the quantity of the previous year, and the quality middling. Potatoes were a good crop; hops middling; apples and orchard fruit, generally plentiful; the quantity of acorns short, as generally happens in blighting seasons.

All kinds of live stock plentiful and good in the country, and at reduced prices, with the exception of good store pigs. Good horses hold their price. In the London markets, beef 4s. to 5s. per stone, to sink the offal. Mutton 4s. 6d. to 5s. Veal 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d Pork, ditto. Bacon 5s. to 6s. 6d. Wool has been a declining article throughout the present year. Sheep skins have sunk from 8s. to 5s.; and fat is very low. Wheat has suffered various fluctuations of price lately, the finest samples at one time, approaching very nearly 5l. per quarter: in fact, it seems a matter of extreme difficulty to form any judgment of the probable state of the Spring markets.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

THE continued wetness of the season, accompanied with warm south-easterly winds, has been but too favorable to vegetation, increasing to an unusual height the young wheat crops, causing them to have, on cold moist soils, a weak and sickly appearance. If not speedily checked by some dry and severe frosts, they must suffer. The winter green crops of turnips and coleseed have flourished amazingly. But from excessive moisture, feeding-sheep do not thrive well, the ground being damp, and their coats constantly wet.

The Fen Counties, from the complete state of drainage in which they now are, notwithstanding the quantity of rain which has fallen, have not been drowned, and the out-lying stock at hay do tolerably well.

The late autumnal fairs having been abundantly supplied with store beasts, the straw yards in every district are fully stocked.

The grain in general now thrashing out, barley and pulse crops excepted, yields well to the flail; and we are glad to hear, that the introduction of that excellent machine, a thrashing mill, worked by horses, is become pretty general in most corn countries, and a preference is now given to those mills which are moveable on wheels from one barn to another, doing much work in a clean and effectual manner.

Owing to extreme wet, the winter operations of ploughing and carrying out manure, have been in most places suspended.

Prices of Provisions this week at Chatteris, only seventy-one Miles from London, viz.

Excellent ox-beef, and wether-mutton, 7d. per lb.—Fine young pork 8d.—Fresh butter 10d.

The three great Lincolnshire Fens, East, West, and Wildmore, (for which an act recently passed the whole containing 40,000 acres, are nearly drained and inclosed. The lands sown last spring, produced amazing rich crops of hemp, mustard, and coleseed; and the lots already sold by auction to pay expences of inclosure, &c. averaged 51l. per acre.

PRICE OF GRAIN.

ENGLAND AND WALES.	s.	d.	SCOTLAND.	s.	d.
Wheat	77	6		66	3
Rye	48	8		37	7
Barley	41	1		33	6
Oats	27	11		24	5
Beans	48	2		39	7
Peas	50	6		39	11
Oatmeal	42	11		21	4
Big	—	—		29	6

THE ATHENÆUM.

No. 2. FEBRUARY 1st, 1807.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH WORDS COMPARED.

For the Athenæum.

Sir,

IN the diversity of languages few things are more remarkable than the want of correspondence in the terms employed to denote moral and intellectual qualities. As man is every where radically the same, it might have been supposed that the words invented by him to express ideas to which he was conscious, would have borne an exactly convertible meaning in all tongues. But this is so far from being the case, that it is almost an insuperable difficulty in translation to find equivalent expressions for abstract ideas referring to mind and its operations; and even circumlocution will often fall short in giving the full import of single and familiar terms in the language whence the version is made. Although the English and French nations have long been running a nearly parallel course in civilization and intellectual pursuit, there are few languages in which the want of correspondence in words of the above-mentioned classes is more conspicuous. They are both so fixed by the authority of custom and the practice of good writers, that there can be no hope of remedying this disparity; but to point it out in particular instances, and consider its precise bearings and limits, may be an useful exercise both in a metaphysical and in a philological view.

D'Alembert, in his academical eulogy of the marquis de St. Aulaire has the following sentence; "Le propre du *genie* est de creer en grand; celui de *l'esprit* dans les petits ouvrages est d'imaginer: celui de *talent*, de mettre en œuvre; et celui de *gout*, de mettre en place." Taking for granted that he has rightly defined the French words (and I know not a better authority) let us see how the same ideas could be rendered in English. The passage itself is worth the labour.

From the office assisned to *genie*, I presume there will be little hesitation in regarding it as identical with our *genius;* for though we sometimes familiarly say, such a person has a genius for this or that trivial pursuit, yet, in the serious application of the word, we always mean to imply the existence of a *creative power* employed in producing something *great*. A man of genius, equally in French and English, is one of the first order of intellect.

The next word, *esprit*, cannot be so readily got over; it is, in fact, one of the most difficult in the French language to be fully comprehended, and is the despair of intelligent translators. Our word *spirit* but in few instances conveys the same meaning. They correspond in the sense of the soul, the animating principle or essence of a thing; as the *spirit* of a book, of an institution, and the like: "L'esprit des Loix;" "The spirit of Laws;" but when used as a personal quality, as in the sentence above quoted, neither that, nor any other English word is equivalent. *Wit*, in the sense of our early writers, signifying quickness or sharpness of intellect, seems nearly to approach it; and when we now speak of a man's "living by his *wits*," we mean much the same thing: but the modern sense of *wit*, as applied to speaking or writing, is much more limited. The faculty of being "inventive in small performances," which d'Alembert assigns to *esprit*, comes nearest to that of *ingenuity;* but the former, in its common use, seems to denote something more vivacious and brilliant than the latter, which is often a modest and silent quality. The *man of parts*, in the phraseology of a century ago, much resembled the *homme d'esprit*, and filled a similar place in society. In d'Alembert's sentence, however, *ingenuity* will almost exactly correspond to *esprit*. Thus, by an *ingenious writer*, we usually understand one whose conceptions are novel and refined, without rising to the originality and grandeur of the man of genius.

We have next the word *talent*, the business of which faculty is said to be to "set to work." The French seem to use this term with more precision than we do the same anglicised, always applying it to some instance of practical skill. Thus, to paint, to sing, to play on an instrument, to make verses, is *un talent*. By a *man of talents* we generally understand something superior to their *homme à talents*. The last is our *clever man*, possessed of particular accomplishments; and d'Alembert's *talent*, as an abstract quality, might perhaps be adequately rendered *cleverness*, were that word as elegant as it is expressive. Genius and ingenuity may subsist in the mind as quiescent qualities, unless *talent* or *cleverness*, calls them forth to use and observation.

Lastly, it is *gout*, according to our author, which "puts things in their proper places." That this word, used metaphorically, is perfectly analogous to our *taste*, can scarcely be doubted, since the simple meaning of both, as referring to a sense, is just the same. Taste, as an intellectual faculty, consists in delicacy of perception; but in its literary office it is rightly said to display itself by that propriety of selection,

lection, which assigns to every thing, the place in which it will appear with most advantage. Taste, in this view, is no other than the *principle of congruity*, a principle fundamental to all good productions, and which most distinguishes an age of cultivation from one of rudeness.

I cannot conclude without a remark upon the hopelessness of any attempt to establish rules of synonymy upon etymology alone. Even in the same language it often happens, that words derived from a common origin, come by use to differ widely in signification, which difference generally proceeds from some circumstance of accidental association. In different languages the deviation is, of course, more considerable; and nothing more misleads a translator, than the ideas associated to a word in his own language, transferred to one of the same etymology in another. *Esprit* and *spirit* are manifestly only national variations of the same word, and in some of their meanings, they retain a common reference to their original, the Latin *spiritus*, as signifying *breath*, or *fine vapour*. But how would the translator be ridiculed who, trusting to this apparent synonymy, should render "un homme d'esprit" by a "man of spirit," or should take "chansons spirituelles," for "spiritual songs!"

Yours, &c.

CRITO.

COMPARISON OF MANNERS.

(Continued from page 10.)

THE late volunteer system has thrown some ridicule upon military titles, as applied to peaceable citizens. But jests of that kind have always accompanied the institutions of trained-bands and burgher-soldiers. The Tatler has several strokes to that effect; but the notice of "an exercise of arms of the Artillery Company," in No. 41, seems to be a real copy from the orders of that martial body, and is a great curiosity. I do not know that in any of our late manœuvrings, the streets and lanes of the metropolis have been made the scene of action, as in the instance before us; though when the plan of drawing lines round London to protect it from the expected invasion was started, the practice of street-firings, and laying ambuscades in lanes and alleys, might have been a suitable accompaniment. In the mean time let us not forget, while we laugh, that in the demands of real service, military talents spring up indifferently from all ranks and conditions; and that zeal for a public cause is as likely to warm the heart and expand the faculties of a shop-keeper as of a nobleman. The experience of this country in its civil wars, and of France and America, has fully established this fact.

Coffee-houses and clubs are among the most conspicuous objects relative to a town life in these papers. Of the former, some appear to have been distinguished by the particular characters of their company,

company, and the topics usually discussed in them. Thus, the Tatler dates his articles of gallantry and public amusement from White's; his poetry from Will's; his papers of erudition from the Grecian; and his foreign and domestic intelligence from the St. James's. No such distinctions, I apprehend, at present obtain; and I do not suppose that at any of these places of resort, such general conversations are now carried on, as seem to have been sustained by their former frequenters. It is the natural tendency of wealth and consequence to set men at a distance from each other, and destroy the equality of familiar intercourse. Nothing is now so common as that supercilious air, which forbids approach without previous introduction, and tells every stranger, "I know not if you are good enough to be conversed with." Men assemble, perhaps, in greater numbers than ever: but it is in herds, rather than in societies. It is not, therefore, at a coffee-house that an observer at this time would gather much of the current opinions of the town, further than upon some general topic of the day.

The latter part of queen Anne's reign, in which arbitrary maxims of government in church and state were triumphant, seems to have produced a system of *espionnage*, which is exposed in the Guardian. Mr. Ironsides, No. 71, acquaints his country readers, that the town has of late years been much infested with *lions*, a cant name given to ministerial spies. Their chief haunt was the coffee-houses, and their habits are thus described: "You seldom see a cluster of newsmongers without a lion in the midst of them. He never misses taking his stand within ear-shot of one of those ambitious little men, who set up for orators in places of public resort. If there is a whispering-hole, or any public-spirited corner in a coffee-house, you never fail of seeing a lion couched upon his elbow in some part of the neighbourhood. He is particularly addicted to the perusal of every loose paper that lies in his way, and appears more than ordinarily attentive to what he reads, while he listens to those who are about him. He takes up the Postman and snuffs the candle, that he may hear the better by it." Addison, who writes this paper, speaks with a generous indignation of such an infamous employment, though he is politically cautious of stigmatizing the equally infamous employers. The race of spies appears to have been nearly extinct during the reigns of the two first Georges; and its revival during a late period of alarm, was one of the most disgraceful circumstances of that unhappy time. Let us hope that it is now for ever banished from these kingdoms!

The "little nocturnal assemblies known by the name of clubs," seem to have been at their height during the publication of these papers, and in their formation generally to have had a cast of humour, or whim, which was a kind of national characteristic. "When a set of men (says the Spectator) find themselves agree in any part though never so trivial, they establish themselves into a kind fraternity, and meet once or twice a week, upon the account of fantastic resemblance." He proceeds to give several instances

oddity of association, most of which were, doubtless, real, though he has also indulged his propensity to humour, in some imaginary pictures of this kind, such as those of the Everlasting, the Tall and Short, and the Widow's Club. Those singularities, I suspect, are almost worn out, though we now and then see advertisements in the newspapers, of the meetings of certain societies, with quaint and grotesque titles, but which have probably become nothing more than common convivial assemblies. With respect to the ordinary clubs of neighbours and fellow-tradesmen, such as we see indicated in the Citizen's Journal, the prevailing custom of sleeping in the country must have greatly diminished their numbers; and perhaps in all ranks, the manner of living is more domestic now than formerly. Yet societies for good fellowship still subsist in the metropolis and all other considerable towns; and there are even some of a superior order, in which men of similar tastes and pursuits, meet for the purposes of conversation.

I do not find in these papers any notices of those periodical dinners, that now furnish so much matter to newspapers and custom to taverns. There is scarcely a single object upon which men associate, that in this country does not produce anniversary dinners. Political, charitable, literary, and even religious bodies, all seem to think dining together an essential bond of union. At these meetings men are assembled who often have no personal acquaintance, or any other points of intercommunity than the single one which has brought them together. A great man is placed in the chair, who is expected to hammer out something like a speech. He is followed by some volunteer orators, who are usually prolix and noisy in proportion to their emptiness. A bad dinner is served to an hungry crowd, eagerly grasping at the dishes within their reach, amidst an intolerable clatter of plates and din of guests and waiters. Toasts with three times three succeed the removal of the cloth. Hired singers entertain the company with loyal and bacchanalian strains: and they whose heads can bear the Babel of noises, stay till they have swallowed wine enough to make a good bargain of their tickets; while the quiet and sober slink off to their homes, perhaps repeating, from Soame Jenyns,

> Afflict us not, ye Gods! tho' sinners,
> With many days like this, and dinners.

Such are the generality of our society festivals, which, I am afraid, do no great honour to our national character in the eye of strangers, and little contribute to improve our manners. Public spirit, or, at least, the corporate spirit, may be invigorated by them; but as this is an advantage common to all parties, no one cause receives the benefit. With respect to charitable institutions, as it enhances the expense attending them, it can scarcely conduce to their ultimate benefit. The quakers, who are the most active supporters of all useful charities, do not require such a stimulus for their exertions.

The

The revolution of a century has made no alteration in modes of life more conspicuous than that of the way in which the wealthier inhabitants of our towns spend their summers. The fashionable places of country resort in the time of the Spectator appear to have been Astrop, Epsom, Tunbridge, Bath, and Scarborough, all of them noted for their mineral waters. These were frequented not only by invalids, but by men of pleasure, gamesters, fortune-hunters, and the usual attendants on the gay and idle. The whole number thus disposed of could however bear no proportion to the crowds which now annually flock to the *sea bathing-places*, almost unpeopling not only the great towns, but even the most delightful retreats of our nobility and gentry. The amazing progress of this fashion, which is entirely of modern growth, is apparent from the annual conversion of fishing-villages round the coast into groups of lodging-houses, built after the London mode, and accompanied by subscription libraries, ball-rooms, billiard-tables, and other places of public resort. Some of these are now become populous towns; and the whole presents a feature in our sea-girt domain, to which nothing in past times bears the least resemblance.

The conveniences for travelling, and the growing taste for the charms of rural nature, have likewise set in motion a perpetual stream of *summer tourists*, a class of people of whom our ancestors had scarcely any conception. Stage-coaches, indeed, were vehicles not unknown a century ago; and the Tatler copies an advertisement, for the sake of the *lovers of pastoral*, that a coach sets out from the One Bell in the Strand for Dorchester twice a week, through Basingstoke, Salisbury and Blandford, over the finest downs in England, supplied with spreading beeches, beds of flowers, purling streams, &c. This latter part of the information is, however, without doubt his own addition, by way of jest upon the pastoral tribe; and the real travellers were sober people of business. They, and the nobility and gentry in their annual progresses between their country seats and the metropolis, with lawyers going the circuits, composed almost the whole of the migrating part of the community at that period. Journeys of mere curiosity were very rare; and it is remarkable how recent are those discoveries of the romantic and picturesque scenery of this island, which now draw so many visitants every summer from all our great towns. Fifty or sixty years ago the Westmoreland lakes were as little known as those of Lapland; and the mountainous regions of Wales and Scotland, were more out of the track of an Englishman's travels than the Alps and Pyrenees.

Closely connected with the improved taste for the beauties of nature, is that modern style of English gardening, which is regarded as perfectly national and characteristic, but of which there are no indications in the writings before us. On the contrary, Addison, one of his papers on the Pleasures of the Imagination, condemns formity as the peculiar character of the English gardens, and account gives the preference to those of France and Italy; he, "we see a large extent of ground, covered over w

able mixture of garden and forest, which represent every where an artificial rudeness, much more charming than that neatness and elegancy, which we meet with in those of our own country." He goes on to say; "Our British gardeners, instead of humouring nature, love to deviate from it as much as possible. Our trees rise in cones, globes, and pyramids. We see the marks of the scissars upon every plant and bush."

It is probable, indeed, that our first taste in gardening was derived from Holland and Flanders, and it is well known that king William followed the Dutch model in the ornamented grounds at Hampton-court. The regularity of plan which was admired in those days is very graphically laid down by the correspondent in No. 425 of the Spectator, who communicates an elegant and poetical vision of the seasons of the year personified, introduced by the following description of his own garden. "You descend at first by twelve stone steps into a large square divided into four grass-plots, in each of which is a statue of white marble. This is separated from a large parterre by a low wall; and from thence, through a pair of iron gates, you are led into a long broad walk, set on each side with tall yews, and on either hand bordered by a canal, which, on the right, divides the walk from a wilderness parted into a variety of alleys and harbours, and on the left, from a kind of amphitheatre which is the receptacle of a great number of oranges and myrtles." This may be a fancy-piece, but it must have been sketched according to the ideas then prevalent of the perfection of those works of art. Addison, in another paper of the Spectator, has given, though indistinctly, a draught of a garden after his own fancy, which is, "a confusion of kitchen and parterre, orchard and flower-garden, mixt and interwoven with each other." This is a material deviation from the regularity of the former, but has nothing of the style of that *landscape-gardening* which is the pride of modern taste.

Of the character of an age, the *superstitions* form a part which it is equally curious and useful to contemplate. Among the topics selected in the Spectator for the laudable purpose of rendering its readers more rational, that of the prevalent superstitions occupies several papers written by Addison. In the 7th number, the folly of omens and divinations which fill weak minds with terror is exposed to ridicule. In the 12th the vulgar stories of ghosts and apparitions are pointed out as the source of much real mischief, especially to young people. The notion of witchcraft forms an entertaining subject for a paper supposed to be written from Sir Roger de Coverley's country seat, in which the knight himself is represented as a half-believer in this diabolical agency. The nature of dreams, considered as presages, furnishes a topic of serious speculation in the 487th number. Fortune-telling is likewise touched upon in several places; and the lady who sends her journal is made to employ one morning in a visit with a friend to the Dumb Conjuror. From these notices of the popular opinions of the time, it may be concluded that the dominion of superstition was somewhat more avowed and comprehensive than at present.

present. I am afraid, however, that we are not authorised to assert that any of the species are now extinct, or that they do not still lurk even among persons of superior condition. Ghost-stories have obtained currency within a few years past, and Mrs. Williams has probably been honoured with as polite an attendance as the Dumb Conjurer. Extraordinary dreams still occasionally occupy the public conversation; and the late wonderful changes in Europe excited a copious flow of the spirit of prophecy among us. Nevertheless the range of superstition is more contracted than formerly; and many who are not entirely freed from its influence, are ashamed to confess their credulity.

The manner in which Addison attacks these follies is well worthy of observation. Zealously attached to a revelation which appeared to him to authenticate supernatural interferences in human affairs, and little accustomed to consider even profane history with a philosophic eye, he is fully as careful to secure the general faith in such phenomena, as he is to discredit the particular instances current among the vulgar. Thus, after an humorous account of Sir Roger de Coverley's method of exorcising the best apartments in his house, which had been shut up on suspicion of being haunted, he adds, "At the same time I think a person who is thus terrified with the imagination of ghosts and spectres much more reasonable than one who, contrary to the reports of all historians, sacred and profane, ancient and modern, and the traditions of all nations, thinks the appearance of spirits fabulous and groundless." In his paper on dreams, adverting to the presages and warnings that have been supposed to be conveyed in visions, he says, "That such divinations have been made, none can question, who believes the holy scriptures, or who has but the least degree of a common historical faith;" and he proceeds to assert, that in his opinion "the fact is incontestable." Even when treating of the most absurd of all popular superstitions, and that which has produced the most mischievous consequences, the notion of witchcraft, he thinks proper gravely to preface his very entertaining and instructive account of Moll White with the following protestation. "When I hear the relations that are made from all parts of the world, not only from Norway and Lapland, from the East and West Indies, but from every particular nation in Europe, I cannot forbear thinking that there is such an intercourse and commerce with evil spirits, as that which we express by the name of witchcraft." With such concessions, it does not seem likely that much ground can be gained in combating vulgar credulity. However rare such occurrences be supposed, the admission that they are possible, nay, that they have frequently happened, will be regarded by a superstitious mind as a sufficient warrant for expecting them; and indeed no good reason could be given to Sir Roger's parishioners why they should not believe in Moll White, as well as Mr. Addison in the Lapland hags and sorcerers. It is lamentable to see a man of genius and learning enslaved by system to such as As there is no reason to suppose that he was more credulous contemporaries, we may conclude that superstitious belief more frequent among scholars and persons of education at

than it has lately been: for I think Dr. Johnson was the only eminent English writer of modern times who avowedly admitted apparitions and possessions into his creed.

The acrimony with which free-thinkers are always treated in the papers before us, and the voluntary confounding of deism with atheism, and free speculation in religion with confirmed scepticism, might some years ago have given rise to a comparison of the two ages with respect to candour and liberality, much in favour of the later period. Dr. Warton in his edition of Pope's Works has recorded of Bishop Butler, that he used to say, "if Lord Shaftesbury had lived to see the candour, moderation and gentleness of the (then) present times in discussing religious subjects, he would have been a good Christian." From the strain of controversy which has prevailed for some years past, I am apprehensive that this boast has been in a great degree forfeited, and that the beginning of the nineteenth century can claim little advance in liberality as to this point above that part of the eighteenth. In fact, when men's interests are associated with a particular set of tenets, their warmth in maintaining the latter will be proportioned to the dangers they apprehend to the former, and no conclusion can be thence drawn as to the real state of their speculative opinions.

It appears from the 8th number of the Spectator that there existed at that time a Society for the Reformation of Manners: and if the representation of the Letter-Writer be not a fiction, it must have had as many *familiars* as a court of Inquisition. In the person of one of the directors of this Society, he boasts of knowing, by means of his correspondents, "the evil practices that are committed in Berwick or Exeter, as well as what is done in his own family," and being able to raise a fine upon any parish in London through his acquaintance with the vices most prevalent in it. The chief purpose of the letter, however, is to animadvert upon a midnight masquerade which had lately been several times held in one of the most conspicuous parts of the town, and was justly conceived to be prejudicial to the public morals. The Society seems to have lain under the same embarrassment from the rank of the offenders that has been experienced by our modern reformers. "We dare not (says the writer) attack them in *our way*, lest we should send a woman of quality to Bridewell, or a peer of Great Britain to the Counter." How far private associations in aid of the laws of the land are upon the whole laudable, I shall not undertake to discuss; but their existence so long since, and the spirit by which they were then actuated, seemed worthy of notice.

The correction of the current language was an object which the authors of these periodical works very properly had in view, and the 230th number of the Tatler exposes the barbarisms which were at that time fashionable. They consisted of a most ungraceful use of contractions and ellipses, with a copious sprinkling of cant terms and whimsical phrases. Not only common speech was infected with these corruptions, but they were adopted by popular writers, and

proved highly injurious to the literary taste of the nation. This affectation of ease and familiarity was meant as a contrast to the formality of the preceding century, but was in truth a great degradation of the English language. It can only, therefore, have been from the impression made by a few writers of extraordinary talents at that period, that it has been regarded as the Augustan age of British literature; since the general style of writing has seldom been more mean and impure. That it is beyond comparison better at the present day will scarcely be denied by any critic who is capable of making an impartial estimate. It has faults, indeed, but of a different kind; such, for the most part, as proceed from aiming at too ornate and elevated a style, which often serves as a disguise for trite and worthless matter. A parallel between the literature of the two periods is, however, too copious a topic to be entered upon in the present communication, which I shall terminate with a few miscellaneous observations.

In the 555th number of the Spectator, dated December 1712, mention is made of an *Academy of Painting* lately established in London. Of this institution I find no notice in Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting in England, and there is reason to suppose that it never attained much celebrity. Its president was Sir Godfrey Kneller; and its chief object seems to have been the improvement of portrait, or what the letter-writer calls *face-painting*. He compliments the English artists as being the best in Europe in that branch; for which he gives us a reason. "the beautiful and noble faces with which England is confessed to abound." His fact and his reason, however, appear equally unfounded; for it is certain that not only Kneller, but most of the other eminent portrait painters of that time, were foreigners; and the arts were never at a lower ebb in England than during the reigns of Anne and George I. In scarcely any point is the superiority of the reign of George III. over that period more obvious and unquestionable, though it must be confessed that portrait is still the only branch in which our native artists have attained a high degree of excellence, with the exception, perhaps, of landscape.

In every thing that highly interests the hopes and fears of mankind, a close resemblance may be traced through different ages and countries. We need not wonder, therefore, at finding *quackery* nearly the same thing in its modes of operation a hundred years since, as now. An humourous paper of the Tatler by Addison treats on this subject, and gives several curious instances of the artifices employed by the empirics of that time to attract the public attention. The connexion of medicine with astrology was not then entirely dissolved; and quacks found it useful to pretend to mysterious points of knowledge and recondite learning. A paper in the Spectator represents quackery rather more in the modern style, as supporting itself by attested cures wrought upon persons in ordinary life. "I have heard (says the writer) of a porter who serves as a knight of the post under [illegible] these operators; and though he never was sick in his life, has cured of all the diseases in the dispensary." The quacks of th

sent age, which is, certainly, an age of business, seldom amuse themselves with indirect methods of inspiring confidence, but go at once to the point with affidavits, subscribed letters, certificates from justices and clergymen, and the like. If they are lucky enough to obtain the name of a titled person of either sex, they reckon themselves sure of success. They enjoy, indeed, a clear field for their operations, since most of them have a royal patent to prefix to their bills, and may boast that they are no small contributors to the public revenue. The college of physicians is either without power to controul them, or is too much occupied in maintaining its own exclusive privileges against the other regulars, to attend to them. Quackery, therefore, was never more triumphant than at present; yet no science has, perhaps, received more modern improvements than that of medicine; and the advantages for acquiring it in the English metropolis have been augmented beyond all calculation within a century. It may be added, that establishments for the relief of the diseased poor have multiplied in an equal degree, both in London and the country.

An observation made in Addison's paper above-quoted deserves notice. "I never knew (says he) a physician recommend himself to the public who had not a sister-art to embellish his knowledge in medicine." In this assertion he probably had in view such men as Garth, Mead, and Sloane; but he seems to have forgotten Radcliffe, who had no collateral qualification of any kind, unless it were that of a boon companion. The remark certainly does not hold in our age, in which it is as much as a physician can expect, not to be injured in his professional character by any extraneous literary or scientific distinction; whilst, on the other hand, the instances are not rare of great medical reputation unaccompanied with the common acquisitions of liberal study.

It is probably owing to the modern enlargement of female education that the folly of *longings* is now almost out of vogue. I do not mean that advancement in physiological science has been the cause of its discredit; for the age that can believe in animal magnetism and sympathetic treatments at a hundred miles distance, has no pretence to reject any philosophical theory on account of its absurdity or incomprehensibility; but I mean, that the sex's general improvement in point of good-sense and information has made them ashamed of weaknesses formerly thought allowable, or even becoming. Longing, indeed, seems to have been considered as a valuable privilege of the pregnant state, and occasionally to have been employed as an engine to extort from an economical husband indulgences that the common arts of wheedling were not competent to obtain. This is the light in which it is regarded by a correspondent in the 326th number of the Spectator, who complains that his spouse extends her longings to such objects as a fine carriage and set of horses, a service of plate and china, new furniture to her drawing-room, and the like. It is true she also descends to those irregular appetites for odd articles of food which are sometimes a real concomitant of that condition, though more frequently the mere whims of an ungoverned fancy. There are two received points

points in the female theory of longing which are supposed irresistible in procuring its gratification: one, the danger of marking the infant with the unobtained object; the other, the certainty of injury to the mother from a disappointment. As to the first, experience has unluckily proved that the whole range of marks, however occasioned, is so small, that an imagination of any vivacity can never be expected to keep within its limits; and a churlish husband might safely defy his longing spouse to stamp his unborn infant with a cucumber or a plate of green peas, still more, with a pearl necklace or diamond earrings. The second, however, gives free scope; and nothing but the discretion of wives and the indifference of husbands can set bounds to it. It is happy that, as I before observed, the improved reason of females has of itself corrected the abuse.

To the same estimable cause may be attributed the disuse of *counterfeit fits* as an instrument of feminine policy; which, if we may trust to the representations in these papers, was not unfrequently resorted to a century ago. The sex may be congratulated on its liberation from a practice both morally degrading, and by no means calculated to display them in a captivating form. It may be added, that the habit of acting fits on every trifling occasion would certainly indure a real propensity to that infirmity. If modern ladies are more constitutionally delicate than might be wished, and nervous languor still forms a principal article in their list of maladies, it may be affirmed that they suffer less than their predecessors from the aggravations of mental weakness. Idle terrors, faintings, screams and hysterics are now rather considered as marks of vulgarity and want of education, than as graces belonging to the female character; and few ladies are such exhibitors in this way as their waiting-maids.

In a beautiful and touching family-piece in the Tatler, No. 95, incidental mention is made of the *reading of children* in that age. Speaking of a boy under eight years old, the writer says, "I perceived him a very great historian in Æsop's Fables: but he frankly declared to me his mind, that he did not delight in that learning, because he did not believe they were true: for which reason I found he had very much turned his studies for about a twelvemonth past into the lives and adventures of Don Bellianis of Greece, Guy of Warwick, the Seven Champions, and other historians of that age." He goes on to say of the little boy's sister, "Betty deals chiefly in fairies and sprights; and sometimes in a winter-night will terrify the maids with her accounts until they are afraid to go to bed." I scarcely need remark on the great additions made of late years to the juvenile library, nor how much better it is in general calculated to improve the mind. Perhaps, however, some modern writers on education have too much insisted upon feeding the minds of children with mere truths, and discarding all the inventions of fiction. It is, indeed, a singular incongruity in our manners, that whilst mathematics, astronomy, chemistry, and natural history are occupying the nursery, the grown children with their parents should be going to see Blue-beard or Cinderella at the theatres-royal, and the young ladies should be w[illegible]

Cock Robin and Gaffer Grey-beard at their piano-fortes. It would seem as if a certain quantity of childishness were necessary to fill up the mixt drama of life; and that if it do not come in at its proper place, it will intrude out of season. The age of childhood is surely the most natural for the indulgence of puerilities, which will spontaneously be laid aside as soon as the mind outgrows them. One of the brightest female ornaments of the present age used to say, when a child, "pray, mamma, let me talk a little nonsense." Her infantile nonsense has been compensated by a perpetual flow of wit and sense ever since.

To conclude this comparative view——The revolution of a century in this country certainly displays a wonderful advance in the arts and sciences, in general information, in wealth, and all those comforts and elegancies of life which are its concomitants, and in which we probably surpass any nation that has ever existed. With respect to manners, its effects have been more equivocal; and although the modern diffusion of luxury has visibly impaired the cast of plainness and sobriety of the earlier period, yet it may be doubted if the staple of national character have undergone any material alteration. As a people, we seem scarcely adapted to that style of gaiety and splendour which great external prosperity has usually promoted; and in the midst of extravagance and dissipation, we are continually relapsing into that quiet, retired, and unvaried round of life which is our permanent habit and preponderating inclination.

Yours, &c.

BALANCE.

OBSOLETE CHARITY SOCIETIES.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

SIR,

IT is well known, I imagine, to many persons connected with charitable institutions, that there are now remaining in the hands of different bankers in the metropolis, several small sums, being the balances of subscriptions raised for charitable purposes, some of which belong to what may be called *obsolete* societies, others are probably the remains of subscriptions, raised for some intended institutions which never were formed—I shall request through the channel of your publication, to suggest to the persons who have raised these funds, that unless it is intended that the money should be returned to the subscriber, it would be making a good use of it, to draw it out of the hands of the bankers and give it to some of the existing societies which are in need of contributions. A meeting of subscribers might be called for the purpose by public advertisement, or otherwise. I have little doubt but that several hundred pounds might be collected if this hint were to be attended to.

Nov. 15, 1806. *A Member of several Societies.*

For

For the Athenæum.

ON THE EFFECTS OF HEAVY TAXATION ON THE MORALS OF THE PEOPLE.

Vectigal enim esse impositum fructibus nostris dicitur, et pecuniam permagnam ratione ista cogi potuisse confiteor, *et invidiam.*

Cicero pro Fonteio, § 10.

COMPLAINTS of degeneracy and corruption in the people have been so often repeated, that many regard them, or affect to do so, as words of course only, or as the spontaneous effusions of spleen or of discontent. Such an opinion, which the authors of the mischief complained of are always prepared to propagate, is readily acquiesced in by those, who are either too indolent to investigate the real cause, or have some interested views in attempting to persuade mankind, that what they see and feel is all visionary and delusive. The hypothesis of Berkley is virtually adopted, and men are told that what they suffer, and what they regret, is as much an imposition on their senses and understandings, as the philosophical prelate asserted to be the case with the material world.

But the history and experience of mankind is not to be so trifled with. They are apt to inform us, that a time may come when, as a great and a constitutional lawyer expresses himself, "men* will not be reasoned out of the feelings of humanity;" and a man of wisdom superior to the oracle that pronounced the celebrated eulogium on Socrates,† and one perfectly versed in the arts of government, as well as in the knowledge of human nature, has declared "that oppression will make even a wise man mad," and if so, what security can we propose for the intellects of those who lay no claim to superiority of understanding?

The danger of excessive and oppressive Taxes to a free constitution must be apparent to all who are not convinced to the contrary by ready money, or by something equivalent. The powers that are framed to accompany, and to inforce these exactions, are totally‡ inconsistent with our constitutional principles. They are often intrusted to men,

* "Indeed it is found by experience, that whenever the constitutional oppressions, even of the sovereign power, advance with gigantic strides, and threaten desolation to a state, men will not be reasoned out of the feelings of humanity; nor will sacrifice their liberty by a scrupulous adherence to those political maxims, which were originally instituted to preserve it."

Blackstone's Comm. i. ch. 7.

† Whom well inspired the oracle pronounced
Wisest of men. *Milton's Par. regained*, b. 4.

‡ "These summary jurisdictions," Blackstone observes, "have of late far extended as *if a check be not timely given*, to threaten the ruin of this admirable, and truly English trial by jury." *Blackstone*, b. iv.

men, who, though fond of power, are destitute of abilities to exert it properly, for want of legal knowledge; and moreover the casting the burden of the proof of innocence on the person against whom the information was brought, and requiring negative evidence in cases where it is often impossible to be had, modes of proceeding, adopted indeed by the holy inquisition, but by no other court, these joined with the difficulty of procuring redress, and still more of re-imbursement of expenses: together with many others, such a system of civil administration, as may indeed recal to our minds what we have lost, but must convince us also that the time of possessing many of those privileges on the enjoyment of which we had formerly most reason to value ourselves, is elapsed.

But to pursue this train of reasoning on the ill consequences of excessive taxes to liberty, is not my intention. The subject is sufficiently fertile, and may employ an abler pen. But another consideration, and one, if possible more important, occupies my attention at present, which is the malignant effects which excessive taxes must produce on the moral, and, as intimately connected therewith, on the religious character of the people. But although I do not mean what is here delivered to be considered as a political essay, I cannot forbear observing, that, if excessive taxes are dangerous to liberty, that they are, for that reason, were there no other, dangerous to virtue. "The natural place of virtue" as an eminent moralist* expresses himself, "is near to that of liberty;" despotism and corruption are framed to suit, and to accompany one another: and terror, the engine of the former, becomes doubly necessary in a state under the influence of the latter; although it ultimately aggravates the mischief which it was employed to repress.

Machiavel, a writer, whose works are seldom cited in behalf of morality, has nevertheless signified in the most explicit terms, the necessary tendency of corruption† both political and moral, to introduce this form of government; and he might with at least equal truth have laid down the converse proposition as a maxim, that despotism has at least as much tendency to corrupt the moral character. No state is free from the occasional inroads of corruption, but this has corruption for its basis. The terror which it professes to inspire, and without which it cannot subsist, extinguishes every other principle, and leaves man in the condition of a beast, whose portion is instinct,‡ compliance, and punishment.§

But to come more immediately to the subject.

The example set by our own government, and annually practised, of

* *Sp. of Laws*, b. viii. ch. 3.

† We must lay it down then as a certain truth that a corrupted state, which has been accustomed to the dominion of a prince, can never become free, though that prince and his whole race should be extinguished. *Polit. Dic. on the first decade of Livy*, b. i. c. xvii.

‡ *Sp. of Laws*, b. iii. c. 10.

§ Montesquieu observes "that under an arbitrary government, there is no virtue in the governors or governed. B. viii. c. 5. *Sp. of Laws.*

of anticipating the public revenue, cannot fail to produce the most mischievous consequences. Oeconomy is the parent of virtue, and extravagance, of vice; but how can we expect that a proclamation for the suppression of immorality, should outweigh the effects of the example afforded by government, when they "employ extraordinary‡ means to ruin themselves and wage war against their whole capital; means indeed so extraordinary that they are scarcely thought of by the most extravagant young spendthrift." Will a hireling pamphlet, or even the fast-day sermon of a prelate, anxious to promote the publick good by his own translation to a more lucrative situation, convince men of the propriety of measures which common sense and the natural feelings of mankind lead them so strongly to condemn?

Will they not rather induce men to reject and despise the teachers both of morality and religion, when they see them engaged in the defence of such proceedings?

Another bad effect of excessive taxes is the increase of extravagance.

I do not here speak of those minions of Fortune on whom immoderate wealth has been lavishly poured, or rather wasted, and by whom it has been often as lavishly squandered; but of those persons whom the wisest politicians (I speak not here of the present times) have always accounted the most valuable, as being the least corrupted, members of society, the middle ranks of people.

Men with a narrow income, barely sufficient for a decent though scanty maintainance, and not even that without the most rigid oeconomy, are, when loaded with heavy fresh exactions, reduced to a state approaching to desperation. Finding that their own oeconomy serves more to satisfy the demands of government, than to supply their own necessities, and becoming indignant from such considerations, they resolve to make what use they can of the present moment, and crowd into it all the gratifications which the wrecks of their property will furnish. They adopt the epicurean maxim, "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die," and reckless of the future, resolve, not indeed to enjoy, but to dissipate in pleasures of short duration, what they find will prove inadequate to supply the permanent demands of the state, which are made upon them.

We can scarcely expect that men so circumstanced should retain much regard for their country, or constitution of government. On the contrary they are likely to regard them both, as the sources of their own misfortunes; and when their short-lived extravagance has exhausted their petty supplies, think of nothing but flying where the exactions of government cannot overtake them, and like the Tartars, often subsist by the depredations which they commit on their former masters.

The vast fortunes on the other hand, which excessive taxes afford opportunities of acquiring, are highly injurious to morals. The in-

‡ *Sp. of Laws*, b. xiii. c. 17.

terest of the country and the feelings of humanity offer but inconsiderable motives to persons, who expect or aim at a lucrative war-contract; and lives are sacrificed by millions to satisfy the avarice of those who raise fortunes by the destruction of their fellow citizens. Men that derive all their ideas from the arithmetic of the counting-house, feel more on account of a fractional difference in the price of a lottery ticket, than they would for the loss of a fleet, the ruin of an army, or the desolation of a province.

The necessities of the state rather encourage, than check the savage spirit of these sanguinary dealers. The more publick wants increase, the more lucrative their places and their trade becomes; and as there is a possibility, at least, that the season of plunder may be but short, they are prompted by that consideration to make what advantage they can of the present opportunity.

The lavish and insolent display of luxury and assumed grandeur, which these upstarts exhibit, afford examples and incitements to corruption, as well as to indignation. Not boroughs only, but counties also, formerly thought to be the palladium of the landed interest, behold their elections* carried by the plunderers of the publick treasure; and the money snatched from the hands of industry to supply the demands of the state, is in part regurgitated, not to relieve necessity or to reward virtue, but to promote idleness, debauchery, and corruption.

The effrontery with which these transactions are conducted, shews that shame itself wants a blush. Memmius the Roman Tribune's description of his own country may serve for a sketch of the present times. "Neque eos qui ita fecere pudet aut pœnitet, sed incedunt per ora vestra magnifice, triumphos suos ostentantes, quasi ea honori, non prædæ† habeant."

The rapidity with which such fortunes are created, a circumstance inseparable from heavy taxes, is another and a powerful cause of corruption, by the spirit of gambling enterprise which it favours. The sober paths of industry are despised and abandoned as beneath consideration, and also as too tardy to satisfy the expectation of such adventurers. Ambition and rapacity suggest that it is an easier and quicker method to plunder the fruits of industry in others, than of a man to exert it in his own person.

Avarice‡ however surpasses even ambition itself in usurping the rewards§ of virtue. The aggrandisement or enriching a family at the expense,

* Hinc rapti pretio fasces, sectorque favoris
Ipse sui populus; letatisque ambitus urbi,
Annua venali referens certamina campo.
Hinc usura vorax, avidumque in tempora fœnus,
Et concussa fides, et multis utile bellum.
Lucan. l. i. l. 177.

† Sallust Bell. Jugurth.
"Semper infinita, insatiabilis est; neque copia neque inopia minuitur."
Sallust, Conj. Catilinæ.

§ Omnia virtutis præmia ambitio possidet. *Sallust*

expense of the state, is super-added to the personal grasp of the minister, and the nation approaches to that condition of an aristocratical government, which Montesquieu describes as the worst of any, that "wherein the members of it engross the public* money under pretence of rewards or appointments for their respective employments; in fine, where they render the common people tributary, and divide, among their own body, the profits arising from the several subsidies;" this last he observes was (in his time) very rare, as an aristocracy so constituted, would be the most intolerable of all governments."

It is melancholy to reflect what must become of charity amidst all this accumulation of exaction; that virtue which has so eminently and so characteristically distinguished our countrymen, to the ease and benefit of the public, the relief of necessity, the encouragement of virtue, and, what is superior to all other considerations, has recommended the interests of the nation to the protection of God. That portion of a man's income or of the fruits of his† industry, which piety had appropriated to the most important duty of religion, is seized at one stroke by the strong hand of power, not to save the lives of mankind, but rather to destroy them, or to be swallowed up in the vortex of foreign subsidies which, as Montesquieu observes is "no better than throwing away money."

What effects the late but not last demands may produce, remains to be tried; but we may predict that if they operate to the suppression, or even to the considerable diminution, of this virtue among us, our condition will soon be no better than that of the other subjugated states of Europe. The saying which was formerly applied to the republican government in our own country will be verified in modern times; that "God and the commonwealth are on different sides," and let the history of mankind, modern as well as ancient, determine, what fate has awaited those nations that have brought themselves into such a situation.

The multiplication of penal laws, an evil incident to mutiplication of Taxes, and one much apprehended by Sir William Blackstone, is another source, and a very plentiful one, of corruption. Montesquieu‡ observes that it is a constant remark of the historians of China, which country he represents as in this respect the same with a monarchy or a republic, "that the more the penal laws increased, the nearer they drew towards a revolution; that is, the penalties were augmented, as the morals became more corrupted." But it is evident that a multiplication of penal laws, whatever may be their avowed purpose, does in fact create more crimes than it prevents.

Do the temptations to concealment which they offer, or the incitements to false accusation which they hold forth, add nothing to the depravation of morals? Is it an encouragement to virtue that "regulations

* *Sp. of Laws*, b. v. c. 3.

† "He laid aside the tenth penny of all he got for the use of the poor." *Burnet's Life of Sir Matthew Hale.*

‡ *Sp. of Laws*

lations* should appear to be contrived merely with a view to create crimes, and that by a practice too much followed, snares should be laid, thorns strewed, and precipices opened wherever the citizens set their feet?" Is it for the benefit of society that servants should be encouraged to inform against their masters, and by such treachery violate one of the most sacred connections of life, one indeed so sacred in the eye of the law, that the murder of a master by a servant assumes a title of aggravation, and is denominated a species of treason?

Survey the condition of the Roman state when spies† and informers were most encouraged. "A swarm of this pernicious tribe instantly appeared; crafty wicked men who could stoop to any indignity to serve the purposes of ambition were sure to busy themselves in the prosecution of criminals, whose condemnation might be agreeable to the prince; this was the road to honour and preferment."

The advantages which the revenue officers possess in their penal prosecutions are of bad consequences in inspiring unfavourable ideas respecting the civil justice of the kingdom. Reason and equity require that the scales of justice should be equally balanced, and that no advantage should be allowed to either of the parties. But some of the revenue laws contradict this principle in the highest degree, and I believe sometimes prompt juries to endeavour to restore the equilibrium by giving exemplary damages, scarcely justifiable on those grounds, and inexcusable on any other. "Power in this country," as Sir M. Foster says, "if it be but suspected to aim at oppression generally‡ disarmeth itself." May it on such occasions ever continue to do so.

But perhaps one of the most mischievous effects of the Taxes is the multiplication of oaths, an evil inseparable from such impositions. "A large crop of oaths cannot fail," to use the words of Sir W. Blackstone, "of producing a rich harvest of perjuries," especially when men are required to divulge on oath what no antecedent moral duty, but merely a positive law, commands them to disclose, and when the very disclosure itself may be of the worst consequences to themselves and to their families. Surely some other method of satisfying the demands of the state should be suggested in preference to one which is so evidently attended with such bad consequences to the moral character of the people.

* *Spirit of Laws*, b. vi. c. 15.

Sir M. Foster styles this "a fine passage and worthy the attention of all persons concerned in framing penal laws and putting them into execution."
Foster's Crown Law, p. 207. 8vo Edition, 1792.

† Decreta accusatoribus præcipua præmia nonnunquam et testibus. Nemini delat orum fides abrogata. Omne crimen pro capitali receptum, etiam paucorum simpliciumque verborum. *Sueton. Tiber.* §. 61.

Sic delatoris genus hominum publico exitio repertum et pœnis quidem nunquam satis coercitum, per præmia eliciebantur. *Tacit. Annal.* l. iv. §. 30.

Vidimus delatorum agmen inductum quasi grassatorum, quasi latronum, non solitudinem illi, non iter, sed templum et forum insederunt: nulla jam *testamenta* secura, nullus status certus, non orbitas, non liberi proderant. Auxerat hoc malum principum avaritia. *Plin. Panegyric de Trajano, c.* 34.

‡ *Crown-Law, Dis.* i. c. 3.

The frequent perjuries occasioned by the multiplication of oaths, are assigned by one of the Gothic kings as the cause why he introduced the method of trial by single combat. It is said to be "to prevent our subjects from attesting on* oath what they are not certain of, nay, what they know to be false." We may judge in what light the crime of perjury was held by that brave and honourable, but rude people, by the means they used to remove the temptations thereto. Stiernhook, the writer so often cited by Sir W. Blackstone, has, in his admirable work on the Gothic Constitution of Government, enlarged on this topic, and has expressed himself so much to the purpose, that I need make no apology for delivering his sentiments in his own words.

Juramenta sacra sunt, non temere tractanda, quo enim rarius adhibentur, eo sanctius ut plurimum præstantur, quod Gothi in Hispaniâ prudentius perspexisse videntur, qui lege caverunt, ne ad sacramentum facile veniretur. Nostris domesticis Gothis jurandi necessitas non solum cum reliquis probandi modis, sed ante illos fuit, a religione cæpta, sed religioni maxime adversa. Assiduitate enim vilescunt, et consuetudine morem pejerandi publicum inducunt, unde contemptus numinis ab impunitate, et quod hinc sequitur, concussa fide, generis humani vinculo, universa hominum societas conturbatur.

Stiernhook De Jure Sueonum et Gothorum. Cap. IX.

It may indeed be said with truth, that every government and every legislature, be its form what it may, incurs a share of the guilt accompanying the breach of oaths, when they direct them to be† multiplied without necessity, or impose them in cases where there are temptations to perjury so violent, that it can scarcely be expected that they should be generally resisted. Whatever government sacrifices the morals of the people to pecuniary interest, is in danger of the end Montesquieu has predicted to the British Constitution, "that it will perish when the legislative power shall become more corrupt than the executive."

The abovementioned are a part, and a part only, of the evils that proceed from this cause.

It may now perhaps be asked why I describe a mischief without suggesting

* Multos in populo nostro et prævaricatione causantium et cupiditatis instinctu ita cognoscimus depravari, ut de rebus incertis sacramenta plerumque offerre non dubitent, et de cognitis jugiter perjurare. Cujus sceleris consuetudinem submoventes præsenti lege decernimus, &c. *Leg. Burgundionum*, 2 § 45.

† The frequency of oaths even in Butler's time, seems to have dictated to him the ironical apology which he delivers.

He that imposes an oath makes it,
Not he that for convenience takes it;
Then how can any man be said,
To break an oath he never made?

Hudibras, P. 2. Cant. 2.

suggesting a remedy? To this I might answer, that a private observer may be of service in pointing out a rock or a shoal which may have escaped the notice of the more skilful mariners, and such an apology is sufficient in every respect. But I would go a step farther, and offer some observations on what may palliate, though not altogether prevent the mischief that seems, and indeed more than seems, impending over us. *Virtue* and *self-denial* must be assumed in practice, if not adopted in principle. The times require their exercise, and a necessity more urgent and more *imperious* than any suggested by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, demands it. Whatever ridicule may be cast on these virtues by the idle, by the corrupt, or by the profligate, we must now have recourse to them, or perish. The gigantic strides of Gallic despotism with all its train of evils, will not long be confined to the stupid, the effeminate, the corrupted nations which its army of ruffians has overrun.

Look on Italy, that seminary of arts and letters, that fertile clime beneath a most auspicious heaven, whose legions in better times issued forth to the conquest of the world. Behold Germany, whose hardy sons, as we are told by Cæsar, excelled the Gauls in courage and military prowess, and even led captive Varus and the conquering eagles of Rome. Survey the present condition of these countries; see them traversed by banditti, regularly formed or collected from the scum of Europe, under the banners of a Gallic leader, who has seized the whole of one country, and a large share of the other, dethroned in effect two great princes, and dismembered their territories, with little more resistance than the most timid animals make to the most ferocious.

Can we observe these ravages made by a set of men within sight of our own* shores, and be blind to the apprehension that a similar fate is threatened to ourselves, and that nothing short of the firmest union, the greatest mutual confidence, and the steadiest resolution, can avert it. The question will shortly come to the issue, which Dr. Brown long ago predicted, of "not who will pay, but who will fight."† The oppression of the taxes is now become nearly intolerable, and if pursued, must infallibly alienate the minds of the people from the government and constitution. Those who depreciate the truly national force, I scarcely need add that I here mean the volunteers, and openly profess to substitute in their place a mercenary standing army, must be regarded as they always have been, by every British patriot, in the light of enemies of their country. As these services are required to be disinterested, those in high office must set the example. Let them give up their enormous pensions, and content themselves with the applause of their fellow citizens, without wishing to share in their plunder. Some credit will then be given to their professions of patriotism, which are now regarded as insults on common understanding.

I am

* Catilina cum exercitu in faucibus urget.
† Estimate of the principles of the times.

I am not however so extravagant as to expect compliance with what I propose, on motives of principle, from persons who, as Cato says, "have ever valued their houses,* villas, ornaments and pictures at a higher rate than they did the republic," but I urge it as the means of preserving the remainder of their property, of administering to their pleasures and even to their vices.

"If you desire," says the Roman Patriot, on the occasion of an exigency nearly similar, "to retain these appendages of luxury, to which you are so strongly attached, if you expect to be allowed an opportunity for the indulgence of even your pleasures, rouse from your indolent slumbers and save the commonwealth." The state must be rescued from the hands of stock-jobbers and usurers who would ruin it without remorse, even without the reflection, that they themselves would be the first to perish in its downfall. Such men should consider, that, in times of civil commotion, neither rank nor riches afford protection; that to the desperate and indigent there is nothing so inviting as the coffers of the wealthy; and when matters come to a crisis, iron may preponderate against even gold itself.

To avert such an event at home, or what is, if possible, worse, subjugation from abroad, let every hand be lifted up. But to render this union effectual, the interests of all ranks must be equally consulted. All must "assume the virtue of self-denial, whatever strangers they may be to it on other occasions. The plunder of the national wealth, if suffered to continue, will be succeeded by the plunder of individuals, and disinterested services must be had recourse to, as the only means of saving the country.

The expensive sinecures of offices which both burden and disgrace the nation, and a numerous tribe of pensions and other grants for services never performed, must be done away, and the savings applied where they ought, to the public service.

This will in some degree assist the finances, and what is of much more consequence, it will excite the spirit of the people, who will exert themselves with energy if they have confidence in the integrity and disinterestedness of those who lead them. Many other measures will occasionally be found necessary, but the above are indispensable, as they form the only solid basis on which the best measures can be founded.

Such examples would improve the moral and religious character of the people, more than volumes of ecclesiastical controversy, and restore confidence to government and even to society itself.

And here I must observe, that, although no man is more sensible than myself of the duty of prayer to almighty God for protection in all perils or necessities, publick or private, yet that the custom of performing this at a certain season, annually, causes it to be regarded rather as a stated periodical ceremonial, than as a serious national humiliation in times of particular distress. But to give it any efficacy whatever,

* Qui semper, domos, villas signa, tabulas, vestras pluspuam rempublicam fecere. *Oratio Catonis in Sallustio de conjuratione Catilinæ.*

whatever, it must be accompanied, or rather preceded, by reformation in those from whom the appointment of such a deprecation of the wrath of God proceeds. All ranks stand no doubt in need of amendment, but to exhort the inferior classes to the practice of virtues which those who recommend them, and ought to set the example, regard as unnecessary to be practiced by themselves, is to prevaricate both with morality and with religion. Can any other answer to such petitions be expected from him who knoweth the secrets of all hearts, but that recorded by Isaiah to have been given to the Jews. "To what purpose is the multitude of the sacrifices? It is iniquity even the solemn meeting. When you spread forth your hands, I will hide mine eyes; yea when ye make prayers I will not hear."

Perhaps an authority to the same purpose from an heathen writer may, though less forcibly expressed, have weight with some readers. Cato the younger in the speech of his, recorded by Sallust, cautions his pusillanimous and degenerate audience against depending on the protection of heaven, whilst they continued indolent and unconcerned themselves. "The favour of the Gods," says he "is not conciliated by timid vows and effeminate supplications; vigilance, activity, and prudence are the only terms on which such benefits can be expected: but if you on the contrary resign yourselves to sloth and inactivity, you may invoke the Gods in vain: They are enraged and angry with you." To render prayers acceptable and effectual, it is necessary that those who offer them should strive, at least, to make themselves worthy of the benefits which they solicit. To this purpose *self-denial*, which Johnson properly notices as the foundation of all virtue, is primarily and essentially necessary. The prayers of those who have reaped extravagant profits from the exactions that have distressed their neighbours, will infallibly be regarded as belonging to those things which, "coming out of the mouth, defile a man," and from such lips such supplications will never come up for a memorial before God. Were the virtue I recommend faithfully practised by all ranks, and all the burthens equally or proportionably distributed, we might hope with confidence for the protection of heaven. Public spirit would revive, men would begin to regard the interest of the state and that of individuals as alike, and the necessary aids would be chearfully furnished under such assurance.

Above all let government never forget how important is Economy.* But this must be practised as well as professed.

Can we believe ministers in earnest, when amidst the most sacred promises of economy, they load themselves, and even the other branches of their families, with enormous lucrative appointments, without even a pretence of any personal merit in those to whom they are granted? Is not this to have, to use the words of Sallust, "aliud promptum in linguâ, aliud clausum in pectore?" But it is time to adopt other measures.

The state requires it and the times demand it!

* Non intelligent homines quam magnum vectigal sit parsimonia.
Cicer. de Off. ii. 88.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

SIR,

SOME little time ago in reading the Hymns of Homer in the Edition of Herman, I was struck with a circumstance which may be not altogether uninteresting to your classical readers. On verse 86 of the Hymn to Venus, a poem which Herman pronounces to be *Homeri nomine dignissimum*, the learned editor remarks that this composition is purer with respect to the observance of the digamma than the remaining Hymns of the collection. He then proceeds, *Ac subfatis vitiis*, v. 148, 182, 195, 204, *hi tantum loci supersunt de quibus dubitari possit, si vera sunt quæ de litera Æolica disputari solent:* v. 44, 54, 85, 86, 134, 170, 233, 257, *(to which add* v. 6*) nam* v. 136 *et* 279, *interpolatoris esse equidem existimo*. What I have to remark in addition to this is, that in almost all these passages the digamma may be restored by an easy remedy, and moreover a remedy which it is also necessary to apply to similar errors in the common text of the Iliad and Odyssey, and that in the remaining instances (one perhaps excepted) the difficulty is no greater than what is found in those writings which are acknowledged to be Homer's. And this, be it noticed, cannot be observed in general of the offences against the digamma in the Hymns to Apollo, Mercury, and Ceres. I shall leave the learned reader to draw what he pleases from these premises, when I have examined the several passages above cited in their order.

V. 6. πασιν δ' ἐργα μεμηλεν. Here either the conjunction may be omitted, which I should prefer, or the ἐπ' αὐτῳ δ' ἔργον ἐτυχθη of Homer's Il. iv. v. 470, with the observation of Bentley, may be compared.

V. 44. κιδν' ειδυιαν. read κιδνα ἰδυιαν and see Il. i. 608, and Heyne ad lib. in. v. 128.

V. 54. Πολυπιδακυ Ιδης. See Heyne's Excursus on the digamma, v. Ἰδη.

V. 85. εἰδος τε μεγεθος τε και εἱματα σιγαλοεντα. Here it is easy to read εἰδος και μεγεθος και which correction is also proposed by Matthæi.

V. 86. Πεπλον μεν γαρ εεσο φαεινοτερον πυρος αυγης. For εεσο, if any emendation is necessary, read ἐσο, a correction which even Ilgen allows to be admissible, though not unacquainted with the digamma, who indeed has been hereby betrayed into false opinions respecting metre. He errs, for example, when in favour of the reading in question he observes, *nam γαρ ante spiritum asperum non raro producitur etiam extra cæsuram*, v. c. Il. ix. 377. But here he might plead a similar mistake of the great Ruhnkenius, who is equally unfortunate in a reference on v. 57 of the Hymn to Ceres, and has drawn Nitscherlich with him into error. See the note of the latter in the verse. With respect however to γαρ lengthened in the cæsura, see Herman on this same verse of the Hymn to Ceres.

R

It is curious to observe how the opinions and conjectures of the ablest scholars have been sometimes refuted by subsequent *metrical* discoveries. I was forcibly impressed with this fact the other day upon reading the notes of Markland on the two Iphigenias of Euripides. This admirable scholar has proposed several ingenious corrections which might have past in his day for just emendations, but which are decisively repelled by Mr. Porson's acute observations on the use of a word forming a *pes Creticus* at the end of an Iambic trimeter. See Præf. ad **Hecub.** p. 30, 38. Schutz has offended in like manner in a conjecture on the Prometheus of Aeschylus, v. 932. But to return to ειρο; Bentley proposes to substitute it for ειρο, Il. xii. 464.

V. 134. κιδν' ειδυιη. Vide supra, v. 44.

V. 170. βυς τε και ιφια μηλα. τε may be omitted.

V. 232. σιτῳ τ' αμβροσιη τε και ειμαΐα καλα διδυσα. On this verse I cannot satisfy myself. Perhaps we might read αμβροσιη τ' ιδε ειμαΐα καλα, as in v. 165, ιδε ειματα σιγαλοεντα. Herman indeed in his Orpheia, p. 812, observes, *Apud Homerum et reliquos antiquos* ιδε *plerumque hiatum facit ita ut non dubitandum videatur quin digamma in hac voce fuerit.* But I suspect that it leaves an hiatus only in the third foot, in which station of the verse I have little doubt but that an hiatus was admissible, v. Wakef. Noctes Carcerariæ and Mr. Northmore's fifth Excursus on Tryphiodorus. The impartial reader will, I think, be disposed to adopt this opinion, when he sees the shifts to which even Bentley is driven to get rid of the hiatus in question.

V. 259. επην δε πρωτον ιδη φαος ηελιω. Read πρωτα. In like manner in the Odyssey. lib. x. 423, for παμπρωτον read παμπρωλα. πρωτον and πρωτα are frequently interchanged, as I have particularly observed within these few days upon comparing the readings of the Ravenna manuscript, with Brunck's text of Aristophanes. In verse 275 of the Equites, perhaps πρωτα ought to be received from that manuscript.

I am, Sir,
Yours,
E. Cogan.

Higham-Hill, Walthamstow, Jan. 5, 1807.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

OF the various kinds of faulty style, none appears to me more to deviate from the essential purpose of writing, namely, to be understood, than that which may be termed the *enigmatical*. Of this style it is the characteristic, instead of expressing things plainly, by their usual denominations, to disguise them by some indirect or allusive appellation. It is particularly exemplified in the manner in

which writers, who affect a display of learning and refinement, frequently introduce the mention of persons or places. After once using the proper name in a direct way, instead of repeating it in the course of a narrative, they studiously employ every artifice of circumlocution or obliquity to insinuate it to the reader. Our eminent historian Gibbon has been justly charged with this fault; and it is not uncommon for his reader to be obliged to turn back two or three pages in order to discover who is meant by such a man's nephew, or such a lady's favourite. It must, indeed, be acknowledged, that more than mere variety of expression is generally intended by him in these substitutions, and that he frequently makes it the mode of informing or reminding the reader of some circumstance important to the occasion. Thus, after having spoken of a seditious tumult against the tyrannical government of Commodus, which was quelled by his sacrifice of an unpopular minister, he adds, "the *son of Marcus* might yet have regained the affection and confidence of his subjects;" thus pointedly inculcating the efficacy of a father's virtues, in conciliating favour to his son. When thus applied, there is grace and beauty in the artifice.

Poetry has at all times dealt largely in these substitutions, and indeed has often depended on them for its chief discrimination from prose. Their use is really poetical, when they suggest a new and appropriate image, and they may be approved, or, at least, tolerated in a certain degree, merely for the sake of a learned variety; but when they convert the phrase into a riddle, which the reader must study to make out, they may rank among the indications of bad taste and pedantry. The Roman poets who succeeded Virgil, were particularly addicted to this figure of speech, by which their language is rendered, indeed, what the critics call *doctior*, but at the expense of being unnatural and embarrassing. The following example from Silius Italicus will give a complete notion of it.

Pulsat *Agenoreas Rhœteia* lancea portas:

In plain terms, the *Roman* lance strikes the *Carthaginian* gates. To comprehend this meaning, the reader must be apprized of these geographical or historical facts——Agenor was the founder of Tyre, and Carthage was a Tyrian colony. Rhœteum is a promontory of the Troas, or district of Troy. The Trojans were the supposed founders of Rome.——Is this any thing but a silly labour to perplex? Lycophron, whose professed aim was to puzzle future critics and scholiasts, might consistently study for such enigmas; but what place have they in the narrative of a poem intended to please and interest?

A learned writer may, doubtless, address himself to learned readers, but if too profound, he must expect sometimes to be misunderstood. Gray's invocation to the *Æolian lyre*, in the exordium of his Ode on the Progress of Poesy, was taken by a periodical critic of the time as alluding to the musical instrument called the *Harp of Æolus*, and in a subsequent edition, the poet thought it necessary to annex

shewing that Pindar had frequently applied the epithet *Æolian* to his own lyric strains. Horace, indeed, had also spoken of the *Æolium carmen*, which the said critic might have remembered, though he were not familiar with Pindar.

It is certainly no imputation on a writer that he makes his readers think, provided it be on something worth thinking about, and the effort be repaid by some new idea. But where the subject of his study is nothing but an *alias*, he may justly complain of the time lost, and the interruption given to the train of his ideas, by throwing in his way a riddle so little worth solving.

Yours, &c.

SIMPLICIUS.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

SIR,

IF a series of articles like the following, chiefly noted down in a course of excursive reading, be deemed suitable for your miscellany, I shall take care to supply you with an occasional bundle of them, to which you may give the title of

OMNIANA.

1. *Speaking Trumpets.*

The *Italini*, a tribe in Paraguay, used speaking trumpets, and had a sort of telegraphic language for them, if the phrase may be permitted. Muratori quotes the passage in which this is mentioned from the letters of the Jesuit Missionaries, printed at Naples, 1604, the latter being dated 1591. These are the words, *Tubis tibiisque certa inflatis ratione, ita quod volunt significant, ut et longe audiantur, et perinde ac si expressis vocibus loquerentur, intelligantur. Neque tamen ab iis, qui eorum Linguam norunt, quæ significant percipiuntur, nisi apud eos versati sint.*

2. *Inferiority of Women.*

If the authority of the Latin grammar be not sufficient to establish that the masculine gender is more worthy than the feminine, a physiological opinion of our fathers may be adduced, which it would certainly be difficult to disprove. They held that the soul insinuated itself into and invested itself with the body of the male embryo, at the seven and thirtieth day after conception, whereas the female embryo is not endowed with a soul till the fortieth.

3. *The Human Countenance.*

An old author says of the human face, it is as it were, the soul abbreviated,

breviated, that is, the pattern and image of the soul; her escutcheon with many quarters, representing the collection of all her titles of honour, planted and placed in the gate and fore front, to the end that men may know that here is her abode and her palace. It is as the hand of a dial, which noteth the hours and moments of time, the wheels and motions themselves being hid within:—to be brief, it is the throne of beauty and love, the seat of laughter and kissing, two things very proper and agreeable unto man.

4. *Steam engines.*

Silvester II. (who is commonly called pope Silvester, being the most notorious of the name) made clocks and organs which were worked by steam. The old historian expresses intelligibly to us what he did not understand himself: *fecit arte mechanica orologium, et organa hydraulica, ubi, mirum in modum, per aquæ calefactæ violentiam, implet ventus emergens concavitem barbiti, et pernulti foratiles tractus æreæ fistulæ modulatos odores emittunt.*

Prideaux (an older author than the biographer of Mahomet, but resembling him in blind and brutal bigotry) classes Silvester among the Egyptian Magicians, by no means the worst of the orders into which he has distributed the popes.

5. *Aristotle.*

Aristotle has been libelled in all ages. The antient calumniators said of him that he spent his patrimony in riotous gluttony, then turned soldier, and proving a coward, betook himself to the safer method of destroying men as an apothecary. He has been accused of poisoning Alexander, for which reason a Frenchman, of more Greek learning than usually falls to the share of a learned man in France, calls him equally a poisoner of soul and body. Martin Luther was of opinion that he was certainly dead and damned. There is a scurvy jest of him in the Gesta Romanorum, how his mistress saddled and bridled him like an ass, and rode upon his back. In our own country he meets with still worse usage from those dirty booksellers, who fall under the notice of the Society for the suppression of vice. I was once in a shop when a fellow from the country came in with a written order for *Harry Stottel's Master-Piece.*

6. *A Bishop and his Beard.*

Guillaume Duprat, bishop of Clermont, who assisted at the council of Trent, and built the college of the Jesuits at Paris, had the finest beard that ever was seen. It was too fine a beard for a bishop, and the Canons of his Cathedral in full chapter assembled, came to the barbarous resolution of shaving him. Accordingly, when next he came to the choir, the dean, the *prevot*, and the *chantre* approached with scissars and razors, soap, bason and warm water. He took to his heels at the sight and escaped to his castle of Beauregard about two leagues from Clermont, where he fell sick for vexation, and died. During his illness he made a vow never again to set foot in Clermont, where

where they had offered him so villainous an insult; and to revenge himself he exchanged the bishoprick with cardinal Salviati, nephew to Leo X. who was so young that he had not a hair upon his chin. Duprat, however, repented of the exchange before his death, and wrote to Salviati, quoting these lines of Martial,

Sed tu nec propera, brevibus nec crede capillis,
Turdaque pro tanto munere barba veni.

7. *Arrow-headed letters.*

About half way between Bassora and Aleppo, near a place called Argia, are, or were two centuries ago, some ruins containing inscriptions in the character which has of late excited so much attention among our oriental scholars. Some of these letters are described as resembling a pyramid on its side, evidently the arrow-headed letter; others like a star, with eight rays. They were, like those from Babylon, upon bricks, and also upon black marble.

8. *Free-masonry.*

The Gnostics had a method of making themselves known to each other by shaking hands. This favours the opinion of those who derive the Free-masons from persecuted heretics. *Si peregrinus accesserit de ipsorum dogmate, signum est apud ipsos, virorum ad fœminas, et fœminarum ad viros in extendendo manum, ad salutationem videlicet, subter palmam contractionem quandam titillationis per hoc se indicare ostendentes, quod ejusdem religionis sit qui accessit. Hinc igitur mutua cognitione accepta, statim ad epulationem convertuntur.*

9. *Shenstone.*

Shenstone used to thank God that his name was not liable to a pun: it has proved, however, obnoxious to a Frenchman's rhyme, which is something worse. M. Girardin has placed this inscription to his memory at Ermenonville.

This plain stone
To William Shenstone.
In his writings he display'd
A mind natural,
At Leasowes he laid
Arcadian greens rural.

10.

In a schedule of the offices, fees, and services, which the Lord Wharton had with the Wardenry of the West Marche and Captainship of the city and castle of Carlisle, about 1547, a trumpeter is rated at 16d. *per diem* and a surgeon only at 12d.

11. *Robertson.*

The second sentence in Robertson's History of Scotland is unphilosophical. "Nations," he says, "as well as men, arrive at maturity by degrees; and the events which happened during their infancy

or

or early youth, cannot be recollected, and deserve not to be remembered." He is ill qualified for the office of historian or biographer, who supposes that the circumstances of a nation can be understood unless the history of its infancy is known, or the character of an individual explained, if the occurrences of his childhood be not considered.

12. *Three methods of lessening the number of Rats.*

I. Introduce them at table as a delicacy. They would probably be savoury food, and if nature hath not made them so, the cook may. Rat pye would be as good as Rook pye; and four tails intertwisted like the serpents of the delphic tripod, and rising into a spiral obelisk, would crest the crust more fantastically than pigeon's feet. After a while they might be declared *game* by the legislature, which would materially expedite their extirpation.

II. Make use of their fur. Rat-skin robes for the ladies would be beautiful, warm, costly, and new. Fashion requires only the two last qualities; it is hoped the two former would not be objectionable. The importance of such as a fashion to our farmers ought to have its weight. When our nobles and gentlemen feed their own pigs; perform for a Spanish tup, the office of Pandarus of Troy, and provide heifers of great elegance for bulls of acknowledged merit; our ladies may perhaps be induced to receive an addition to their wardrobe from the hands of the Rat-catcher, for a purpose of less equivocal utility.

III. Inoculate some subjects with the small-pox, or any other infectious disease, and turn them loose. Experiments should first be made, least the disease should assume in them so new a form as to be capable of being returned to us with interest. If it succeeded, man has means in his hand which would thin the Hyenas, Wolves, Jackals, and all gregarious beasts of prey.

N. B. If any of our patriotic societies should think proper to award a gold medal, silver cup, or other remuneration to either of these methods, the projector has left his address with the Editor.

13. *Translations.*

It has been well said, that to translate a book is like pouring honey from one vessel into another,—something must always be lost.

Both the Dutch and the French words for translated, will bear to be literally rendered; *overgezet*, and *traduit*. Milton may more truly be said to be *overset* in one language, and *traduced* in the other, than translated into either. *Done* into English was not so happy a phrase, for many a book was *undone* by the operation.

14. *Hell.*

In the early part of the last century an enquiry was published by the Rev. Tobias Swinden, into the nature and place of Hell. The former, according to this Divine, had been accurately understood, burning being the punishment, and the duration without end; but as to the "local habitation" of the reprobate, all opinions had been er-

roneous

roneous. Drexelius had estimated the sum total of the damned at one hundred thousand millions, all of whom he calculated might be contained within a square German mile, and not stowed closer than negroes in a Liverpool slave ship: but this appeared to the English Theologian "a poor, mean, and narrow conception, both of the numbers of the damned, and of the dimensions of Hell;" for if their immateriality and compressibility were to be alleged, you might as well, he said, squeeze them at once into a common baker's oven. His ideas were upon a grander scale. There was not room enough, according to him, in the centre of the earth for "Eternal Tophet." Burnet's absorpt sun he thought a much more noble idea of such a furnace of fire. But his opinion was, that Tophet was the sun, which must be acknowledged by all to be capacious enough for the purpose. The time of the sun's creation is a strong reason for admitting the hypothesis, being just after the fall of the Devil and his angels. It is true that the sun is said to have been made on the fourth day; but light, and evening and morning, are mentioned as having previously existed; now these, as proceeding from the sun, could not have been before it; *making* on the fourth day therefore can only mean putting it in motion. The darkness which is predicated of Tophet may at first seem an objection, but it exists in the *maculæ*, the spots of the sun, which may be deep caverns and dens, proper seats of the blackness of darkness. Upon this hypothesis, the reason why sun-worship has been found so widely extended becomes manifest; it would be as peculiarly acceptable to Satan, as serpent-worship is known to have been.

This was indeed making the souls of the wicked of some use, as Nero did the Christians when he rolled them up in tow, dipt them in pitch, and set fire to them, as torches to light up the streets of Rome. They were so many living wicks of Asbestos, fed with the inextinguishable oil of divine vengeance, that they might be burning and shining lights to the world. If Jonathan Edwards had seen the book he might have adopted its hypothesis as a new proof of "the glory of God in the damnation of sinners."

With what feelings could this man have looked at the setting sun?

15. *Transplanting Trees.*

The King of the Adites, in Thalaba, removes a full grown forest to his garden of Irem.

——— Should the King
Wait for slow Nature's work? *Vol.* i. p. 23.

Where romancers and novelists stopt short of positive miracle, their most extraordinary inventions are paralleled or exceeded by the history of real life. The Czar Peter did the same thing as Shedad, and his method may be recommended to our Nabobs who want trees about their mansions, and can afford to pay for the removal of live timber. They were dug up in winter with plenty of earth about their roots, which being frozen did not drop off. It would be advisable to dig round

round them before the frost set in. Care should be taken to replant the tree in the same position as that in which it grew; if its southern side be turned to the north, it will have new habits to learn, and may die before it has acquired them.

16. *Wool.*

Daily experience shews us, says a Spaniard, that if a lamb is suckled by a goat, the wool becomes hard and hairy; and on the contrary, if a kid is suckled by a ewe, the hair becomes soft.

17. *St. Andrew's Cross.*

St. Andrew's Cross is, as is well known, always represented in the shape of the letter X; but that this is an error, ecclesiastical historians prove by appealing to the Cross itself on which he suffered, which St. Stephen of Burgundy gave to the Convent of St. Victor, near Marseilles, and which, like the common Cross, is rectangular. The cause of the error is thus explained; when the Apostle suffered, the Cross, instead of being fixed upright, rested on its foot and arm, and in this posture he was fastened to it; his hands to one arm and the head, his feet to the other arm and the foot, and his head in the air.

18. *Cervantes.*

The name Cervantes is a corruption of Servandus, a saint and martyr, son of S. Marcellus, the Centurion. It is remarkable that Cervantes and Shakespear died on the same day.

19. *Mill.*

About the middle of the 16th century, Frey Rodrigo de Corcuera, invented a mill which worked like a clock: a model of which he laid before Charles Vth. It was considered as an invention of considerable importance in a country where running streams are scarce, and calms frequent, and the Emperor ordered him to erect one at Aguilar de Campos. He died before it was compleated. This same Monk presented Maximilian with a sword, which by means of a spring, shot out a point of diamond with such force as to pierce the strongest breast-plate.

CLASSICAL DISQUISITIONS.

Sketch of the literary History of Greece, being an Introduction to an account of its principal Writers.

(Continued from page 35.)

REGULAR comedy, as committed to writing, may be considered as originating with Epicharmus, a Sicilian poet, who flourished

the lxxiii Olympiad, or 486 before Christ. It was soon transplanted to a more genial climate at Athens, and there made the most rapid progress. It is distinguished into three periods, the old, the middle, and the new. The most celebrated names of the first school, are Cratinus, Eupolis, and Aristophanes, who flourished in the age of Perides. The old comedy was distinguished by its wit, its indecency, and its personality, till at length it was found necessary, even in the licentious city of Athens; to check its licentiousness. Like tragedy it possesses a chorus.

> Successit vetus his comœdia, non sine multa
> Laude; sed in vitium libertas excidit, et vim
> Dignam lege regi; lex est accepta chorusque
> Turpiter obticuit, sublato jure nocendi.

A considerable difference is discernible in the early and later pieces of Aristophanes, which marks the progress of reformation. The comic poet Plato was of this class.

The check which was given to the licence and personal satire of the old comedy, produced that modification of the art which is the characteristic of the middle school. Its satire was thrown under covert; the chorus, as we are informed in the preceding passage of Horace, became silent. The duration of the middle period of comedy was not long. Its chief names were those of Alexis, Aristophon, Epicrates, Antiphanes, Eubulus, Moschion, and Phæricides.

About the age of Alexander commenced the new comedy, when it attained nearly the form which it still preserves. We have not the good fortune to possess a single entire piece of either this or the preceding age. The most conspicuous names are those of Menander and Philemon, to whom may be added, Diphilus, Apollodorus, Philippides, and Peridippus, of all which writers we possess fragments, which serve to render us more sensible of our loss. We have some recompence in the plays of Plautus and Terence, which are mostly, either imitations or translations of pieces of this school.

Thespis is commonly mentioned as the author of tragedy. Whether he *wrote* his tragedies, is doubtful. His first performance was about the lxi. Olympiad. Within forty years afterwards, Aeschylus appeared as a writer of tragedy.

> Ignotum tragicæ genus invenisse Camenæ
> Dicitur, et plaustris vexisse poemata Thespis,
> Quæ canerent, agerentque peruncti fœcibus ora.
> Post hunc personæ pallæque repertor honestæ
> Aeschylus, et modicis instravit pulpita tignis,
> Et docuit, magnumque loqui, nitique cothurno.

The tragedies of Aeschylus are distinguished by a sublime spirit of poetry, though frequently disfigured by obscurity and extravagance. Some of his scenes however may be classed with those of Shakespeare. In his follower and rival Sophocles, we may discern a considerable improvement of art. His ideas are probably less grand, but his lan-

guage is chaster, the characters and passions which he exhibits are more various, and touched with greater delicacy and judgment. Euripides is a writer marked by great faults and great beauties. His characters are often feebly drawn, his scenes insufferably tedious, and his incidents absurd. But on the other hand, excellent maxims of morality are often couched in elegant language, his strokes of pathos are exquisite, and some of his choral odes may rank with the finest specimens of poetry. The other writers of tragedy, though very numerous, have perished; we have not great reason to lament the loss.

A third species of dramatic poems was cultivated among the Greeks, called Satyrs, from the chorus, which consisted of those imaginary beings. Its character was jocose and licentious, though its style was tragic, and it was less restricted by rules than the regular drama. One example of this species of composition has been preserved in the Cyclops of Euripides.

Pastoral poetry received its birth in the valleys of Sicily, and the Doric strains of Theocritus are still unrivalled.

The epigram was a favourite composition of the Greeks, but more distinguished by its elegant simplicity, and unity of thought, and object, than by the point which has since been made its characteristic.

Pherecydes is considered as the founder of systematic philosophy among the Greeks. He was a native of the island of Scyros and master of Thales and Pythagoras, founders of the rival schools of Ionia and Italy. The Ionian school was continued in the philosophy of Socrates, by whose disciples Antisthenes, Euclid, Plato, Phædo, and Aristippus, different schools were established, of which the Academy alone under Plato attained permanent fame, and was afterwards branched out into five sects. Aristotle, with his followers the Peripatetics, may be considered as proceeding from the Academic school, "quoniam utrique," says Cicero, "et Socratici, et Platonici esse volumus." The Stoic doctrine was a refinement of the Cynic. The divisions of the Italic school are the Pythagoreans, the Heracliteans, the Eleatics, and the Sceptics. From the Eleatics are deduced the sects of Democritus and Epicurus.

The philosophical writers of Greece were almost innumerable. Perhaps few questions which can fall under the notice of the human mind were left altogether untouched by them. Metaphysical philosophy was the favourite topic of the disputatious Greeks, and in the treatment of this subtle science they at least manifested great ingenuity, if they have not contributed much to the promotion of useful knowledge. The works of Aristotle remain, a stupendous monument of genius, whatever we think of its application. In some departments of mathematics, the skill of the Greeks has not yet been surpassed, and we still remain their scholars. The more accurate and judicious investigation of modern times has almost wholly superseded their physical and experimental philosophy. If their ethical theories were imperfect, their distinctions, arrangement and estimate of moral qualities, are often marked by nice observation and good sense; nor were the principles of political science neglected by them.

Comparatively

Comparatively few of the philosophical writers of Greece have reached our times. We may however be consoled for the loss by the remaining works of Plato and Aristotle. The later mystical commentators, several of whose works have reached us, might well have been spared, and would have been most happily exchanged for the comedies of Menander, or the entire history of Polybius.

Cadmus of Miletus is mentioned as one of the first writers in prose, and the earliest author who treated history in a legitimate form. He flourished nearly at the time when tragedy and comedy first made their appearance. Between this author and Herodotus, the names of several writers of history are mentioned, but all their works have perished. Herodotus therefore holds the title of the father of history. That author presents a most agreeable picture of the manners, and narrative of the events, of his own and some preceding ages; and if he is somewhat credulous in receiving the reports of ignorant or fraudulent informers, we may commonly rely on him with confidence, when he gives us the result of his own observations. Thucydides merits a still higher praise, that of being the first philosophic and accurate historian, whose narrative of facts is founded on the most scrupulous and diligent enquiry, and who is careful to mark in particular events the operation of general causes. Among succeeding histories may be specified Xenophon's enchanting narrative of the retreat of the ten thousand, in which he himself bore a conspicuous part; the most valuable history of Polybius; the Roman antiquities of Dionysius the Halicarnassian; the general history of Diodorus, the lives of Plutarch, the works of Appian, Arrian, Dio Cassius, &c. Descending to the lower ages, we have a long and unbroken series of historians, valuable at least for the facts which they communicate, if not for their own skill and elegance, extending from the commencement of the Byzantine monarchy till the capture of Constantinople by the Turks.

If we pass to the Grecian orators, the name of Demosthenes may almost stand for that of his art itself. Oratory in the noblest form in which it has ever addressed mankind, was indebted for its powers to the democratic constitution of Athens, in consequence of which the power of a statesman was proportioned to his influence with the people, who, while implicitly guided by the demagogues, flattered themselves that they were the judges and directors of every measure.

> Thence to the famous orators repair,
> Those ancients, whose resistless eloquence
> Wielded at will that fierce democratie,
> Shook th' arsenal, and fulmin'd over Greece,
> To Macedon, and Artaxerxes' throne.

Pericles is recorded to have been the first orator who committed his speeches to writing. His eloquence seems to have been of the austere, impressive kind.

Ἠστραπτ', ἐβρόντα, ξυνετάραττε τὴν Ἑλλάδα. *Aristoph.*

Ten

Ten orators obtained distinguished fame, Antipho, Andocides, Lysias, Isocrates, Isæus, Aeschines, Lycurgus, Demosthenes, Hyperides, and Dinarchus. The orations of Demosthenes may be ranked among the most finished of human productions. By the effect which they now produce on every reader of taste, we may judge of the effect which they must have produced, when the events to which they relate gave them all the aid of immediate importance and close connection with the interests of his hearers. No ambitious ornaments of diction hide and oppress his sense; no appearance of art prevents the effect of his reasoning; the noble sentiments of an enlightened patriot flow in a continued torrent, which bears down opposition.

The poems of Homer, it is probable, gave the first object and motive to the art of criticism, and employed commentators and interpreters of various classes from an early age, till the lowest period of Greek literature. Oratory furnished it with another object. The great value of that art in the Grecian states, gave importance to those who professed to teach it. The art of rhetoric is thought to have received its origin in Sicily, where Corax is said to have delivered public lectures, and to have composed a treatise on the subject, which remained for a considerable time in estimation. Among the more remarkable professors of the rhetorical art, may be mentioned Protagoras, Prodicus, Gorgias and Alcidamas. Isocrates holds a middle rank between the rhetoricians and the orators. Criticism was afterwards transferred to the other branches of literary composition. Aristotle has given us an art of poetry, which principally consists of a collection of precepts relative to the drama. Dionysius has left behind him several treatises of criticism, both general and particular, which have reached our time. Longinus has investigated the nature and sources of the sublime, with the taste and spirit of the poet and orator, if not with all the precision of the philosopher.

And is himself the great sublime he draws.

Accurate grammar seems to have taken its rise among the Alexandrian commentators of Homer.

The countries in which Grecian literature was principally cultivated, may be arranged in the following order. The Asiatic colonies of Ionia and Aeolia; the Italian and Sicilian colonies of the Dorian race; Attica; Alexandria and the Macedonian kingdom of Egypt; Rome and its empire; Constantinople and the Byzantine monarchy.

That literature was cultivated to a considerable extent in Ionia before the time of Homer, as has been already observed, is highly probable. Nevertheless all authentic literary memorials of the antecedent period have wholly perished, nor has the name of a single on which dependence can be placed, prior to the Iliad and Od reached our time.

The age of Homer cannot well be placed at a later period

900 years before the christian æra. The interval which elapsed between that time and the Persian wars is very obscure. Ionia appears, however, to have flourished in all the arts of peace. Its principal cities are enumerated by Herodotus, and classed in four divisions, according to the varieties of dialect by which they were distinguished. In the first division were comprehended Miletus, Myus and Priene, situated in Caria; in the second, Ephesus, Colophon, Lebedos, Teos, Clazomenæ, Phocæa, in Lydia; the inhabitants of Samos form a third class; and the Erythræans and Chians a fourth. Several of these places were distinguished by the eminence which their citizens acquired in literature. The Colophonians were remarkable for their poetical fame. Colophon was one of the cities which contended for the honour of having given birth to Homer. Nicander, a native of that city, wrote a book, as we are informed by his scholiast, in honour of the Colophonian poets, among whom are enumerated Xenophanes the didactic writer, Polymnestor, Mimnermus, Antimachus, one of the most celebrated heroic poets, and Hermesianax, from whose elegies a considerable fragment has been preserved by Athenæus.

We hear little of the literature of the Aeolians, (with the exception of Hesiod's writings, who is said to have been a native of Cumæ, but who used the Ionic dialect) till they distinguished themselves in lyric poetry, and to that department their fame appears to have been confined. The names of Sappho and Alcæus are pre-eminent,

> Aeoliis fidibus quærentem
> Sappho puellis de popularibus;
> Et te sonantem plenius aureo,
> Alcæe, plectro, dura navis,
> Dura fugæ mala, dura belli.

Such are the characteristics by which Horace describes the authors of his art, in one of the most beautiful passages of his own lyric works. Aeolian is also, with Pindar, a term designative of lyric poetry. The use of the Aeolic as a literary dialect, was probably almost obliterated during the sixth century before the christian æra, and nothing has descended to our times, except fragments of the works composed in it.

The Dorians of Asia do not present much claim to notice, their principal writers, as Hippocrates and Herodotus, having employed the Ionic dialect of their neighbours, with whom therefore in literary classification they may be associated.

The chief colonies of Magna Græcia and of Sicily emigrated about the commencement of the chronology of the Olympiads. The literature of Magna Græcia seems to have been coincident with the establishment of the Italian school of philosophy. Their writers used the Doric dialect, as Ocellus Lucanus, and Timæus the Locrian, if the short treatise on the soul of the world and nature is genuine.

The principal Sicilian colonies were Syracuse, Agrigentum, Messana, Himera, &c. This island gave birth to some philosophers of eminence.

eminence. Two species of poetry, likewise, owe their origin to it, comedy and the pastoral. The latter continued to flourish principally here. Theocritus and Moschus were Sicilians, Bion was an Ionian.

But the literary glory of the rest of Greece (if we except that of Homer) fades into comparative obscurity before the splendour of Athenian genius. The history of this celebrated city is well known. In the fabulous times, it ascends, if we pay credit to its writers, to the remotest antiquity. Their pretended series of kings commences from Ogyges. The age of Cecrops is said, not without some probability, to have been coincident with that of Moses. He is reported to have joined the Athenians in a closer system of social union than they possessed before his time, and to have established laws and manners among them. Theseus extended and strengthened the city by collecting inhabitants from the neighbouring country. Yet in the time of Homer, Athens was less distinguished than several of the Grecian states. It was not till the time of Solon and the family of Pisistratus, that they began to assert their superiority in arts and arms. This was the commencement of a most brilliant period, in the civil, political, and literary history of Greece. From this time, cultivated eloquence, the arts of historical narrative and dramatic representation, the sublime productions of architecture and sculpture, advanced with rapid steps towards perfection: "our sense," says Gibbon, "of the dignity of human nature, is exalted by the simple recollection, that Isocrates was the companion of Plato and Xenophon; that he assisted perhaps with the historian Thucydides, at the first representation of the Oedipus of Sophocles, and the Iphigenia of Euripides; and that his pupils Aeschines and Demosthenes contended for the crown of patriotism in the presence of Aristotle, the master of Theophrastus, who taught at Athens with the founders of the Stoic and Epicurean sects."

behold
Where on the Aegean shore a city stands,
Built nobly, pure the air, and light the soil,
Athens, the eye of Greece, mother of arts
And eloquence.

Not much more than two centuries elapsed from the time of Pisistratus, till the fall of Grecian liberty under the Macedonian domination. Soon after this time, the muses of the drama, history, and eloquence, became silent at Athens. Philosophy, however, and rhetoric long continued to be taught with distinguished reputation in her schools, and after Macedon and Rome had destroyed her political importance, she was still regarded as the metropolis of arts and science.

The conquests of the Macedonians burst the narrow bounds to which the power of Greece had before been confined. The new city of Alexandria, founded by the Macedonian conqueror, became the seat of empire to a series of munificient kings, who extended the fostering hand of patronage to every branch of literature. Ptolemy Soter

Soter founded the museum and library of Alexandria, and this noble institution was greatly augmented by his successors. The history of the library is well known. The museum, according to the description of Strabo, stood near the palace. Provision was here made for a number of philosophers and learned men, who were united under a president, appointed by the kings.

The age of Grecian genius was however past, and royal patronage could not restore it. The age of learning now commenced. Poets indeed were not unknown, but poets, in general, more distinguished by elegance, and an ambitious display of erudition, than by vigour and originality of genius. Grammatical and critical learning was the species of erudition most successfully cultivated; and among authors of this description, the name of Aristarchus stands first, a critic of proverbial fame, but whose labours were lost in almost total obscurity, till someknowledge of them was restored by the Venetian scholia, brought to light by the industry of Villoison.

The literature of Rome, in most of its departments, is little more than a translation from that of Greece. At least the Roman writers were almost wholly formed on Grecian models.

> Græcia capta ferum victorem cepit, et artes,
> Intulit agresti Latio.

The first considerable intercourse of Greece and Rome took place in consequence of those military transactions, by which Greece was gradually reduced under the Roman yoke. The ambitious Romans, according to their usual maxims, at first interfered under the character of allies, and at length disclosed themselves as conquerors and masters. Yet it was not without some opposition that the arts of the conquered people were introduced among their rough masters. The austere patriots of the republic, thought that they discovered the seeds of degeneracy from the martial virtues of their ancestors, in the inactive meditations of philosophy, and the elegant amusements of literature. In the year 592 of the city, the Greek philosophers and rhetoricians, whose schools had become numerous in Rome, were banished by order of the senate. Before this period, however, the Roman writers had begun to imitate the Greeks with success. The love of Grecian philosophy and literature soon became general among the noble Roman youths, who resorted to Athens to pursue the studies for which that city was distinguished.

The pride or policy of the conquerors enforced the use of the Latin language, as the instrument of public transactions, wherever their dominion was established; but in the Eastern part of the empire (where the Greek had already taken root) it was never able to supplant its more cultivated rival, as the language of conversation and literature. Under the Roman empire some Greek writers appeared who would have done honour to the best ages of their country. In prose, Plutarch and Lucian may be distinguished. A line of poets may also be traced, who have left us some considerable works, but it would be difficult to point out one of eminent merit.

At

At length Greece again became the seat of empire, though no more the abode and temple of genius. Among the Byzantine writers, the first place must be given to the series of historians, which does not terminate but with the capture of Constantinople by the Turkish power, and who relate with different degrees of merit the events of the long period of which they constitute almost the sole memorial. Photius, the patriarch of Constantinople, was distinguished in a dark age for his erudition. For much grammatical knowledge, and many fragments of the authors of better times, we are indebted to the lexicographers, grammarians, anthologists, and scholiasts of this period.

When Grecian literature was almost forgotten in its native seats, it was again cultivated in other parts of Europe; and scholars have arisen in the West, whose labours the ablest critics of antiquity would have regarded with respect, and from whom they might perhaps have received instruction.

The limits of this paper have permitted only a rapid survey of the extensive subject to which it relates. It is intended to be preliminary to a series of papers, the object of which will be to treat in succession of the great writers of Greece, and to give a summary account of their lives and writings, and the principal editions and manuscripts of their works.

D.

Dissertation on the Elysian Fields of Antiquity.

BY WILLIAM FALCONER, M. D. OF BATH.

(Continued from page 43.)

HAVING thus spoken, perhaps at too great a length, of the nature of these attenuated beings, I proceed to the consideration of the dwelling they were supposed to be intended to inhabit, observing by the way, that the disposition of the Ειδωλα above described, to retain all the former corporeal passions and affections, accounts for the description of those corporeal enjoyments, with which they were supposed to be furnished in these blissful habitations.

And first of the

SITUATION OF THE ELYSIAN FIELDS.

Homer, the earliest writer with whom we are acquainted, (the sacred historians excepted) mentions in one passage, and in one only, the Elysian fields.

Proteus, the Egyptian deity, makes a kind of prophetical [illegible] to Menelaus, of a retreat in these happy regions at the termin[illegible]

his labours. These fields or plains are described by Homer, as lying εις πειρατα γαιης* at the bounds or extremities of the earth. This is understood by Strabo,† and as it should seem by Plato in the Gorgias, to mean the western extremity of the known world in those early times; and the Canary or Fortunate islands, are fixed on almost universally as the place here alluded to.‡

Hesiod,§ the author next to Homer in point of antiquity, describes the mansions of the blest as situated in the happy islands that lie on the ocean or Atlantic sea; and Pindar, who is next in order, though with a great interval of time, speaks of the happy isles on the ocean‖ as the scenes of future bliss.

Diodorus Siculus¶ says that the Fortunate islands lie on the western, or the Mauritanian coast of Africa, and Strabo gives exactly the same account.

Plutarch, in his life of Sestorius, speaks of these islands as the reputed situation of Elysium. Having thus ascertained the place of these happy abodes, let us now proceed to speak of the enjoyments which were provided there for the inhabitants.

And first respecting the

CLIMATE OR TEMPERATURE.

Homer, although he lived in a warm climate, was sensible of the inconveniences of both extremes, and has therefore described his Elysium as enjoying the pleasures and conveniences of a moderate and warm climate, without suffering from the extremes of either temperature.

"Elysium shall be thine,** the blissful plains,
Of utmost earth, where Rhadamanthus reigns,

Joys

* Tartarus as well as Elysium was supposed to be at the extremities of both sea and land, and as commentators think, to the westward.

——————— ουδ' εν κε τα νεατα πειρασ' ικηαι,
Γαιης και ποντοιο ιν' Ιαπετος τε Κρονος τε
Ημενοι ουτ' αυγης υπερικιονος ηελιοιο
Τερποντ', ουδ' ανεμοισι βαθυς δε τε ταρταρος αμφις. *Iliad*, viii. 478.

† *Strabo l.* i. *prope initium.*

‡ Plato says, that "it was a law, which might among men, be traced from the time of Saturn, and had always been in force among the deities, that such men as had conducted themselves justly and piously," (δικαιως και οσιως) or, in other words, done their duty both to God and man, "should, after their decease, be translated into the happy islands, (εις μακαρων νησους) and there enjoy every "felicity without any admixture of evil or misfortune." *Platon. Gorgias*, p. 523.

§ Εν μακαρων νησοισι παρ' Ωκεανον βαθυδινην. *Hesiod Oper. et Dier.* l. 171.

‖ *Pindari Olymp.* b. 128.

¶ *Lib.* v. 299 *Pag. marg.*

** Αλλα σοι; Ηλυσιον πεδιον και πειρατα γαιης
Αθανατοι πεμπουσιν (οθι ξανθος Ραδαμανθυς,)
Τη περ ζωη βιοτη πελει ανθρωποισιν·
Ου νιφετος ουτε χειμων πολυς ουτε ποτ' ομβρος,
Αλλ' αει Ζεφυροιο λιγυπνειοντας αυτας
Ωκεανος ανιησιν αναψυχειν ανθρωπους. *Odyss.* iv. 563.

Joys ever young, unmix'd with pain or fear,
Fill the wide circle of the eternal year.
Stern winter smiles on that auspicious clime,
The fields are florid with unfading prime,
From the bleak Pole no winds inclement blow,
Mold the round hail, or flake the fleecy snow,
But from the breezy deep the blest inhale,
The fragrant murmurs of the Western gale."

Pope's Odyss. iv. 76b.

This account of the seats of immortal beings, is agreeable to the ideas of all writers. Homer himself, in another passage, describes the habitation of the gods on Mount Olympus as free from snow, rain, or tempests of wind.

"There no rude winds presume* to shake the skies,
No rains descend, no snowy vapours rise;
But on immortal thrones the blest repose,
The firmament with living splendors glows."

Odyss. vi. 51.

It may appear somewhat extraordinary that Homer, who we have reason to believe lived in the warmer parts of Asia Minor, should have been so particular in mentioning snow as an inconvenience, which is seldom complained of as such, in the parallel latitudes of Europe. But we find from other parts of his writings that he was sufficiently acquainted with snow, as well as with the other circumstances belonging to winter. In the twelfth book, he describes the snow falling in such quantities as not only to cover the hills, but the meadows and cultivated grounds also. Even in countries of Asia several degrees to the south of Ionia, snow and hail are known to be frequent attendants upon winter. Thus in the S.S. the Almighty is painted as giving, in the latitude of Judæa, "snow like wool, and scattering the hoar-frost like ashes, as casting forth ice like morsels, and as producing cold that no one can withstand." —Hail, snow, vapours and storms of wind are also mentioned as fulfilling the purposes of the Almighty, much

The seat of Rhadamanthus is placed by Virgil in Tartarus as being the judge of the wicked, and condemning them to be punished by the Furies.

Gnossius hæc Rhadamanthus habet durissima regna
"Castigatque auditque dolos subigitque fateri
Quæ quis apud superos furto lætatus inani,
Distulit in seram commissa piacula mortem.
Continuo sontes ultrix accincta flagello,
Tisiphone quatet insultans, torvosque sinistra
Intentans angues, vocat agmina sæva sororum." *Virgil*, l. vi.

Pindar, however, appears to agree more with Homer, as he says, that those who obtained a seat in Elysium, gained it by the decrees of Rhadamanthus.—"Βουλαις εν οραις Ραδαμανθυας." *Olymp.* B.

* Ημεν αρ ως ειπουσ' απεβη γλαυκωπις Αθηνη
Ουλυμπον δ', οθι φασι θεων εδος ασφαλες αει
Εμμεναι, ουτ' ανεμοισι τινασσεται ουτε ποτ' ομβρω
Δευεται, ουτε χιων επιπιλνεται, αλλα μαλ αιθρη
Πεπταται αννεφελος λευκη δεπιδεδρωομεν αιγλη,
Τω ενι τερπονται μακαρες θεοι ηματα παντα. *Odyss.* vi. 42.

[redacted]

much in the same way as snow is described by Homer to be one of the* instruments of the vengeance of Jupiter.

> "As when high Jove his sharp artillery forms,
> And opes his cloudy magazine of storms,
> In winter's bleak uncomfortable reign,
> A snowy inundation hides the plain;
> He stills the winds, and bids the skies to sleep,
> Then pours the silent tempest thick and deep:
> And first the mountain tops are cover'd o'er,
> Then the green fields, and then the sandy shore;
> Bent with the weight the nodding woods are seen,
> And one bright waste hides all the works of men.
> The circling seas alone, absorbing all,
> Drink the dissolving fleeces as they fall." *Iliad* 12.

The writers of the history of the Crusades give accounts sufficient to prove the severity of the winters in Judæa.

Fulcherius Carnotensis saw the cold prove fatal to men. Jacobus de Vitriaco tells us, that not men only, but beasts of burden perished by cold. "Damna et incommoda, tam per latrunculos tam hyemis asperitate sustinuimus, ubi multi pauperes et jumenta frigore perirunt." *Gesta Dei per Francos*, p. 1130.

And Albertus Aquensis, another writer of the same period, expresses himself in terms still stronger, "Sexta vero die montanis permensis in extremo illorum cacumine maxima pertulerunt pericula, in grandine horribili, in glacie terribili, in pluvia et nive inaudita, quorum immanitate et horrore ingruente, ad triginta homines pedites præ frigore mortui sunt." *Gesta Dei*, p. 307.

Vinisant, who wrote the history of the Crusade under Richard I. gives a similar account. He describes the Turkish army as oppressed with excessive snow and hail, "nivium et grandinum nimietate;" and in other parts, speaking of the Christian army, he says, "gelidæ nives implicunt, vultibus grandinum densitates reverberant, pluviæ torrentes involvunt," and ends with saying, "O quis estimaret illius amaritudinem diei?"

Sir John Chardin, travelling from Georgia through Armenia, found not the hills only, but the plains also, that separate these countries, covered with snow, on the 6th of March, in the latitude of little more than 40 degrees N. L. and Plutarch had observed in his Life of Lucullus, the surprise of that General who "saw from the top of Mount Taurus, the corn green in the fields before him, even in the midst of summer, so backward are the seasons by reason of the excessive cold in those parts." What is more to our present purpose, Dr. Russel tells us that at Aleppo, 1742, from the beginning of January to the middle, a great deal of snow fell, the frost continued, and the weather was exceedingly cold. In 1744, the snow fell six inches deep, and continued several days in places shaded from the sun. In the year 1746.

* ——————— οτε τ' ωρετο μητιετα Ζευς
Νιφεμεν ανθρωποισι πιφαυσκομενος τα α κηλα. *Iliad* xii. 279, 280.

1746, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of January, it snowed almost continually, so that it lay in the streets almost a foot thick.

These citations are I hope sufficient to shew that Homer was acquainted with the inconveniences of winter, to a degree to induce him to exclude them from his description of Elysium. But I regard Homer's description of these seats of happiness not merely as an imaginary picture, but as a true representation of what takes place in the Fortunate, or Canary isles.

Plutarch in the Life of Quintus Sestorius has described these countries in terms so nearly coinciding with those of Homer, that I shall give the passage at length. "The Fortunate islands, says that writer, are two in number, divided from one another by a narrow channel, and are distant from the coast of Africa ten thousand furlongs. Rain seldom falls there, and when it does, it is in moderate showers; but for the most part they have gentle breezes, bringing along with them soft dews, which so enrich the soil, that it is not only fertile when plowed and planted, but even produces of itself, plenty of delicious fruits, sufficient to feed the inhabitants, who may here be supported without labour or fatigue. The seasons are temperate, and the transitions from one to the other so moderate, that the air is always serene and healthy. The rough northerly and easterly winds which blow toward these islands from the continent, are dissipated by reason of the vast distance, and utterly lose their force before they reach these parts. The soft western* and southerly winds which blow on them, sometimes produce mild sprinkling showers, but for the most part they gently refresh the earth with fruitful dews only, and the nourishing moisture of the air, so that it is firmly believed, even by the barbarous people themselves, that this is the seat of the blessed, and that these are the Elysian Fields so highly celebrated by Homer."

It is worth remarking, that in both the above descriptions, the western breezes are mentioned as contributing to the pleasures of the situation, and Pindar has also enumerated them among the circumstances that† enhance the delights of these islands. This was obviously natural to be remarked in a country which was represented as possessing a perpetual spring and summer united.

The west wind is described by Philostratus in the groupe of‡ Hyacinthus, as having wings at his temples, like Mercury, of a mild appearance, and bearing a chaplet of flowers.

"The same wind" says Mr. Stuart in his account of the Tower of Andronicus Cyrrhestes, "is, in the spring, pleasant, warm, and favourable

* Lucian says that the west wind is the only one that blows in the Elysian Fields.

εις ανεμος πνει ο ζεφυρος. *Luc. Ver. Hist. L. ii.*

† ενθα μακαρων νασον αιολιδες αυραι περιπνεουσιν. *Olymp. B. 129, 180.*

It is evident that at the Canary Islands, the Oceanitides aurae, must mean the western breezes.

‡ ορας δε αυραι αυτον ως πτερωτον, και αβρον τω τε πτερω και στεφανω ανθεων ηδιστων. *Philostr. Icon. L. i. § xiv.*

vourable to vegetation. It is figured as a beautiful youth, with a pleasing and benign aspect, and seems to glide on with the gentlest and easiest motions. He is the only one of the figures represented without a tunic or vest; he is indeed entirely naked, except his loose mantle, the skirt of which is filled with flowers."

Milton, who drew many of his poetical ideas from Italian climates as well as from Italian poets, calls Zephyrus "the frolic wind that breathes the spring," and this appellation is justified by the expressions both of the* poets and prose writers of antiquity.

But altho' this country was happy in gentle breezes, yet it was free from hurricanes or storms of wind and rain, so frequent in hot climates, which are particularly specified in both the above accounts, not to take place in these countries.

Even Virgil appears to have alluded to these islands in his description of Elysium.

"——————— devenere locos lætos, et amæna vireta,
Fortunatorum nemorum, sedesque beatas."

The epithet which he applies to the woods and groves, belongs, in a local sense almost exclusively, to the Canary islands.

Again, he seems to have marked the difference of latitude and situation between Italy and the Canaries by the words,

"——————— Solemque suum, sua sidera norunt;

the sun being nearly vertical there at the summer solstice, it being in 28° N. L. and many of the southerly constellations being visible there, which never rise in the latitude of Rome or even of Greece.

Virgil describes the brightness of the sky in Elysium, in terms much resembling Homer's description of the dwelling of the Gods.

Largior hic campos Æther et lumine vestit purpureo. vi. 640.

"Here glowing Æther shoots a purple ray,
And o'er the region pours a double day." *Pitt's Translation.*

Pindar† in a fragment quoted by Plutarch, speaks of the perpetual sunshine

* Parturit almus aget Zephyrique tepentibus auris Laxant arva sinus.
Virgil. Georgic. ii. 330.

Aura parat flores tepidi fœcunda Favoni. *Catull. de Nupt. Pelei et Thetidos.*

——————— reserata viget genitalis Aura Favoni. *Lucr. L.* i. 11.

Mitior alternum Zephyri jam bruma teporem
Sensorat, et primi laxabant germina flores.
Claudian in Eutropium. ii. 95.

"A Favonio veris initium notant." *Pliny.*

† Pindar the Lyric Poet speaks in the following terms of the condition of the pious souls in Hades, "The brightness of the sunshine is present there, when darkness overspreads the earth beneath; meadows of purple roses surround

sunshine or light which irradiates the seats of the blessed; and Plato in the Axiochus accounts the mild and temperate climate of these regions, enlightened by the constant rays of the sun, among the principal sources of happiness.

Lucian also, who, although he wrote to ridicule these opinions, expressed the popular ideas of mankind, says, "that in the regions of the blessed there is a perpetual spring, and no night, but a clear mild atmosphere, in a medium between excess of light and gloom."

The Archbishop of Cambray, has, in his Telemachus, dilated on this subject in a beautiful, but somewhat mystic manner. "In this happy place (the Elysian Fields) the day knows no end, and night with her gloomy veil is a stranger there. A pure and insinuating light spreads itself round the bodies of these just men, and encompasseth

round their habitations, shaded with trees of aromatic odour, and laden with golden fruits. Some of the inhabitants entertain themselves with exercises on horseback, others with gymnastic exercises on foot, and others with the pleasures of music. Every kind of flowery beauty flourishes there in profusion. Pleasing smells are unceasingly diffused through the whole country. The light arising from the perfumes burnt on the altars of the gods is visible to a great distance." *Cens. ad Apollonium.*

There is in Pindar another description of the happiness of the blest, nearly resembling that given by Plutarch, though in some respects different, which I shall give in Mr. West's very elegant translation.

Strophe IV.

But in the happy fields of light,
Where Phœbus with an equal ray
Illuminates the balmy night,
And gilds the cloudless day;
In peaceful unmolested joy,
The good their smiling hours employ.

Them no uneasy wants constrain,
To vex th' ungrateful soil,
To tempt the dangers of the billowy main,
And break their strength with unabating toil;
A frail disastrous being to maintain.

But in their joyous calm abodes,
The recompence of justice they receive;
And in the fellowship of gods
Without a tear eternal ages live.
While banish'd by the fates from joy and rest;
Intolerable woes the impious soul molest.

Antistrophe IV.

But they who in true virtue strong
The third purgation can endure,
And keep their minds from fraudful wrong
And guilt's contagion pure;
They thro' the starry paths of Jove
To Saturn's blissful seat remove;

Where fragrant breezes, vernal airs,
Sweet children of the main,
Purge the blest island from corroding cares,
And fan the bosom of each verdant plain,
Whose fertile soil immortal fruitage bears.

Trees from whose flaming branches flow
Array'd in golden bloom refulgent beams,
And flowers of golden hue that blow
On the fresh border of their parent streams.
These by the blest in solemn triumph worn,
Their unpolluted hands and clust'ring locks adorn.

Olympic C

passeth them with its rays as with a *garment. It is not like that which illuminates the eyes of miserable mortals, which in comparison of this is little better than darkness. It is rather a celestial glory than a light; for it penetrates the thickest bodies after a more subtle manner than the beams of the sun can pierce the purest crystal. Yet it never dazzles, but on the contrary fortifies the eyes, and produces an unspeakable serenity in the inmost recesses of the soul."

(To be continued.)

ACCOUNTS OF, AND EXTRACTS FROM, RARE AND CURIOUS BOOKS.

" *The seconde Parte of the Catalogue of English printed Bookes: eyther written in our owne tongue, or translated out of any other language: which concerneth the Sciences Mathematicall, as Arithmetick, Geometrie, Astronomie, Astrologie, Musick, the Arte of Warre, and Navigation: And also, of Phisicks and Surgerie: Which haue beene published to the glorie of God, and the benefit of the Commonweale of England. Gathered into Alphabet† etc: by Andrew Maunsell* ———†. *At London Printed by James Roberts, for Andrew Maunsell, dwelling in Lothburie*, 1595."

Folio, pp. 27, without the dedication, etc:

This second part the compiler dedicates to the memorable Earl of Essex (whose arms are most beautifully cut on wood at the back of the title) and whom he styles " a most honourable patrone of learned men and theyr works;" to " the Professors of the Sciences Mathematicall, and of Phisicke and Surgery;" and as before, to the " Company of Stationers, Printers, etc:" in this last he says,

" Hauing shewed you in my former part of the use of my tables, I will onely in thys shew you and the curteous readers, that I haue set the VVriters of Arithmetick, Musick, Nauigation and Warre together, vsing the playnest way I could deuise.

" Now it resteth, that I should proceede to the thirde and last part, which is of Humanity, wherein I shall haue occasion to shew, what we haue in our owne tongue, of Gramer, Logick, Rethoricke, Lawe, Historie, Poetrie, Policie, etc. Which will for the most part concerne matters of Delight and Pleasure, wherein I have already laboured, as in the rest; but finding it so troublesome to get sight of Bookes, and so tedious to digest into any good methode, I haue thought good first to publish the two more necessarie parts, which if I may perceaue to be well liked of, will whet me on to proceed in the rest (as God shall make me able) with better courage."

We are to suppose from this, that he did not meet with sufficient encouragement, for certain it is, that this third part never made its appearance;

* Who coverest thyself with light, as with a garment. Psalm 104, v. 2.
† † Same device, etc: as in the first part.

appearance; as this would doubtless have been the most interesting, we cannot but agree with Mr. Steevens, who says "it is much to be lamented that Maunsell did not proceed to his third collection." Further extracts from the work are unnecessary.

"*The Choise of Change: Containing the Triplicitie of Diuinitie, Philosophie, and Poetrie, Short for Memorie, Profitable for Knowledge, and Necessarie for Maners: Whereby the Learned may be confirmed, the Ignorant instructed, and all Men generally recreated. Newly set foorth by S. R. Gent. and Student in the Vniversitie of Cambridge. Tria sunt omnia. At London Printed by Roger Warde, dwelling neere Holburne Conduite, at the figure of the Talbot. An. Dom.* 1585."

4to. vl. 1. not paged, but containing pp. 91, black letter.

Although it is impossible to state with any degree of certainty who was the author of this curious and entertaining volume, we have a strong suspicion that it was written by Doctor Simon Robson, who in the year 1598 was made dean of Bristol: he died in 1617.

It is dedicated to Sir Henry Herbert, Sir Philip Sidney, and Robert Sidney, to whom "S. R. wisheth increase of vertuous qualities in the mind, of the gifts of the body, and goodes of Fortune;" this is followed by a short address

"To the Reader.

1. He that knoweth not that he ought to know, is a brute beast among men.

2. He that knoweth no more then he hath need of, is a man among brute beasts.

3. He that knoweth all that may bee knowen, is a God among men.

1. Read willingly.

2. Correct friendly.

3. Judge indifferently."

"The Triplicitie of Diuinitie, Philosophie, and Poetrie," consist each of two hundreths, and each hundreth contains 100 instances." A few extracts will explain the author's plan and execution.

*"He that will live in quiet, must frame himself to three things—To hear, see, and say nothing.

"The philosopher Aristotle believed but three things—That which he touched with his hand; That which he saw with his eyes; That which he could comprehend in argument.

"Three things which cause a man to keep his friends—If he give much; If he ask little; If he take nothing.

"Three things necessary in a flatterer—An impudent face; A stedfast colour; A changing voice.

"Trust not three things—Dog's teeth; Horse's feet; Women's protestations.

"Three

* The spelling is here modernized.

" Three things are uncertain and unconstant—The favour of princes; The love of women; The shining of the sun in April.

" There are three very strong things—Gold, for there is no place invincible wherein an ass laden with gold, may enter; Love, because it provoketh us to adventure our goods, life, renown, and all; Labour, because it overcommeth all things."

The whole ends with " Deo trino et uni sit laus, honor et gloria. Amen."

L'Amadigi di M. Bernardo Tasso.

When Tasso the father was at Ghent, 1544, the chief persons of Charles the Fifth's court, and especially D. Luis de Avila and D. Francisco de Toledo exhorted him to write a poem upon Amadis of Gaul; that delightful story they thought would become still more delightful, if varied with new episodes, and told in sweet verse. Bernardo caught at the subject, and set himself to the work with wonderful pleasure, and the ardour of his whole heart. His first intention was to write in *versi sciolti*:* for rhymes he thought were unequal to the grandeur and dignity of heroic narrative; but Ariosto's poem was in the hands of every one, and Avila and his own patron Sanseverino pressed him so strongly to adopt the octave stanza, that he yielded to their arguments. In another essential point Bernardo differed from the prevailing taste of his time; he wished to observe the rules of Aristotle in his story, and not, as was the custom of all his country poets, to branch it out into as many heads as the Hydra, and as many arms as those of Briareus! With this intent, therefore, he selected a part of the romance, and began to write *La Disperazione d'Amadigi*, The despair of Amadis, intending to conclude with the battle between Lisuarte and King Cildadan, when Amadis, having previously been reconciled to Oriana, discovers himself in the moment of victory. No master of the art, says his greater son, could have formed a better or more beautiful design.

This part of the Romance which Bernardo had selected, begins with the 41st chapter of the first book, and ends with the sixteenth of the second.† He had woven into it as much of the preceding history as was necessary to be known, and such of the after parts as it was desirable to introduce. When, however, he came to read these cantos at the court of Salerno, he perceived that when he began, the chamber was unusually full, and that before he had done, it was nearly empty: from this he concluded, that the unity of action was in its nature not delightful; knowing that he had perfectly observed all the rules of art. It will be readily suspected that there was a more obvious cause of failure in his own poetry; this, however, was not

* It is better to use the Italian term than to call it blank verse, from which the *versi sciolti* essentially differ. Some remarks upon this metre will be offered hereafter, in an account of the Italia Liberata of Trissino.

† In the English translation from p. 36 to 255, vol. 2.

the case. Strange as it may appear, the desultory and capricious manner of Ariosto had fascinated the Italians; they attributed that pleasure, which his exquisite poetry gave them, to his irregular method—if that may be called method which has none—and were so accustomed to pantomimic changes of scene, and those flea-skips of story, as to be incapable of listening to a regular narrative; just as the prevalence of essays, reviews, magazines, and miscellanies has almost incapacitated the present public from enjoying or understanding any work which requires continuous attention. They prest him to change his plan, and gratify their craving for frequent novelty, by following the fashionable model; the prince laid his commands upon him to the same effect, and Bernardo, as his son says, that he might not lose the name of a good courtier, no longer attempted to retain by force that of the best poet, and obeyed,

Ma col cor mesto e con turbato ciglio.

But with reluctant heart and troubled brow.

Thus re-modelled, the Amadigi was received with applause, and its success in its altered state, proved that its former failure was attributable, not to the dulness of the poet, but to the vitiated taste of the people.

It is a formidable task to analize a poem which is more than a fourth part larger than the Faery Queen, consisting of 100 cantos. But it is interesting to see with what success Bernardo Tasso, whom his son pronounced to be a great and excellent poet, has converted into poetry that exquisite Romance, which the same high authority has declared in the judgment of many, and especially in his own, to be the most beautiful of its kind, and the most perfect in variety of incident, in manners, and in truth of character.

(To be continued.)

MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

Memoir of the Rev. Thomas Wakefield.

THOMAS WAKEFIELD, B.A. who died on the 26th of the last November at Richmond in Surrey, of which parish he had been the minister during thirty years, was one of those distinguished characters, for whom the cause of virtue and the honour of man solicit a place in the records of the human kind. His life, indeed, in its uniform and silent lapse, presented no striking incidents to arrest the common eye, or to give interest to the pages of the [illegible]. But if it did not resemble the torrent, which astonishes

its cataracts, or the comet, which alarms us with its eccentric and ominous glare; it was like the sun, which vivifies all beneath its beams, or the pure and quiet stream, which, diffusing verdure over the vale, reflects from its even and lucid surface an unbroken image of heaven.

Of the* five sons of the Reverend George Wakefield, M. A. and Vicar of Kingston upon Thames, Thomas, who was the second, was born on the 21st of December, 1752, in the town of Nottingham, where his father, before his removal to Kingston, was first the curate of St. Mary's, and subsequently the rector of St. Nicholas.

Being originally intended for some business connected with trade, it was late before the subject of our notices, in consequence of his maturer preference, was educated for the learned profession of the church. From a school in Kingston he was removed to Cambridge, where he was entered as fellow-commoner at Jesus College on the 21th of January, 1771. Here he proceeded to the degree† of B. A. and here he qualified himself, by a considerable proficiency in classical and theological knowledge, for the honourable discharge of the ministerial office. To this he was called in 1775, when he was ordained deacon by Dr. John Thomas, the bishop of Winchester; by whom, on the first of the succeeding January, he was admitted to the order of priests, and was licensed, on the nomination of his father, by whose resignation the vacancy was made, to the perpetual curacy of Richmond.‡

On the 11th of December 1777, he married Mrs. Morson, a widow lady, who, with a competent fortune, brought to the object of her choice, virtues congenial with his own: and with whom he lived in uninterrupted harmony during the remaining twenty-nine years of his life. Their union was childless, and she survives with no other memorial of her admirable husband than that which is indelibly written on her heart.

With the preferment of Richmond, which he had thus quietly and without the incurrence of obligation obtained, his conduct discovered that all his desires of fortune and of rank were completely satisfied. Favoured

* George, Thomas, Gilbert, Francis and Samuel. Of these the first, fourth, and fifth, still survive.

† In 1779.

‡ East Moulsey, Thames Ditton, Petersham, Richmond and Kew were all attached, under the name of chapelries, to the vicarage of Kingston, and were entered in the Liber Regis, as comprehended within that extended parish. By an act of parliament passed in 1769, at the instance of Mr. Harding, the patron, who afterwards sold the advowson to King's College, Cambridge, a new distribution was made of this multiplex benefice; and Richmond and Kingston, Kew and Petersham, E. Moulsey, and T. Ditton, being respectively consolidated, were formed into three distinct vicarages. But the rights of the existing vicar of Kingston being saved, by an especial clause in the act, Mr. George Wakefield was enabled to nominate his son to the church of Richmond. Mr. George Wakefield survived this event little more than a month; for he died on the 10th of February, 1776. This nomination was litigated by Mr. Harding, but fortunately for the parish of Richmond, without effect.

Favoured with the opportunity and the means of conciliating the patronage of the great, he studiously declined it; and, while the greater number of his clerical brethren were wearying themselves with the chace of promotion, and were, not infrequently, prostituting their dignity among the vassals and the sycophants of the powerful, he remained a calm and a pitying spectator of their idle or unworthy toil. He was fond of being espoused to one church: he found within his own parish all the requisites of his virtuous enjoyment: he loved to "dwell among his own people," and to read the story of his worth in the countenance with which he had been long acquainted and the smile of which his beneficence had kindled: he was delighted to see the child, whose parents he had cherished, advancing to prosperous maturity, and acknowledging in him the common friend of successive generations. Contented with these gratifications, he beheld the superiorities of human rank without a wish for their attainment. His honourable pride was satisfied with the assertion of independence; and his elevated ambition aimed at nothing lower than the approbation of his own heart, and the merciful acceptance of his God. Many men have assumed to be governed solely by the same high principles of action: but in Thomas Wakefield their vital predominancy was discovered, not by his professions, for in profession he was no trafficker, but by the whole tenor of his life. He was, at all times, dressed to meet the eye of his Maker, and he could not be surprised under an aspect different from that which he presented to the world. In the recesses of his family and encircled by his parish, he was invariably the same,—erect, humane, just, pious: and the more you were admitted into the sanctuary of his bosom, the more you were compelled to admire the purity of his thought, the excellence and the genuine sublimity of his motives. The mean and the malignant passions never threw even a transient shade over his mind; and they had either never existed in him, as attached to his first human inheritance, or they had been wholly extirpated by his own sedulous cultivation. To the disturbance of jealousy, envy, and malice, he was so wholly a stranger as to be surprised when he witnessed it in others. He was conscious of no rivals; for the good were engaged in the same cause with himself, and the bad, however distinguished by the accidents of rank or fortune, talents or learning, were the objects of his compassion. He felt that he was without enemies, for the virtuous were his friends, and the vicious were too degraded to be regarded as his foes. He was above dissimulation, for he had nothing but his bounties to conceal; and the more he was unveiled, the more certain he was of being loved. Artifice and fraud were instruments which he abhorred, and he was removed from every temptation to employ them; for his purposes turned naturally to the day, and flourished in their own element of light.

So free was he from any taint of avarice, that he beheld, with unaffected wonder, the rage of accumulation which prevailed among the multitude

multitude; for he could not attach any other conceivable value to riches than as they supplied competence, or gratified beneficence. Of his own fortune, which might be classed with the lowest of the affluent, he was the distributer rather than the possessor; and, being blessed with a wife, whose sentiments were in full harmony with his own, he appropriated the smaller part of his income to the demands of his family, and the larger to the necessities of his kind. His house was the residence of neat and cheerful œconomy, where all the claims of comfort were admitted, but where those of superfluity were rigorously denied. The leading object of his conduct, as it respected pecuniary management, was to contract his own wants; and, by withdrawing from the irritation and the pressure of worldly care, to maintain the tranquillity of his mind, and to reserve himself entire for the service of the indigent, the afflicted, and the oppressed. While the charity of his heart was unbounded, that of his hand was limited only because his means were not infinite; and far from being restricted to the bare giving of alms, it attempted the relief of human wretchedness in all its complicated and melancholy variety. What belonged to man, in its widest comprehension, belonged immediately to him; and while he lived, there was not within his parish, or the extended sphere of his acquaintance, one individual of his race so destitute as to be without a friend. He professed himself to be fond of ease; and he generally shrunk with sensitive apprehension from whatever might interrupt it: but on the first alarm of duty or benevolence, his love of ease was forgotten, his activity was in arms, and with all the energies of his mind and his heart, he was instantly at his post.

Benignity and liberality were radical principles of his character, and their effects were perpetually and obviously before us. No harsh censures, no intemperate judgments were ever heard from his lips. If the action was good, it experienced his unqualified applause, if bad, his reluctant condemnation; and he never assumed to dive into the motive, unless it were to discover the materials of apology or palliation. With opinions, firmly established by the act of his own reflection, on all the great subjects, which, affecting the interests, awaken the passions of men, he was never urged by opposition to question that freedom of sentiment in others, which, as an inalienable privilege of his species, he was zealous to assert for himself. "Sentire quæ velis, & quæ sentias dicere" he held, in every instance, distinct from gross moral or religious offence, to be allowable. Conscious of fallibility, he could not admit infallibility to be a human attribute; and he inferred that mutual forbearance was a duty, which necessarily resulted from common imperfection.

Under a conviction that the essence of religion was purity and uprightness of heart, he opened his embrace to every sincere votary of God, without enquiring to what christian community the good man belonged, or what were the nicer peculiarities of his creed.

On subjects of political moment, the same comprehension and the same

same candour distinguished the views and the conduct of Thomas Wakefield. With him the idea of civil liberty was that of a right which could not be controverted; which might be withheld, but which could not be destroyed by power. It was impossible for him to conceive that men could originally coalesce in society upon any other principle than that of general good; and whenever government and subordination, which, in the present state of things, his correct understanding assured him to be necessary, were pressed beyond the just point, and were perverted from their only legitimate end, the advantage of the many, he felt warmly sensible of the wrong, and was not restrained by any motives of prudence from branding it with honest indignation. War, as the manifest and prolific parent of wretchedness, was always contemplated by him with pain and disgust; and so repugnant to the benign spirit of the gospel appeared to him this system of authorised violence and bloodshed, that he could not without difficulty recognize its lawfulness, even when avouched by the greatest body of justifying circumstances: but when it sprung from aggression and was animated with the spirit of rapine and domination, it shocked him with the atrocity of guilt, and was, in every way, afflicting to his sensibility. Injustice, wherever it occurred to his eye, whether in the conduct of nations or of individuals, was alike the object of his detestation; and even the fascinating prepossession of COUNTRY could not hide from him the deformity of this violation of the prime law of the universe. He was, indeed, a patriot, warmly fond of the land which gave him birth, and of that happy political constitution of which he was a subject: but he felt himself also to be a member of the great community of man; and he acknowledged obligations even stronger than those which bound him to his native soil.

During that unhappy period, in this kingdom, which succeeded the memorable revolution of France, when the passions of men, industriously and immorally incensed, kindled in a general flame through the whole extent of Britain, he saw, or he believed that he saw, in the conduct of the prevailing party, ends and means which were equally reprehensible; injustice, which he abhorred, and the causes of ruin, which he deplored. Superior to concealment, and in conscious integrity fearless of the enmities which he might provoke, he expressed what he thought and what he felt, and protested with a firm voice against the general delusion. But he was still invariably tolerant of the opinions of others; and, able to acknowledge uprightness of intention in many of his political opponents, he scrupled not to admit among the number of his friends some of those, who were touched with the endemical contagion, and were mad with the phrenzy of the multitude.

At a later crisis, when the consequences of the preceding mischief began to unfold themselves, and the conflict, which had commenced in attack, was to be continued for defence, the same principle, which had excited him to oppose the objects of his country, now attached him

him to her side. * He wrote and he preached to animate her sons to the battle; and with all his abhorrence of war, he did not hesitate to recommend it as a necessary instrument, and even to prefer it to the less questionable evil of a gloomy and perfidious peace.

In perfect consistency with all the leading virtues of his character was his strong reprobation of the Slave Trade. An enormity indeed which is so foul with cruelty and injustice, and which stands in such bold and atrocious defiance of the laws and the beneficence of the Deity, could not well hope for the countenance and favour of Thomas Wakefield. What reason and religion assured him to be a nefarious abuse, he would not acknowledge to be the subject of argument on the ground of local or temporary expediency; and to assume the existence of any right, by which one portion of the human race could be consigned to hopeless misery for the benefit of another, was in his estimation only to aggravate crime with insult. If his own brothers, instead of the merchants of Liverpool and Bristol, had been enriched with the servitude of Africa, he would have renounced them as impugners of the divine plan, and conspirators against their species. His friendships were strong and ardent, and he admitted the claims of relationship to the first places in his heart; but he never allowed the benevolences of his nature, powerful as they were, to interfere with his paramount duty to justice and to God.

For his brothers he always discovered the most entire regard; and to Gilbert Wakefield, whose peculiarities he lamented, but whose virtues he admired and whose unmerited fate he deplored, he erected a tablet in the church of Richmond, with an inscription, "expressive," (as he himself says) "of his affection, and of the merits of the deceased." The loss of this beloved brother so vitally affected him, as for a season to suspend all his powers, and even to induce him to entertain the idea of wholly retiring from the world and the exercise of his ministerial functions. The alleviating effect of time, however, restored him to society and his duties: but he carried the memory of this excellent brother, fondly cherished in his bosom, to the last moment of his worldly existence.

In the scene of domestic life this admirable man was particularly amiable and mild. His servants had no sallies of intemperance to dread from him; but they uniformly saw in his placid and cheerful countenance the character of a friend, who accepted their attentions with kindness, who respected their feelings, and who made their interests his own. To his wife his conduct was one unbroken display of affectionate attachment; and for her, when her afflicting state of health, during the latter years of their union, required such a sacrifice, he, in a great degree, relinquished society: keenly as he relished it, and formed as he was to excel and to please in its circle.

Though destitute perhaps of that high polish, which is induced by

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* In 1803 he published "An Address to the Richmond Volunteers," and a Sermon, which he had preached on the subject of the threatened invasion.

a constant commerce with what is usually called the great world, his manners were remarkably conciliating; and, stampt with a strong impression of benignity and truth, they possessed a charm, which the happiest exertions of artifice could never attain. With perpetual sunshine in his bosom and seldom overcast by sickness, his conversation was at all times flowing and chearful; and it frequently sported with almost infantine wantonness: but in its freest indulgences it never approached to offence: it never wounded the sensibilities of others, and it never overstepped the nicest limit of moral propriety. As his feelings were quick and his temper warm, he would sometimes, by the occurrence of meanness, deceit, or oppression, be hurried into expressions of animated resentment; but the passion was transitory, untainted with bitterness or acrimony, and if it could not be applauded by the christian moralist as positively virtuous, it would be registered by ETERNAL MERCY as venial and not to be noted with a blot in the everlasting book.

In the discharge of the public duties of his sacred office, this exemplary minister was plain, perspicuous, and impressive. The same superiority to ostentation, which was discovered in all the actions of his private life, accompanied him in the pulpit, where, not studious of pleasing, he was always certain to please. He preached from his own heart, and the stream was soft and pure as the fountain from which it flowed. Fond of inviting rather than of terrifying men to their duty, the topics on which he loved to expatiate were the recompenses of obedience, the benevolence and the mercies of the Deity; and never was the excellence of the gospel more powerfully illustrated than when, with a countenance beaming with benignity, he inculcated "Glory to God, and peace, and good will towards man." Many times has the writer of this article listened to the accomplished preachers of the age, and frequently has he admired the arrangement of their discourses, the structure of their sentences, and the studied propriety of their elocution: but never has he been so struck with the force or so captivated with the beauty of sacred truth, as when he has heard Thomas Wakefield, with the weighty simplicity of an ambassador of Christ, declare to his audience the counsel of God, and explain to them what they ought to be, what he wished them to be, and what they all knew that he was. His preaching, in short, was the limpid effusion of christian knowledge, and of christian conviction, spreading in light to the understanding, and penetrating with gentle but effective insinuation, to the will.

The occupation of the pulpit however, for which he never shewed any partial preference, formed, in his regard, but a small part of his high and peculiar duty. His personal acquaintance extended almost to every individual of his populous parish; and enquiring in his daily walks, with unaffected interest, into the condition of the poorer members of his flock, he would offer his advice, or he would open his purse, as the appropriate exigency might require. For the supply of these casual, though perpetual donations, and for the more of

of proportioning the relief, it was his invariable custom, when he left his house in the morning, to take with him a regular series of the current coins, from those of the highest value to those of the lowest; and in his drawer was found, after his death, a considerable accumulation of these various pieces, prepared to prevent any interruption of this systematic beneficence. When the magnitude of the distress was discovered to exceed his own power of relief, he would actively solicit the co-operation of his opulent parishioners; and in more than one instance has the respectable shop-keeper been recovered from ruin by the subscriptions which our philanthropist has promoted. On these occasions, however, he was delicately careful to confine his applications to those, to whose circumstances and inclinations they would be equally accommodated. He wished to oblige the conferer as well as the receiver of the benefit; and so generally successful was his management, and so universally high his reputation, that they, whom he thus invited to a partnership in his charitable deeds, were either proud of the honourable distinction, or were gratified with the suggested opportunity of doing good.

It has been incidentally remarked that his health was seldom interrupted by sickness. He was habitually temperate; and finding that the acceptance of dinner-invitations, which in consequence of his character and his situation were particularly numerous, would interfere too much with his plan of life, he determined universally to decline them; and, for many of his last years, he adhered with undeviating firmness to his rule of passing the evening with his family. But favourable to his general health, as might be this extreme regularity of life, it could not, though united with regular exercise, secure him from some attacks of the stone; a malady, which, as it seemed to descend to him from his father, whose days it had shortened, was, more than any other, the object of his apprehension. The two fits of this cruel complaint which he had already suffered, could not be considered as severe; and the third, which terminated his human course, was not apparently more violent than those which had preceded it. On its first approach however, he was persuaded that it would be fatal; and he resigned himself to the appointment of his Creator, not only without a wish for lengthened life, but with a solicitude for death. Convinced of the inefficacy of medicine in its application to his peculiar case, he rejected, with perhaps rather culpable resolution, the prescriptions of his physicians; and, after two days of pain and fever and eight of increasing weakness, he obtained the object of his devout wish in an easy dissolution; exemplifying, during this last crisis of trial, the admirable result of christian faith concurring with the consciousness of christian integrity.

A paper, supposed to have been written by him in the first period of his concluding illness, regulated with minute precision the mode of his funeral, and rigorously deprived it of all the common honours which are usually attached to the last melancholy ceremonial of interment. No invitations were to be sent on the occasion to his friends: no feathers were to be carried before his coffin: without any pall-bearers,

it was to be followed by his brothers only, if they happened to be present when he died, or, on the contingency of their absence, by one alone of his domestics; and his tomb was to be inscribed with nothing more than the simple record of his birth and his death.

His family were, of course, governed by this explicit declaration of his will: but the affection of his parishioners could not be restrained within the constituted limits. The whole body of the vestry, with many of the principal inhabitants of Richmond, assembled near the church, and, attending his remains to the grave, shed tears of genuine affliction, under the feeling of irreparable loss. To give more permanent expression to their generous and just sensibilities, they determined to erect a marble to his memory; and thus, while they perpetuated their own sense of departed excellence, to announce to future times, that they, who by the display of extraordinary virtue, can merit the love of their species, will experience it while they live, and be followed by it when they die.

If posterity should wish to be acquainted, though imperfectly, with the mortal form, which was animated by this pure and erect spirit, let them be told that Thomas Wakefield was in height rather above the middle stature; that the symmetry of his limbs was built upon the plan of strength; that his complexion was dark, as that term stands opposed to fair; that the proportion and the shape of his features were handsome; that the strong intelligence of his countenance was tempered with peculiar mildness; and that when you first saw him, you were struck; when you knew him, you were charmed.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE SEQUEL TO HANNAH.

(See Montgomery's Poems.)

THEN the vision was true! 'twas my Hannah stole by,
With the sight-shunning step of a bride;
'Twas the flush of *her* cheek, and the glance of *her* eye,
That beam'd on the youth at her side.

'Twas *her* wedding that made all the village so gay,
And drest the blithe maidens in white;
And for Hannah the merry bells usher'd the day,
That fill'd my poor heart with delight.

And couldst thou, ah! couldst thou, inconstant as fair,
Forget the dear scenes that are past?
Forget the sweet passion I taught thee to share,
And leave the lorn exile at last?

But I will not upbraid—'twas my merciless fate,
That entail'd disappointment and grief,
And the hour of my birth was the ominous date
Of sorrows that find no relief.

To me the wide world is a desolate waste,
Where fortune has doom'd me to roam,
A care-haunted pilgrim, exposed to the blast,
And denied a companion or home.

Then I'll strive to forget thee—forget thee! how vain
To think from thy image to part,
When 'tis link'd to my soul by an adamant chain,
And twined with each string of my heart!

No! that image I'll keep as the talisman spell,
Sad life's gloomy moments to cheer;
In the inmost recess of my breast it shall dwell,
'Tis all I have left that is dear!

And often I'll visit the wood-circled glade,
Where first I disclosed my fond pain;
Not my rival shall snatch from my arms the sweet maid
That fancy here gives me again.

His Hannah will fade, while *my* Hannah shall bloom
Like the rose-bud just bursting to view,
When it breathes on the gale its delicious perfume,
And bathes its bright tresses in dew.

Young Love at my bidding shall dart from her eyes,
Coy Yielding invite in her air;
The day spring of joy in my bosom shall rise,
And Hope be less blest than Despair.

J. A.

MARIA,

OR RECOLLECTIONS IN ADVERSITY.

SWEET was my father's kiss to me
When nightly I was sent to rest;
How joyful then I climb'd his knee,
And bent my head to have it blest.

And when the blushing morning came,
Refresh'd from balmy sleep I rose,
O how I lov'd to lisp his name,
And near his chair my station chose!

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Then oft I felt my infant heart
Oppress'd with boding fears and care,
Lest others lov'd should steal a part
Of fondness I could never spare.

The fairing gay was still for me,
And many a treasur'd cake I found,
His gifted doll I drest with glee,
With spangled silk, and ribbands bound.

My task perform'd—my lesson learn'd,
Recounting how I spent the day,
The promis'd-penny duly earn'd,
Light-hearted then I danc'd away.

My seat was by him in the bower,
That opened to the landscape wide,
Where oft he pluck'd the blooming flower,
And on my brow the emblem tied.

An arm to me was welcome still,
Whene'er we health or pleasure sought;
And as we trac'd the mead or hill,
I mark'd his magic turn of thought.

He bade the strains my soul inspire
That charm'd him from th' immortal page;
And kindling with the Muse's fire,
He felt the bard's delirious rage.

My morn of life unclouded rose;
Kind parents strew'd my path with flowers;
Soft pleasures charm'd me to repose,
And careful watch'd my waking hours.—

But ah! my noon is overcast—
To me hath dire misfortune come,
I shrink before the chilling blast—
I wander now, without a home.

Yet, oh! forgive him powers above!
Who led me to the fatal snare,
Who made me slight a father's love,
And lightly prize a mother's care.

But cold in dust my parents sleep,
My piercing woes they cannot see—
Oh! that these burning eyes could weep
For those who wept so oft for me.

J. M.

12, Hatfield-Street.

SONNET.

SONNET

TO MRS. CHARLOTTE SMITH.

SWEET poetess! as pensive oft I stray,
Amid the wilds thy steps were wont to trace,
Thy tuneful strains impart a touching grace
To each rude scene, where thou hast waked the lay.
Some sweet enchantment soothes my soul to rest,
As Mem'ry oft thy charmful verse recalls;
While Ev'ning's pearly tear unheeded falls
Upon each closing flowret's fragrant breast.
Sweet poetess! around thy honor'd brow,
A wreath of simple flow'rs I fain would twine:
But, when its blooms were intermix'd with thine,
(Where poesy's most cultur'd blossoms glow,)
To thee, its wild buds could no praise impart,
Thy proudest trophy is the feeling heart.

AGNES BOURNE.

Dec. 8th 1805.

LORD MELCOMBE (DODDINGTON) TO DR. YOUNG,

Not long before his Lordship's death.

KIND companion of my youth,
Lov'd for genius, worth and truth,
Take what friendship can impart,
Tribute of a feeling heart,
Take the Muse's latest spark,
Ere we drop into the dark.
He who parts and Virtue gave,
Bade thee look beyond the grave.
Genius soars, and Virtue guides
Where the love of God presides.
There's a gulf 'twixt Us and God;
Let the gloomy path be trod;
Why stand shiv'ring on the shore,
Why not boldly venture o'er?
Where unerring Virtue guides,
Let us brave the winds and tides;
Safe, through seas of doubts and fears,
Rides the bark which Virtue steers.

RETROSPECT

Retrospect of Public Affairs.

THE rapidity with which great events succeeded each other on the European continent in the months of October and November, has been followed by an interval of apparent inactivity, which has, doubtless, disappointed the expectations of politicians, but for which it is not difficult to account. The approaching conflict between the two greatest military empires in the world must necessarily require many preparatory movements; and the unexampled career of the conqueror of Germany could not fail of being retarded in the remote plains of Poland. A winter campaign has always proved destructive to French troops; and although there may be exaggeration in the accounts of the diseases prevalent in their army, it cannot be doubted that numbers of the men have been sent to the hospitals. The French, however, have continued to advance, though slowly. On November 30, Glogau in Silesia surrendered to their arms; and they appear to be now engaged in the siege of the fortress of Breslau. They have penetrated some way into Swedish Pomerania; but their principal efforts have been directed towards Poland and the banks of the Vistula. They entered Thorn on Dec. 6, and several columns of their army have since crossed the Vistula, and posted themselves on the rivers Bug and Narew. The Russians are assembled in great force in their front, apparently with the intention of giving every possible opposition to their progress, consistently with the plan of avoiding general engagements. In this state of affairs it is not extraordinary that continual rumours of actions favourable to each party are disseminated, none of which have as yet been confirmed by authentic intelligence. Indeed, the increased impediments to communication with the continent render us singularly uninformed of the current transactions.

The King of Prussia continues in his Polish dominions, his only remaining possessions, at the head of a force which is variously stated; and seems, by his public declarations, fully resolved to abide the event of arms.

The Russians are said to have declared war against the Porte; and have certainly made themselves masters of Choczim, Jassy, Bender, and other places on the Turkish frontier.

On December 11, a treaty of peace was signed between Napoleon and the Elector of Saxony, by which the latter is admitted to the confederation of the Rhine with all its privileges, and is to take the title of King. The catholic religion is to be placed in his dominions upon a perfect equality with the lutheran, and both are to enjoy the same civil and political rights; which article is said to be an object of particular interest to the French emperor.

The new King of Holland, by way of promoting monarchic ciples in his country, has instituted two orders of knighthood. while he has put in full force his brother's injunctions as to

ing all intercourse with England; and has burdened trade by an edict forbidding the sailing of all vessels from any port in his dominions without his special license.

In the month of October, a revolution took place in Hayti, (St. Domingo) in which the emperor Dessalines was killed, and Christophe was raised to the supreme power in his stead. The new emperor issued an address to all commercial nations, inviting them to a free trade with his island.

In the United States of America, Col. Burr underwent an accusation of a treasonable attempt to excite a rebellion against the government, in the Western States. He surrendered himself in Kentucky, in November; and a commission since appointed to try him, has been dissolved on pretext of the proofs not being prepared. It was, probably, in connexion with this incident that the President issued a proclamation declaring that he had been informed that some citizens of the United States are preparing an expedition against the Spanish dominions, and calling upon public officers to assist in preventing such unauthorized hostilities.

On Dec. 1st. Congress assembled; and on the 2d. the President, Mr. Jefferson, communicated a message to both houses. In this he expresses hopes of bringing the negotiation with Great Britain to a happy termination, but speaks dubiously concerning that pending with Spain relative to the boundaries of Louisiana. He mentions that a Spanish force had occupied Bayou Pierre, on the Red River, which had once belonged to the French; but that they had quitted it on the approach of an American force, and retired across the Sabine river. He speaks of the necessity of maintaining troops, especially cavalry, in that country: and likewise adverts to the fortification of the American ports, the equipping of gun-boats, &c. He makes a favourable report of the increasing attachment of the Indian tribes to the American government; and notices the expeditions that have taken place for discovery in the interior country. He informs them that the period is at hand, in which they may constitutionally determine on the abolition of the slave trade. Finally, he enters into a statement of the surplus of the revenue beyond the public demands, and throws out various hints for its useful application.

On December 3d. a message was sent from the President to the House of Representatives, recommending a temporary suspension of the non-importation act respecting British commodities. Debates arose thereupon, and a bill was framed and passed for the suspension till June 30th. It was afterwards introduced to the senate, and passed, with an amendment to give the President the power of suspending it to the end of the year 1807.

The political occurrences at home during the current month have been of little importance. On January 1st, notice was sent by the Minister to the Lord Mayor, that a treaty of amity, navigation and commerce, between his Majesty and the United States, had been signed by the commissioners of each nation, and was transmitted to America for ratification. Its conditions will not be made known till it has been ratified.

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On January 5th. an address to the king on the subject of the late negotiation with France, was introduced into Parliament by Ministers. It became a topic of considerable debate, but no division was moved by the opposition.

The public feelings have been agitated by repeated reports of the recapture of Buenos Ayres, and the surrender of General Beresford and all his troops as prisoners of war; but no direct intelligence of such an event has hitherto been received.

LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

IN the month of February, 1806, a message was read in the Congress of the United States of North America, from the president, communicating an account of the discoveries which had been made by a party sent out in 1804, for the purpose of exploring the great river Missouri. At the time of this message Capt. Lewis, the commander of the party, had sent intelligence of his arriving on November 1st, 1804, in the country of the Mandan Indians, 1609 miles above the mouth of the Missouri, (that is, its entrance into the Mississippi) and of his wintering there, and proceeding on this voyage up the river in April, 1805. By letters since received from Capt. Lewis, it appears that in June, 1805, they reached the great falls of the Missouri; that from thence, by a laborious portage of 18 miles, they again joined that river, and penetrating the Rocky Mountain, arrived on July 27th, at the point where the Missouri divides into three nearly equal branches. This point they computed to be, by the windings of the stream, 3843 miles from its mouth. They followed the northern branch, which they named Jefferson's river, till it became no longer navigable. There they purchased horses of the natives, and taking a guide, crossed the chain of mountains which separates the eastern and western waters. Of this chain, 60 miles was over eternal snow, and the hardships they underwent from cold and hunger were excessive. They reached the lower country beyond the mountains in September, and in October they embarked on a river called the Kooskooske, down which, and another to which they gave the name of Lewis's river, they came to the Columbia, and followed its stream to its discharge into the Pacific Ocean, where they arrived in November. At this place they passed the winter in the midst of a numerous, and in general, a friendly tribe of natives, and on March 27th, 1806, they set out on their return. This they effected with much greater ease than their journey outwards, and arrived in safety at St. Louis in September. They calculate the whole distance from the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi to the mouth of the Columbia, at 3555 miles. Of this remarkable expedition a particular account will doubtless be given, which will be impatiently expected by the lovers of geographical information.

The greater part of the communication to Congress above-mentioned (which has been published in a pamphlet) consists of a statistical view of the Indian nations inhabiting the territory of Louisiana, and the countries adjacent to its northern and western boundaries, together with an exploratory voyage up the Red and Washita rivers. It contains many curious particulars, among which is the account of the remarkable hot springs in the vicinity of the latter river. The principal of these are four in number, of the respective temperatures of [illegible], 136, 150, and 154 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

The designs of Mr. Flaxman from the Italian poet Dante, which w[illegible] nally composed in Italy, for Mr. Thomas Hope, are at length pr[illegible] publication, they consist of one hundred and nine subjects, of a [illegible] than his compositions from Homer. Mr. Flaxman has also though[illegible]

lishing his compositions from the Lord's Prayer and acts of Mercy, the result of many years' study. He also is employed upon compositions from the Greek poet Hesiod. This eminent artist has in hand the following pieces of sculpture. A great national monument of Earl Howe for St. Paul's Cathedral, and a statue of Sir Joshua Reynolds for the same place; a statue of Mr. Pitt for the city of Glasgow; a public monument to the late Josiah Webb, Esq. for India; with several inferior commissions both public and private. He has just completed a magnificent statue of the Raja of Tanjore, for that Prince, and a monument to the Rev. F. Swartz a missionary, who died in the Raja's dominions.

The language of the Hungarians is little known by other European nations, and on account of its radical difference from the polished tongues of Europe, is little likely to acquire much estimation beyond the limits of the territory where it is spoken. It appears, however, not to be wholly uncultivated, and the attention paid to native literature is said to be increasing. A journal is published at Vienna, of which Dr. Lübeck is the editor, under the title of Ungrische Miscellen, (Hungarian Miscellanies) though the numbers do not succeed each other with as much rapidity as might be wished. Only three have yet appeared. Their contents are not devoid of interest.

Among Hungarian works of recent date, the following may be mentioned. A new edition, with corrections, of the Hungarian grammar of Farkas, published by M. Jos. Martin, secretary of the consistory, at Vienna, printed for Gerold, 1805. Professor Nic. Revaj has published the first part of the second volume of his Grammatica Hungarica elaboratior, treating on the inflections of verbs.

M. Jos. Hegyi, has published an Hungarian translation of select epistles of Cicero; and John Tenarki, a translation of the Jerusalem delivered of Tasso, both printed at Pest, for Kis.

M. Francis Toth, professor at Papa, has published a system of doctrine for the use of reformed protestants, Raab. 1804.

Matthias Trattner, a bookseller at Pest, has printed (1805) dialogues for the use of children, already able to read, intended to habituate them to the exercise of reflection, by the Countess Karyoli, who has availed herself of a German work of similar object by G. C. Claudius. Kis, a bookseller at Pest, has printed a "library for the use of children and young persons," consisting of a collection of moral tales.

In 1803, M. Jos. Fabian, minister of the reformed religion at Veres Bereny, published at Veszprim, a popular treatise on medicine. The same writer has also given an Hungarian translation of the useful work of M. Chaptal, on the cultivation of the vine, and the preparation of wine, Veszprim, printed for Sagmer, 1805.

Hungarian literature has sustained a considerable loss by the death of Mich. Velez of Csokona-killa, a pleasing poet who published in 1805 a collection of songs, which had a remarkable success. The same author published in 1804, an heroi-comic poem, in four books, entitled Dorothea, or the triumph of the ladies at the Carnival. In the preface, which, as well as the poem, is in the Hungarian language, the author treats on the nature of the heroi-comic poem. This branch of writing has hitherto been scarcely cultivated in Hungarian literature.

Another work of nearly the same kind, was printed at Pest, for Kis, 1804, entitled Matthias Ritoki, in which the author, who describes himself only by the initials F. V. relates the solemn coronation of the celebrated Hungarian poet of that name. The same author published in 1804, and 1805, at Pest, in two volumes, a satirical view of the follies of the city of Pest, under the title of the life of M. Tzarvas of Kolompos.

A new edition of the fragment of Philodemus on music, discovered at Herculaneum, has been published at Berlin, with a translation, a life of the author, and various illustrations.

The Latin society of Jena, which had been suspended, was re-established a few years ago, and M. Eichstadt was appointed its president. Among the honorary members occur several names, eminent in foreign classical literature,

as those of Schäfer, de Bosch, Tzschucke, Mitscherlich, Jacobs, Heyne, Matthæi, Alter, Schnieder, Harles, Wyttenbach, Coray, Spalding, Herman, and others. A volume of their transactions was published during the late year, which contains some interesting pieces, among which may be mentioned Eichstadt's observations on passages borrowed by Plutarch from the poets. He does not, however, appear to have seen the learned and interesting note of Professor Porson on the Medea, v. 139.

Partonepex de Blois, a poem in three books, with notes from the French of M. le Grand, by William Stewart Rose, Esq. will appear very soon from the press of Ballantyne of Edinburgh. This work will be enriched with fine Engravings from Paintings by Smirke, Esq. Jun. in which the costume of the time has been an object of uncommon attention.

The Orchard Pathway, a collection of Poems, with other Miscellaneous Poems, by William Wordsworth, Esq. Author of the Lyrical Ballads, will be published next month.

Mr. Banks has a little volume in the press, entitled a Manual of Nobility.

Mr. Southey's specimens of English Poetry in continuation of Mr. Ellis's much admired works, will appear this month.

New and enlarged editions of the Rev. Mr. Daniel's Rural Sports, are in great forwardness.

The second edition of the Rev. Lant Carpenter's, Geography of the New Testament, is in the press.

There is in the press, Some account of a Voyage round the World, performed by order of the East India Company, in the Antelope Packet, (Captain H. Wilson) which was wrecked at the Pelew Islands; with Engravings of the Landscape Scenery and Natives of Pelew, Patagonia, and Terra del Fuego, from Drawings made on the several spots by A. W. Devis.

The first Number will very shortly be ready, of Illustrations of the most remarkable Scenes in SCOTLAND, from Pictures by William Scrope, Esq. F. L. S. to be published in Numbers at the price of One Guinea each.

Mr. Landseer is engraving an Emblematical Monument in Honour of ADMIRAL LORD NELSON, in which will be introduced the Bust of his Lordship, and Allusions to his most celebrated Victories. This Engraving will be from a Drawing by P. J. de Loutherbourg, R. A.

Mr. Dallas is at present employed upon a new Romance, to be entitled The Knights.

There is a new work nearly ready, by Dr. Barclay, of Edinburgh, on Muscular Motion.

Dr. Trotter of Newcastle, will publish his Treatise on Nervous disorders in a few days.

The Rev Mr. Crutwell, of Bath, has for several years past, devoted his whole time in preparing a new Edition of his General Gazetteer, which is now in the press.

The fourth volume of that eccentric work, the Lounger's Common-place Book, is in preparation.

Mr. Parkinson will shortly publish a new and enlarged edition of his Experienced Farmer.

Mr. Cuthbertson, of Poland Street, has in the press, a work on Practical Electricity and Galvanism; being a translation of the greater part of the improvements contained in a treatise published by him, during his residence in Holland, with the addition of all such as have since been invented by himself and others; together; with an Appendix, containing the most interesting experiments in Galvanism.

The celebrated Von Michel, from Basle, but who is at present in Berlin, is occupied, in company with Messrs. Humboldt and De Buch, the celebrated Traites the Mathematician, and Bode the Astronomer, in preparing for publication a large copperplate, which will exhibit a general picture of the mountains of the Globe, under the title, "*Tableau general des plus hautes Chaines de Globe.*" It will contain about 150 Mountains, with an exact statement of their several heights above the level of the Sea. Though

reckoned by the fathom of six feet. The drawing is by M. Von Michel, and the explanatory book from the pen of Baron Humboldt.

Several literary works in the modern Greek langnage are continually issuing from the press, in various parts of Germany. Among these is a History of Wallachia and Moldavia, and a translation into modern Greek of Goldsmith's History of Greece.

Mr. Semple, author of "Walks and Sketches at the Cape of Good Hope," has in the press, (to be published early in next month) "A Journey from Lisbon, through Spain and Italy to Naples, and thence to Smyrna, and Constantinople," comprising a description of the principal places in that route, and observations on the present Natural and Political state of those Countries.

The period of Mr. Semple's Journey (which was undertaken for purposes of a private Commercial Nature) was highly interesting; he visited Cadiz, immediately after the battle of Trafalgar; and passed through Italy in the winter of 1805, when that country was full of French troops.

A new translation of the Epistles of Ovid, is in the press, from the pen of the late Rev. Mr. Fitzthomas.

Mr. Anderson, a native of Denmark, and author of "A Tour in Zealand," is about to publish in one quarto volume, a work entitled "Great and Good deeds of Danes, Norwegians, and Holstenians." It consists of Anecdotes (selected and translated from the large work of Ore Malling) illustrative of Piety, Patriotism, Learning, Magnanimity, Valour, &c. The volume will be embellished with an excellent Portrait of the Prince Royal of Denmark.

G. Dyer begs leave, through the medium of the Athenæum, to apprize his friends and the public, that he is proceeding with the "Inquiry into the state of the Public Libraries of this Kingdom," which was announced by him some time ago. He has had free access to various public libraries in different parts of England, and has visited every one of those in Scotland; and he proposes, in proportion to his encouragement and opportunities, to pursue his researches, till he has completed his design. The Inquiry will make three volumes, and is intended to comprehend a short account of every public library of a particular description in the island, together with such biographical sketches and literary observations as will be naturally connected with such a work.

At the opening of the present month will be published a weekly literary and scientific Journal, called, 'THE DIRECTOR:' the principal object of which, will be the diffusion of such intelligence as may serve to shew the state of literature, science, and the fine arts in the metropolis and the other parts of the empire. Connected with this important object, it will supply a regular account of the Lectures at the Royal Institution, and of the proceedings, not only of that, and the London and British Institutions, but (as far as may be obtained) of the Royal Society, Royal Academy, the British Museum, and of the Societies of Antiquaries and Arts.

This Journal will be published only during the London season from November to July; on account of the different learned bodies breaking up after the latter month.

In the Press, a selection of Medical Reports of Cases, Observations, and Experiments, chiefly derived from Hospital Practice, including among others, Clinical Histories of Diabetes, Chronic Rheumatism, and Hydrophobia, by Dr. Bardesley, of Manchester.

The author of Louisa, the Orphan of Lenox Abbey, is at present engaged in preparing for the public a romantic Legend, under the title of Mandeville Castle, and which will shortly appear in 2 vols.

Mr. Northmore has nearly completed an Epic Poem, of ten books, upon which he has been engaged for a considerable time: it is entitled, *Washington, or Liberty Restored*, and, exclusive of the Imagery, is entirely founded upon historical records.

The Rev. Edward Forster, A. M. F. R. S. and S. A. has published a Prospectus of a British Gallery of Engravings from Pictures of the various schools, in the possession of his Majesty, and the Noblemen and Gentlemen of these kingdoms. The work is proposed to be published in numbers, containing four in

plates, each, engraved in the line manner by the best artists, and accompanied by a history of the picture, with a concise life of each painter.

The Bishop of Dromore will soon publish the Edition of Surrey's Poems, which has so long been printed, with a Glossary.

The Rev. T. Basely, A. M. Chaplain to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, has an interesting little volume nearly ready, entitled The Glory of the Heavens.

Speedily will appear a collection of such English Poems, as have obtained prizes in the University of Oxford.

Miss Owenson has announced her intention of publishing a volume of Original Poetry, under the title of the Lay of an Irish Harp.

In a few months, the Views of Gloucester Cathedral are expected to be published by the Society of Antiquaries.

Mr. John Thornhill of Gateshead, will shortly publish a Fasciculus, containing dried specimens of English grasses, and a small packet of the seeds of each kind.

Dr. Maltby has undertaken to superintend a new edition of Morell's Thesaurus Græcæ Poeseos.

A number of original Letters of Charles the First and his friends, will be laid before the public, by Mr. Bennett of Pythouse.

The Rev. Thomas Belsham is preparing for publication, an Abstract of the Evidences of the Christian Religion.

Mr. Sotheby will very soon publish a Poem on the Subject of Saul, in eight books, in blank verse.

A volume of Sermons, by the late Dr. Hazley, is expected early in the winter.

The East India Company, finding from continued accessions of territory, an increased demand for magistrates, provincial governors, and other civil officers of various descriptions; and experiencing great difficulty in procuring persons duly qualified, by their education and acquaintance with the language and local customs of the country, to discharge the many important duties attached to such situations; have lately taken measures to provide for future demands of this kind, in the way, of all others, best calculated to answer their purpose. They have established a college at Hertford, to be exclusively appropriated to this end, in which the students are to be instructed, under the direction of judicious masters, in such branches of knowledge and general science, as may conduce to form their characters to virtue; to invigorate the understanding, and establish the mind in habits of attention and reflection; to prepare them for prosecuting with comparative ease and facility the farther studies which may demand their attention in India, and which may be necessary as qualifications for the situations they may be called upon to occupy; and ultimately to fit them for being discreet and able negociators, intelligent and impartial magistrates, just, equitable, and enlightened governors. Students are to be received into this college at the age of fifteen, and remain three years, or until the Court of Directors may think proper to send them abroad; and they are to be instructed by courses of lectures upon a plan similar to that of the universities. The college is to be under the direction of a principal and several professors. Did our limits permit, we would gladly transcribe the list of masters which has been published; but when it is known that Dr. Henley is the principal, the public will rest satisfied that no appointment has been made under his sanction, but of persons fully competent to the advantageous discharge of the labour assigned them. We observe with pleasure also, that Dr. Henley does not mean to confine himself to the general superintendance of the institution, although this is a duty of considerable weight, demanding continual and close attention, but that he imposes upon himself the important task of watching over the moral and religious conduct of the students, of instructing them in the principles of ethics and natural theology, and in the evidences, doctrines, and duties of revealed religion. Besides these lectures of the principal, as theological professor, there will be four other general courses.

I. On *Oriental literature;* comprising the rudiments of the Oriental lan-

I. On

guages, particularly the Arabic and Persian; and the history, customs, and manners of the inhabitants of India.

II. On *mathematics* and *natural philosophy;* including geometry, algebra, and trigonometry; conic sections, the application of logarithms, and the principles of fluxions, mechanics, hydrostatics, optics, and astronomy; and, if deemed expedient, Newton's Principia.

III. On *classical* and *general literature;* comprising a course to explain the ancient classical writers, particularly historians and orators; and another on logic and the *Belles Lettres.*

IV. On *law, history,* and *political economy;* comprising a course on general history, and on the history and statistics of the modern nations of Europe; another on political economy; and a third on general polity, the laws of England, and the British constitution.

The college year is to be divided into two terms of twenty weeks each, the first to commence the 2d of February and to end the 19th of June; the second to commence the 1st of August, and to end the 21st of December.

Candidates are very properly required to be well grounded in arithmetic, and to be qualified for examination in Cæsar, the Greek testament, and Xenophon.

The principal expences chargeable upon the students are one hundred guineas per annum, or fifty guineas each term, and ten guineas on leaving college.

Public examinations are appointed to be held in the last week of the second term of each year, by the professors of the different departments of literature; lists of the students, drawn according to their merit, are to be afterwards prepared and transmitted to the Court of Directors, for insertion in the records of the Company; and rewards are to be given by the chairman, the deputy chairman, &c. to those who shall appear most deserving.

The India Company patronize also a school which is subordinate to this college, and under the direction of the principal. This is designed to prepare pupils for the college; but it is by no means intended to be made the sole channel of introduction into the institution. It is obvious, however, that it would be for the advantage of the candidate to have received his preparatory education at this school, as his attention will be directed in it to those objects and pursuits, and to that particular plan and course of study, which will best subserve the purposes of the college, and qualify him to enter on the college lectures with most profit and advantage.

Mr. Gifford's edition of Ben Jonson is ready for the press: he has been assisted greatly by some valuable MSS of the late Mr. Whalley.

A new edition of Warton's valuable History of English Poetry is preparing for the press; it will be continued to the time of Pope by an editor of celebrity.

Jacob Bryant's celebrated work on the Heathen Mythology, now become very scarce, is re-printing.

The London booksellers are engaged in bringing out a translation of Cicero's works, which will be sold separately as well as collectively.

Mr. Janson, who has lately returned from America, has brought with him many interesting materials towards furnishing a complete survey of the state of society and manners in that country; which will speedily appear in one 4to. volume, accompanied with a number of engravings.

A volume of poems, from the pen of Mr. Thomas Noble, of Blackheath, has been announced by a very elegant prospectus. The principal poem is entitled Blackheath, or a morning walk in the spring of 1804. A translation of the first book of the Argonautica of C. Valerius Flaccus concludes the volume. Engravings of views on and near Blackheath, form the ornamental part, together with vignette wood cuts, by Austin. The views are from the pencil of Mr. William Noble, and engraved by Mr. Samuel Noble, both brothers of the author.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

THE Gardener's Remembrancer throughout the year, exhibiting the newest and most improved methods of manuring, digging, sowing, planting, pruning, and training; the natures of earth, water, heat, air, and climate, best adapted for the culture of plants, and production of fruits, flowers and excellent vegetables, in the natural and in the forcing way; the causes and symptoms of disease and barrenness in trees of every kind; with the means of prevention and cure. To which is prefixed a view of Mr. Forsyth's Treatise on Trees, by James M'Phail, 8vo. 12s. boards.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of Richard Cumberland, written by himself, containing an account of his life and writings, interspersed with anecdotes and characters of several of the most distinguished persons of this time, with whom he has had intercourse and connection, 2 vols. 8vo. price 21s. boards.

Authentic narrative of the Death of Lord Nelson: with the circumstances preceding, attending, and subsequent to, that event; the professional report on his Lordship's wound; and several interesting anecdotes, by William Beatty, M. D. Surgeon to the Victory, in the Battle of Trafalgar, &c. &c. 8vo. price 7s. boards.

General Biography; or Lives, Critical and Historical, of the most eminent persons of all ages, countries, conditions, and professions, arranged according to alphabetical order, by John Aikin, M. D. the Rev. T. Morgan, &c. vol. 6, 4to. price 1l. 11s. 6d. boards.

DRAMA.

Practical Illustrations of Rhetorical Gesture and Action, adapted to the English Drama, from a work on the same subject by M. Engel, member of the R. A. Berlin, by Henry Siddons, embellished with numerous engravings, expressive of the various passions, representing the modern costume of the London Theatres, 8vo. 1l. 1s. boards.

The Theatrical Speaker, or an Elucidation of the whole Science of Acting; containing comprehensive Rules for accurately exhibiting the Dramatic passions, with numerous examples for representation, embellished with ten elegant portraits of the Dramatic passions, price 3s. boards.

EDUCATION.

Exercises upon the different parts of speech of the Portuguese language, referring to the rules of M. Vieyra's Grammar, to which is added a course of commercial letters in Portuguese, by J. Em. Mordente, 12mo. price 4s. boards.

GEOGRAPHY.

Modern Geography. A Description of the Empires, Kingdoms, States, and Colonies; with the Oceans, Seas, and Isles in all parts of the world: including the most recent discoveries, and political alterations, digested on a new plan, by John Pinkerton. The Astronomical Introduction, by the Rev. S. Vince, A. M. F. R. S. and Plumian Professor of Astronomy, and experimental Philosophy, in the University of Cambridge. With numerous maps, revised by the author. To the whole are added, a Catalogue of the best Maps and Books of Travels and Voyages, in all languages; and an ample Index, 3 vols. 4to. 6l. 6s. boards.

HISTORY.

History of the Viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres: containing the most accurate details relative to the Topography, History, Commerce, Population, Government, &c. &c. of that valuable Colony, illustrated with plates, by Samuel Hull Wilcocke, 8vo. price 12s. 6d. boards.

MISCELLA-

MISCELLANIES.

The most vicious principles of the most vicious characters defended on the ground of moral expediency, being a Dialogue between a Poet and good Dick Humphry, by Thomas Equinox, 1s. 6d.

Graphic Illustrations of the Miseries of Human Life, by W. M. Woodward, Esq. No. 1, price 2s. to be continued every fortnight.

The Progress of a Corrupt Senator, exemplified in six characteristic Engravings, with Illustrations, in verse, by W. M. Woodward, Esq. price 4s. plain, or 7s. 6d. coloured.

The Juvenile Journal; or Tales for Youth, by Mrs. Cockle, 12mo. 3s. 6d. boards.

Observations on the Fairy Queen of Spenser, by Thomas Warton, A. M. 2 vols. 8vo. price 14s. boards.

A Practical Treatise on the Game of Billiards, accurately exhibiting the rules and practice admitted and established by the first players of the present day; illustrated with a numerous collection of cases, explanatory of each of the different forms of the Game, calculations for betting, Tables of Odds, &c. by E. White, Esq. crown 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

Anecdotes of Literature and scarce Books, by the Rev. William Beloe, translator of Herodotus, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s. boards.

The Manual of Health, French and English, with 120 wood cuts, by J. Ouiscau, 12mo. 8s. boards.

An Index to the History of English Poetry, by Thomas Warton, B. D. 4to. 9s. sewed.

Historical Dialogues, by a Lady, vol. 2, 12mo. 4s. boards.

Tales from Shakespeare, by C. Lamb, with plates, 2 vols. 12mo. 8s. boards.

A Portraiture of Quakerism, taken from a view of the moral education, discipline, peculiar customs, religious principles, political œconomy, and character, of the Society of Friends, by Thomas Clarkson, M. A. *Second Edition*, 3 vols. 8vo. 27s. boards.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

An Essay on the Causes and Phenomena of Animal Life, by John Herdman, M. D. Second Edition, 8vo. 4s. boards.

Anatomical Examinations. A complete series of Anatomical questions with answers. The answers arranged so as to form an elementary system of Anatomy, and intended as preparatory to examinations at Surgeon's Hall; to which are annexed tables of the bones, muscles, and arteries, 2 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d. boards.

An account of the Ophthalmia which has appeared in England, since the return of the British army from Egypt, by John Vetch, M. D. 8vo. price 6s. boards.

Practical Observations on the Uterine Hemorrhage; with remarks on the management of the Placenta, by John Burns, Lecturer on Midwifery, and Member of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow, 8vo. price 5s. boards.

NOVELS.

Wilhelmina, a Novel, from the German of J. F. Junger, 2 vols. 12mo. 6s. boards.

The Convict; or Navy Lieutenant, a Novel, by Mrs. Parsons, 4 vols. 12mo. 20s. boards.

Sans Souci Park, or the Melange, a Novel, by Maria Thorncott, 3 vols. 12mo. 12s. boards.

POETRY.

An Evening Walk in the Forest, a Poem, descriptive of forest trees, designed for the use of young persons, price 3s. 6d.

POLITICS AND STATISTICS.

Reasons for not making peace with Buonaparte, to which is added a postscript, by William Hunter, Esq. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

A Vindication

A Vindication of the Court of Russia, from a false and treasonable attack in a pamphlet, entitled, "The State of the Negociation, &c." in an address to the public, 8vo. 2s. 6d.

A View of the late Negociation; including a refutation of the statement contained in Mr. Fox's introductory letter, observations on Talleyrand's answer of the 5th of March, discussed in the House of Commons, 1806, and in the House of Lords, Jan. 3rd, 1807, and remarks on some part of "the State of the Negociation," which have not been noticed in that incomparable pamphlet, "A Vindication of the Court of Russia;" particularly in regard to the Oriental Administration of the Marquis Wellesley, 8vo. 2s. 6d.

The East-India Register and Directory, for 1807, compiled from the official returns, by Permission of the Honorable the East-India Company, by John Mathison and Alexander Way Mason, of the Secretary's Office, East-India House, 12mo. 5s. 6d. sewed.

History of the Westminster and Middlesex Elections; in the month of November, 1806, 8vo. price 9s. boards.

THEOLOGY.

A Sermon preached at the Rev. James Knight's Meeting-House, Collyer's Rents, Southwark, at a Monthly Association of Ministers and Churches, Dec. 11, 1806, by Robert Winter. Subject—Future Punishment of Endless Duration, price 1s.

The Beneficial Effects of the Christian Temper in Domestic Happiness, 8vo. price 2s. 6d.

Primitive Truth, in a History of the Internal State of the Reformation, expressed by the early Reformers in their writings; and in which the question concerning the Calvinism of the Church of England is determined by positive Evidences, 8vo. price 7s. boards.

A Sermon preached at Leicester, June 6, 1806, at a Visitation of the Right Rev. the Lord Bp. of Lincoln, by Hon. and Rev. H. Ryder, A. M. Rector of Lutterworth. Subject.—On the Doctrine of Final Perseverance and Assurance of Salvation, 1s. 6d.

A Sermon preached at Leicester, Sept. 9th, 1806, at the Annual Meeting of the Governor of the Leicester Infirmary, by Hon. and Rev. H. Ryder, A. M. Published at the request of the Governors; printed at the expence, and sold for the benefit of the Infirmary, 1s. 6d.

A complete History of the Holy Bible as contained in the Old and New Testaments, including also the occurrences of four hundred years, from the last of the Prophets to the birth of Christ, with copious Notes, by the Rev. George Burder, vol. 3, 8vo. 10s. 6d. or 12mo. 8s. boards.

TRAVELS.

Travels in Scotland, by an unusual Route, with a Trip to the Orkneys and Hebrides, containing hints for improvement in Agriculture and Commerce, with characters and anecdotes, embellished with views of striking objects and a map, including the Caledonian Canal, by the Rev. James Hall, A. M. 2 vols. 8vo. price 26s. boards.

METEOROLOGICAL

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Introductory Remarks on the Register, with an account of the Instruments.

(Continued from page 81.)

THE station of the Observer is in the village of Plaistow, in Essex, about 3½ miles NNE. of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. It commands the whole Horizon, and, in most points, a distant view of the country, particularly down the Thames, the village lying on the edge of the extensive *level* of pasture land which runs N. of the River, and about equidistant from it and the Lea. The elevation of the ground differs little from that of the East parts of London.

The Wind is noted by a Vane which moves freely, and is not commanded by any higher object. The prevailing current is endeavoured to be taken, or that which has blown longest in the twenty-four hours. When observed to blow from *opposite* points in that period it is, however, usually set down *Variable*. The direction in which the change proceeds, being an important point in Meteorology, it will sometimes be adverted to in the Notes; as will also that of superior currents as discovered by the motion of clouds.

A wheel Barometer is employed, made by Haas, having a circular scale of about 22 Inches in extent, and the moving radius of a much more delicate construction than is to be found in the generality of these Instruments. In its use the following method is observed. It is placed in an apartment constantly inhabited, in order to come as often as possible under notice. The Index is frequently adjusted to the Radius, so long as the motion continues in the same *direction*. Should the latter change, the Index is left in its place, and at the next notation (at 9 a. m.) the Radius and Index shew, respectively, the *maximum* and *minimum* of Elevation during the twenty-four hours. If the motion has been uniformly ascending, the maximum of yesterday is the minimum of to-day; if descending, the contrary. A single change of direction is always discoverable in the Register, and it is rare that such a change occurs either in the night, or more than once in twenty-four hours. Observations, obtained by this method, represent with tolerable accuracy the true curve described by the variable pressure of the Atmosphere.

The Temperature is ascertained by the Thermometer of Six, attached *horizontally* (a precaution dictated by the repeated accident of the floats sinking when perpendicular) to a support of wood in a North exposure. For this Instrument, simple inspection, at the time of registering, suffices to get the maximum and minimum; care being taken always to adjust the floats with a magnet.

(To be continued.)

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

			Wind	Pressure max.	Pressure min.	Temp. max.	Temp. min.	Evap.	Rain, &c.
New M.	Dec.	10	SW	29.33	29.33	43	37	2	1
	a.	11	SW			49	39		4
	a.	12	SW	29.36	29.03	55	40		3
	a.	13	SW	29.35	28.98	55	44		.12
	a.	14	SW	29.55	29.27	52	40		.51
		15	SW	29.76	29.66	53	38	.10	5
		16	SW	29.60	29.56	55	52	7	
		17	SW	29.65	29.56	55	48	8	9
1st. Q.		18	SW	29.56	29.51	50	44	3	.12
		19	S	29.61	29.45	52	36	5	
	b.	20	S	29.25	29.19	51	37	9	6
	b.	21	Var.	29.66	29.43	49	32	2	.28
	b.	22	SW	29.82	29.63	55	49	.10	
		23	SW	29.93	29.82	56	53	7	1
	b.	24	Var.	30.35	30.12	56	33	2	2
Full M.		25	SW	30.17	30.00	55	38	9	1
	c.	26	SW	30.19	30.10	44	42	4	
		27	SW	30.10	29.85	51	42	4	
		28	SW	29.85	29.50	52	42	8	
		29	S	29.49	29.43	51	38	4	2
		30	Var.	30.00	29.43	53	40	4	3
	d.	31	N	30.48	30.00	41	26		
L. Q.	*d.*	*Jan.* 1	N	30.60	30.48	38	27		
	d.	2	W	30.60	30.33	30	28		
	e.	3	W	30.25	30.20	38	30	4	
		4	N	30.46	30.25	40	33	3	
		5	NW	30.47	30.45	38	22		
		6	W	30.45	30.33	33	25	2	
	f.	7	W	30.33	30.08	39	23	0	
				29.93	29.71	47.89	37.17		
				M. 29.84		M. 42.53		T. 1.07	T. 1.40

N. B. The Notations comprised in each Line relate to a period of 24 hours reckoned *from* 9 a. m. on the day of the date. A dash denotes that the period so marked is to form a part of that allotted to the next observation.

NOTES.

a. 10, 11, 14, very stormy nights. Suspecting too great an effect of the wind on the water in the Evap. Gauge, these four results are omitted, and precaution taken to increase the shelter.

b. Lunar halo; succeeded (as usual) by wind, on 23, 24, 25.

c. The highest tide that has occurred, it is said, during fifteen years. In the last spring-tides, the addition of heavy Rain caused a pretty considerable overflow of the River Lea. The present elevation seems to be independent of Rain in these parts.

d, Hoar frost. 31. Bright day quite to sunset. 1. misty. 2. very misty and much rime. This gradation is against the continuance of frost.

e. At 10 a. m. Wind W. the melted rime descending in showers from the trees. There was enough on the Rain Gauge to make 0.02 In. when melted. Such an amount of Rain would have wetted the ground considerably; which however is dry, save under the trees. Rime is a peculiar *crystallization* from a freezing mist. Hence its abundance on surfaces exposed to the wind.

f. At sun-rise, an unusually ruddy sky for the season.

RESULTS.

The South-west Wind, which had so long reigned, yielded, just at the close of the year, to the North and West. Some frost ensued, which however had not the characters of permanence, being neither ushered in by driven Snows nor accompanied with a dry and serene Atmosphere. Mean height of the Barometer 29.84 In.

The motion continued desultory so long as gales of Wind arrived from the Southward. On the 20th it begun to resume the bolder strides of Winter; and the Column soon attained an elevation which well indicated the succeeding fair weather. Mean Temperature 42. 53°.

If we take it, however, from New to Full Moon, leaving out the period at frost, it is nearly - - - 47°.

Total Evaporation (in 25 days) - - 1.07 In.

Rain - - - - 1.40

The effects of the late high winter Temperature on vegetation must have been obvious to every one who has seen the country. To the very close of the year the grass continued to grow, the daisies to enamel the turf, and many of the inmates of our gardens (native and exotic) to thrive and blossom. Even Hyacinth bulbs, left in the open beds, shot up and flowered. A good account of the state of vegetation at the close of 1806, might be a useful document hereafter in investigating the acceleration and retardation of our Seasons. Ten years ago Winter came on six weeks earlier, and with considerable severity.

L. HOWARD.

Plaistow, I. month 12, 1807.

INTELLIGENCE

RELATIVE TO ARTS, MANUFACTURES, &c. IN JANUARY, 1807.

Method of making Artificial Stones, at Dunkirk.

THE remains of old buildings, consisting of brick, sand, and lime, form the basis of this artificial stone. These materials (which at Dunkirk are procured from the ruins of the citadel) are broken small by a horse mill, composed of two stone wheels placed vertically, revolving in a circle, similar to those used for crushing bark, and bruising rape-seed, and are then placed in cisterns of water, that they may become thoroughly moist. A cement being previously prepared of the nature of tarras, to which is added an eighth part of lime, freshly slaked in the air; and moulds having been formed of wood of the shape required; a layer of sand is first deposited in the mould to keep the cement from sticking to it, then a bed of cement is thrown in, upon which is placed another of the prepared brick-bats, and thus the mould is filled with successive layers of the cement and broken bricks; the last of which layers is of cement only. The moulds are next detached from the enclosed compositions, and these are then ranged in the best order for drying, which speedily takes place, as the absorbent nature of the lime soon causes the whole to become a solid mass.

Artificial stones are thus made for foundations, angles, and terminations of buildings, which are mostly square blocks, or, more precisely speaking, rectangular prisms; but may be also formed into various other shapes, for cornices, freezes, pillars, capitals, and pilasters.

The methods now generally known, through the various publications on the arts, for making tarras from various species of iron stone, iron ochers, and sulphurets of iron, all of which are very plentiful in this country, particularly in the vicinity of coal-pits, give us great facility for making compositions of this kind; which may be very useful in the extensive districts where stone of large size fit for building is not found naturally, and can only be procured by expensive carriage.

Of the Canal Track Boats used in Ireland.

Mr. Buchanan, of Glasgow, has published in January, some account of these boats, which he recommends to public attention, both from their general arrangement and the mechanical contrivances connected with them.

The following account of them is partly taken from Mr. Buchanan's paper on the subject, and partly from the recollection of the writer of this article, who has also travelled in them.

Their external appearance is somewhat similar to that of those on the grand junction canal, which convey passengers from Paddington to Uxbridge, but they are considerably longer, are formed sharper below at the head, and have, what ship-builders call, a cleaner run, or more gradual slope from the place of greatest breadth to the stern post; they also look much neater and better finished.

They are divided within into two large cabins and a small one; one of the large cabins is for the accommodation of those who choose to pay the higher fare, and the other for poor passengers who pay about half the rate of the other cabin: between these cabins the small one is placed, which serves as a bar and larder, where refreshment may be had at reasonable rates, whenever required. The principal cabin has a fire-place, and is fitted up with covered benches, at each side of a long table; several windows give it light, which rise and fall by weights and pullies; breakfast and dinner are served in at stated hours to the company, at the latter of which not more than a pint of wine is allowed [illegible] person. A place for cooking is fitted up at the stern of the boat; where [illegible] placed an ingenious apparatus for stopping the boat on its entering [illegible] invented by Mr. Darling of Dublin, and which consists of two planes [illegible] iron, strengthened by cross bars, each containing about 6 square feet [illegible]

which turn on pivots so as to fall at right angles to the keel when let down; two catches retain them above the water, when the boat is on its way: and these both give way at once, on pulling a cord, and let the iron planes fall down into the water, when required, which soon stop the boat, without occasioning any friction or percussion against the sides of the lock, which always takes place in the usual way of stopping boats, and sometimes does them much damage.

The top of the cabin is surrounded with an iron rail, and furnished with seats for such of the passengers as choose to enjoy the prospect of the country to advantage. At each side of this top is placed a contrivance, by which the track rope may be instantly disengaged, by pressing down a sort of trigger: which is found of great use on coming into locks, and in case of accidental obstructions.

A leaf, or plane, of wood is placed across the head on hinges, to be raised occasionally on approaching a fall of water in the locks, to prevent all danger of its running into the boat.

Fresh horses are supplied at nearly every twelve English miles, two of which draw the boat at the rate of four miles in an hour; and by this conveyance sixty English miles are travelled in 12 hours, without the least fatigue, at the trifling expense of about a penny per mile.

Process employed in the Maçonnais of France to avert Hail and dissipate Storms.
Mag. Encyclopedique, T. 2. p. 5.

This process, which is now universal in the part of France named in the title, was originally introduced by the Marquis of Cheviers, a naval officer; retired on his estate at Vaurenard, about 35 years of ago, who having recollected to have seen the explosion of guns resorted to at sea in order to disperse stormy clouds, resolved to attempt a similar method to dissipate the hail storms, whose ravages he had often witnessed. For this purpose he made use of boxes of gunpowder, which he caused to be fired from the heights on the approach of a storm; this had the happiest effect, and he continued till his death to preserve his lands from the ravages of hail storms, while the neighbouring villages frequently experienced their baneful effects. He consumed annually between 200 and 300lb. of mining powder. The inhabitants of the communes where the estate of the marquis was situated, convinced of the excellence of the practice from the experience of a great number of years, continued to employ it. Their example was followed by the surrounding communes; and the practice gaining ground, is at this moment in use in the communes of Vaurenard, Iger, Aze, Romanecche, Tulmat, Le Torrins, Toilly, Fleury, Saint Sorlin, Le Viviers, Le Betteaux, and many others. The size of the powder boxes, their charge, and the number of times they fire them off, vary according to circumstances, and the position of the places. In the commune of Fleury they use a mortar which carries a pound of powder at a charge; and it is generally upon the heights, and before the clouds have had time to accumulate, that they make the explosions, which they continue until the stormy clouds are entirely dissipated. The annual consumption of gun-powder for this purpose, from the magazine at Maçon, is from 1300 to 1600lb.

Mr. Richard Clarke's patent method of decorating the Walls of Apartments in imitation of Fine Cloth.

The walls of the apartment are first prepared by being pumiced smooth and even, and are then washed wholly over with strong size and suffered to dry; a second coat of size is then put on, stained with the colour intended for the apartment; a mixture of one part mastic, (or composition of one gallon linseed oil, one gallon spirits of turpentine, and one lb. of gum animi, boiled together to the consistency of tar) and three parts of the same colour mentioned, ground in oil, must be then laid on with brushes over the second coat of size, which should be perfectly dry, smooth and even; flocks, or the clippings got in shearing cloth, or cuttings of cotton or silk, being previously dyed of the colour desired, are then thrown on the wall before the composition dries, by an apparatus consisting of a receiving box to hold the flocks, with a bellows at top and bottom, at

one

one side of the box, to force out the flocks through a hole in the centre of the opposite side, or by a machine similar to that used for hair-powder, having its smaller end open, instead of being covered with gauze or wire. By this means the flock is attached to the walls wherever required, care being taken that it is thrown smooth and equal in every part. When dry it bears the appearance of fine cloth, and is equally close, firm, and durable. Date of patent, June, 1806.

Mr. Heard's patent method for obtaining inflammable gas from Pit-coal, without an offensive smell.

Mr. Heard's method for obtaining inflammable gas from coal, free from an offensive smell, is to stratify lime with the coals in the retort, or stove, in which they are placed for the operation, so as to suffer the gas, when produced, to pass over lime laid in a tube, or other vessel, proper for exposing it to heat. After the gas has been passed through a refrigeratory, and all condensible matter is deposited, it is suffered to enter the conveying tubes and burned in the usual manner. Mr. Heard's reason for using lime for this purpose is, that he observed the offensive suffocating smell from the gas to proceed from sulphurous acid gas, produced by the sulphur, which all coals contain, and that lime has a strong attraction to this gas, and to the sulphur, with which it forms a sulphuret of lime, or hydro-sulphuret, according to circumstances, and prevents its farther progress. Lime is preferred from its cheapness, though the other alkaline earths, the fixed alkalies, and the metals or oxyds of metals, which have a strong affinity to sulphur, such as iron, zinc, manganese, copper, lead, &c. when mixed with the coals, or put into separate vessels, through which the gas is made to pass, are calculated more or less to divest the gas of the cause of the offensive smell; but the lime is the best and cheapest material for this purpose, and, if caustic, will be more powerful.

Mr. Heard's patent is dated June, 1806.

Remarks on Mr. Winsor's projected Heat and Light Company, by W. N. Phil. Journal. V. 16, p. 73.

To a letter, requesting Mr. Nicholson's opinion of Mr. Winsor's project, the following reply is given, signed by the initials of his name, W. N. The priority of Lord Dundonald's claim to the invention of producing light from coal gas, of Diller's exhibition of it in 1784, and of Mr. Murdoch's application of it at Soho and in Cornwall in 1798, is first pointed out; which is asserted to invalidate Mr. Winsor's patent, by the statute of James I. he not being *the first inventor as to the public use and exercise thereof.*

The impossibility of his dividing the patent right into the number of shares proposed is next shewn, as the proviso of the patent limits the number of joint patentees to five.

The improbability of Mr. Winsor's obtaining an act of parliament for the exclusive use of the coal gas is, after this, made manifest. And lastly, the impropriety of not publishing the names of the trustees, who are to have the management of the sums subscribed to the project, is fully discussed.

To these remarks we will add one or two more. M. Le Bon brought this invention forward in Paris in a very conspicuous manner immediately before Mr. Winsor's first exhibition in this country, and as Mr. Winsor in his first publications acknowledges this, he has thus rejected all claim to being the inventor of the use of this gas.

As an introducer of it to notice in this country, he has some better pretensions to public favour: for though the facts above-mentioned can be well ascertained, yet Diller's exhibition had been forgotten, if it ever excited much attention, and Mr. Murdoch's use of the gas was not publicly known [illegible] Henry published the account of it in 1805, which was long after Mr. [illegible] public exhibition of the use of the gas in London and Bristol: but, however activity in disseminating the knowledge of the use of the gas may be [illegible] rious, it cannot entitle him either to an act of parliament, or patent right [illegible] use.

tent labours under another material defect, besides that mentioned, in quacy of the specification, which is little more than a commentary on f the patent, and leaves the apparatus for producing the gas, and the f managing it totally undescribed, merely stating that Mr. Winsor uses d refrigeratories for this purpose, without mentioning their shape, ar- it, or mode of connection; and the best judges of the validity of re of opinion, that the specification should be sufficiently clear, to hers to perform the operation equally well with the patentee, to en- tent to its exclusive right. The specification of this patent may be seen pertory of Arts, v. 5, p. 172.

insor proposes to light streets by the coal gas, and has given a splendid of its use in this respect in Pall Mall, where this gas, burned at the ex- f a pipe about half an inch in diameter, illuminates the street fully for n 60 paces, in every direction from it, and supplies the place of elve common lamps with double burners, yielding at the same time re light. But this application of the gas labours under an impedi- ich Mr. Winsor is probably not acquainted with; it has been proved passes with great difficulty through pipes above a certain length, so dea of forcing air forwards for the supply of mines, is generally relin- and the air renewed in them, by exhausting the foul air from them by ethods, whose place is supplied by the pressure of the atmosphere. It ely probable from this circumstance, that the coal gas will pass with culty through very long pipes, as to render its use for lighting streets re limited than may be supposed: for if at every two hundred or dred yards, a furnace must be erected to supply the gas for the lights, ost of those furnaces, and the expence of attending them would pro- e this method more costly than that in common use. The space men- necessary for the distance of the furnaces is merely conjectural; it ore, or it may be less, but certainly accurate experiments are at least able to determine this very essential point, before the profits of this n of the gas lights, or indeed whether there is any profit in the t all, can be ascertained.

Mr. Winsor states in his proposals, it were possible to convey coal gas, ins of conducting tubes under ground from distant furnaces, on the ciples as water is conveyed;" which implies that it might be thus for miles from one furnace, there can be little doubt that streets lighted much cheaper in this way than by lamps, and that this, if well , might be made a profitable concern; we have stated our reasons for the possibility of conveying the gas to great distances in this manner, were possible, still we think its use should be confined to giving light en air; for though a method has been discovered for purifying the coal gas l scent, which is mentioned in the preceding article, yet unless it was chimneys only, there would be as much danger of its occasioning suf- as of the fumes of charcoal, which are of the same nature, being arbonated hydrogen, as well as the coal gas, only perhaps mixed with bonic acid.

t all events, we can see no reason for demanding the immense capital illion, which Mr. Winsor proposes to raise by subscription, to carry ct of lighting streets, and lighting and warming houses, by coal gas, t; and when five or six thousand pounds might prove the plan fully. the requisition of a million has a suspicious and unfavourable aspect, d of ours jestingly observed of this project, "that it would end as it d, in smoke," and we are much inclined to be of the same opinion.

making Sauer Kouber of the Germans. Sonnini's Journal. T. 11. *P.* 392,

eople have heard of sour krout, which is made from cabbage. Sauer iffers from it in being made from culinary roots, which are not pur- specified, but we suppose from some of the directions respecting them, carrots, parsnips, turnips, and beets.

ke *Sauer Kouber*, the roots are peeled, and their tops cut off and thrown

thrown away, they are then minced very small, and put into a tub in which sour kraut has been prepared, as the acid fermentation necessary takes place more speedily in it; a cover is laid over them, which is smaller than the tub, so as to lie within it; on this cover weights are placed to press the minced roots together: in this state they are to remain for four or five weeks, in which time they will have fermented, and be covered with a liquor strongly acid. When any of this Sauer Kouber is used, it is first left in clean water for two hours, it is afterwards washed well in several waters, and then boiled in much water, with a little bacon, or salt pork, some mutton, suet, and salt: and as the water evaporates the pot is from time to time filled again with warm water. When any Sauer Kouber is taken from the tub the weight must be again carefully replaced.

Method of obtaining exact copies of Inscriptions. Sonnini's Journal, T. 11.

The stone, or other matter, on which the inscription is cut, is to be first well washed and dried; then with printer's balls the surface is laid over with printing ink, in the same manner as it is laid on types; one or more sheets of paper, according to the size of the inscription, previously damped, are then laid over it, and the impression taken off by striking the paper with a clean printing ball, the hand, or a brush. Three or four copies should be taken in this manner, as the fourth is usually the most perfect. As the inscription will be reversed on the paper, it may be read off right at the other side, by holding the paper against the light. If the inscription is in relievo the letters will be black; if in hollow, the letters will be white, and the ground black.

French invention for making Cloaths by a Machine. Annales des Arts. No. 72.

M. I. Stone, *Rue de la Pepiniere* Paris, obtained a brevet d'invention, or patent, in February 1805, for a "machine for joining the sides of segments of all flexible matters," which he asserts will be particularly serviceable in preparing cloathing for the army or navy. It is supposed one man may do as much work with this machine, as one hundred persons with the needle. If it is used to any extent, it will more properly deserve the name of *the Devil among the Taylors*, than the game that is at present so called.

Method of accelerating the vegetation of Corn, Carrots, &c. by Alphonse Leroy. Sonnini's Journal.

The Chinese method of preparing seeds previous to sowing them, though known for many years in Europe, has hitherto most unaccountably been neglected. M. Leroy has at last made trial of it, and the great advantage he experienced from it, will, it is hoped, induce others to follow his example.

M. Leroy's method of imitating the Chinese process, was as follows. He mixed together equal parts of the dung of sheep, horses, and cows, and of clayey earth from the rubbish of an old hovel. The whole was diluted with water, and boiled, to kill the insects, and deprive it of its putrifying quality. It was poured lukewarm on the seed-corn, a little slaked lime was then thrown over it, and the grain well stirred till a coating of the mixture was formed on it; it was then laid under a large woollen covering, and at the end of three days it was considerably enlarged, and began to germinate.

This wheat thus prepared was sown *two months and a half* after the usual time, on the 22d December, and one fourth less used than the usual quantity. In six days after, it was visible above ground, and produced a fine crop in the beginning of August.

Carrot-seed was also prepared in a similar manner, with the addition of some soot, and left in a very humid state wrapped in linen, in some manure that retained a mild heat internally. In six days the grain was ready to germinate, and was then mixed with ten times its quantity of sandy earth, and sowed. In about *ten days* the carrots appeared, and covered the ground so well that the weeds did not shew themselves. They were thinned in two months after, and eleven large cart loads were gathered from each acre in four months and a half after sowing.

Among several other valuable matters in his paper, Mr. Leroy advises, that seed should be always procured which has grown in a country *southward* of that in which it is to be sown; to boil or ferment food for fattening cattle, which is the basis of the secrets of the German fatteners of cattle; and to steep raw carrots in water before using them, to deprive them of an acrid principle.

The half sheet which contained the Accounts of Arts, &c. in our first number, having escaped the proper correction through an accident not material to mention, the reader is requested to correct in it with a pen the following errata: P. 83, for Mr. Lowitz insert M. Lowitz, p. 85, in the account of the Parallel Ruler, for Sidereal insert fiducial, and for Mr. Brooks insert Mr. Banks, p. 88, for carbonatic read carbonated.

OBITUARY OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

JEAN JAQUES DESSALINES.

ON the 17th of October last, died, near Port au Prince, in a revolt of the inhabitants of the island, Jean Jaques Dessalines, Black Emperor of Hayti, (St. Domingo). This monarch is to be classed with those characters which the extraordinary and eventful revolutions of modern times have raised from the obscurity of retirement and humble life to distinguished eminence in rank and power. Of his parentage and early history, nothing certain is known; it is not improbable, however, that, like his predecessor and brother in arms, the great, but unfortunate Toussaint, he was born in slavery. By what steps he emerged from this degraded condition, we are unable to state. He appears to have taken an active part in the disturbances which the fickle policy of the French Government first excited in that island, in the year 1791; for in the memorable revolution which succeeded, and which ultimately effected the complete separation of the colony, from the mother country, we find him invested with the rank of General and entrusted with a command of the highest consequence. On one occasion, in particular, in that horrid and merciless war of extermination, which was carried on in the island by the sanguinary brother-in-law of Buonaparte, Le Clerc, he was selected by the Black Commander in Chief, Toussaint, to defend a post at Crete le Perrot, to which the French General had (erroneously it appears) attached considerable importance, and against which he employed a large proportion of his army. Dessalines acquitted himself of his charge with great skill and intrepidity. He resisted, for a considerable time, the most vigorous efforts of the assailants, defended the post as long as it was tenable, and, in the end, after destroying vast numbers of the enemy, and disabling several of their best officers, he withdrew his men in a masterly manner to a position where they could act with greater security to themselves, and more advantage to the common cause. The result of this contest is fresh in every one's recollection. Toussaint, after a brave and arduous struggle against the oppressors of his country, found, to his great sorrow and mortification, a general defection taking place among his followers. The intrigues, the bribery and fair promises of the French commander, seduced many of those even, in whose assistance and fidelity he most confidently relied. He found himself, therefore, placed in a most painful and trying situation, associated with generals, and surrounded by troops, on whom he could no longer depend with a degree of certainty sufficient to justify farther enterprizes attended with difficulty and danger. In this dilemma he agreed to the terms of peace, which had been negotiated for him by his relation General Christophé, in which it was stipulated that he should retire to one of his estates, but retain his rank. In these conditions, the other generals were included, and among the rest the subject of these memoirs. But although Dessalines, yielding to the irresistible controul of existing circumstances, submitted to the terms of this treaty, he

was far from approving it. He viewed the peace which it promised, only as a deceitful season of repose, which would be followed by the basest treachery, and the foulest crimes. The event proved the justice of his suspicions. No sooner did Le Clerc find himself freed from all apprehensions of opposition from Toussaint, by his submission, or rather by his retirement from command, than, with that short-sighted and cruel policy which marks the whole of his proceedings in this expedition, and in violation of express proclamations which had been before issued by him, he commanded that the blacks on the several plantations should be reduced to their former bondage and slavery. Finding, as he naturally might have expected, that this measure had excited considerable alarm, and was likely to terminate in serious disturbances; and fearing the blacks might appeal once more to their former friend and protector; he proceeded to violate the sacred engagements into which he had entered with the Black Chiefs, caused the brave Toussaint to be clandestinely seized, and sent him to France, to drink the last bitter dregs of his cup of affliction in the loathsome dungeons of a prison, which soon proved to him the house of death! —After this act of duplicity, which was followed by others little inferior to it in enormity, it became necessary for Dessalines and his brother officers to take measures of precaution to avoid a similar fate, and to elude the unrelenting ferocity of the French Commander. They gradually retired into the interior of the country, that they might confer together with the greater security, and give their friends a better opportunity of uniting with them, without giving alarm to their enemies, or enabling them to ascertain their power. While they were thus concerting their plans, the immediate object of their aversion, General Le Clerc, fell a victim to the disease, which had before swept away the flower of his army. To him succeeded in command the execrable Rochambeau, who seemed determined to surpass his predecessor in every excess of sanguinary ferocity. Finding that they had nothing to hope from the change which had taken place, and that the same system of cruelty and murder was every where continued, with circumstances of aggravated sufferings, the natives became exasperated, and united together in strong and desperate resolutions of mutual protection and defence. Dessalines, who had in every situation proved himself their friend, and who, during the deceitful interval of peace, had watched over their interests with the most anxious solicitude, was unanimously invested with the chief command; a trust in which he conducted himself with consummate skill, and inflexible heroism. After having received this mark of the approbation and confidence of his countrymen, he hastened to prove that it had not been injudiciously given. He collected his scattered troops together from their several retreats and formed them into one body, that they might be able to act with vigour and effect wherever their services might be first required. Finding himself in considerable force, and being confident in the determined bravery of his troops, he commenced offensive operations, attacked Rochambeau with the main body of his army in the position he had taken at Acul, near the town of Cape François, the capital of the island, drove him, with prodigious slaughter, within the walls, completely blockaded him in the place, and ultimately expelled him and his troops from the island, forcing them to the disagreeable alternative of throwing themselves prisoners into the hands of the English.

Having thus become the avenger of his country's sufferings, its deliverer from the most horrid tyranny, perhaps that ever disgraced human nature, the next care of this patriotic chief was to provide for its future security, independence and happiness. He planned a variety of measures for its internal regulation and government, and in order to seal and establish the authority of the measures he might adopt under the sanction of his colleagues, he caused a Proclamation of Independence to be issued on the 29th of November, 1803, in which the colony is declared, in the most impressive manner, to be for ever separated from the dominion and controul of France. His next step was to bury if possible in everlasting oblivion, a name which had been rendered odious by the crimes unhappily connected with it, and which could never be pronounced without awakening the most painful remembrances,—the name of St.

St. Domingo;—and to substitute in its stead, a name connected with primeval simplicity of manners, and innocence of character. Accordingly, the first of January, 1804, was appointed as the commencement of this new æra in the history of the Antilles, when, with the utmost solemnity, the aboriginal name of Hayti was once more restored to this beautiful and fertile country. The first proceeding of the Haytians, under their new appellation, was to evince their gratitude to their faithful friend and deliverer for the services he had done them. They first of all appointed him their governor during life, with authority to nominate his successor in the office; but not content with this testimony of their acknowledgements, on the eighth of October following, they invested him with imperial dignity, and raised their country from the inferior relation of a dependent colony, to the proud rank of an empire.

The popularity and power of Dessalines, highly honourable as they were to his character, as proceeding from the grateful feelings of a people whom he had essentially benefited, were not, however, it seems, to continue long. Two years had not elapsed, before this deserving object of their acclamations, who had nobly fought in their defence, became the subject of their censure and execration, the victim of their fury. In the month of October last, a revolution, or rather, a conspiracy, which appears to have been some time in embryo, broke out into open hostility; and Dessalines, against whom it was excited, was surprized by his enemies, while on his way to quell the insurrection, and murdered. In the official accounts, which have been published by the Haytian government, of this transaction, he is, indeed, charged with a variety of crimes of greater or less magnitude; and with gross abuse of the powers with which he was vested. But it is impossible to read these accounts attentively without entertaining some suspicions of their accuracy. In two instances, in particular, there is an inconsistency and contradiction in them, which, to say the least, renders their authority very doubtful; for in one part Dessalines is accused of the most glaring perfidy to the foreign merchants who traded to the country; while in another paper the "*well known exactness* with which his government acquitted itself of all its engagements," is adduced as a "pledge" of the future security of commercial men, who may visit their ports; and he is charged again, with the highest extravagance in his waste of the public money, while his enemies bear to him the reluctant, but honourable, testimony, that during his short reign, he had liquidated, by which is meant that he *paid off*, the whole of the public debts which had been contracted during "the misfortunes and disastrous wars which preceded their independence." It is not difficult to account for the violent accusations and low abuse which fill these public documents. Popularity, however well merited, too often excites envy, and envy hatred; which is seldom a passive feeling. It is to be observed, that the prime mover in this insurrection was the person who is to succeed to the imperial dignity, General Christophé, the relation of Toussaint, and the companion in arms of Dessalines himself, - a man of active mind, of a bold enterprising spirit, who may well be supposed to have viewed the elevation of another, his equal in rank, with feelings, not the most friendly. A regard to historical truth compels us, in the absence of fuller information, to say thus much in vindication of the character of a man who appears to have had more than common forbearance in circumstances the most trying to human feelings, and to have been lenient and humane under provocations sufficient, one might have supposed, to steel the heart, and to render it callous to every tender and sympathetic emotion. Posterity will judge; and will award the Emperor of Hayti his merited recompence, whether it be praise or blame, applause or condemnation.

DUKE OF RICHMOND.

On Monday, 29th of December last, died at his seat at Goodwood, in the county of Sussex, the Most Noble Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond and Lenox, &c. His grace had to boast of royal extraction, his grandfather, the first Duke of Richmond, being the son of Charles the second by a French lady, Louisa de Querouelle, whom that monarch created Duchess of Portsmouth,

Countess of Farnham, and Baroness Petersfield, and who was honoured by Louis the fourteenth with the title of Duchess of Aubigny, in France.

The late Duke was born February 22, 1735, succeeded to the title and family estates on the 8th of August, 1750, and on the 1st of April, 1757, was married to Mary, the eldest daughter and coheiress to the late Earl of Aylesbury, by Caroline, daughter of John, Duke of Argyle. He entered at an early period into the army, and was in a short time raised to the command of the 72nd Regiment of Foot. At the head of this fine body of men he was sent to the Continent to assist in the war then carried on against the French by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick; and in the celebrated battle of Minden, in which the British troops covered themselves with glory, his Grace conducted himself in so distinguished a manner as to draw from Prince Ferdinand very marked and particular acknowledgements. Latterly his Grace held the rank of Field Marshal in the army, and was Colonel of the Royal Horseguards blue, and of the Sussex Militia; but, since the above period, he has not had an opportunity of displaying his talents as a military commander. In the year 1786, however, he gave proofs of his intimate acquaintance with mathematics, and their application to military tactics, in the plan which, as Master General of the Ordnance, he submitted to Parliament for fortifying the different dock yards of the kingdom, and particularly Portsmouth and Plymouth. The plan was, indeed, rejected; but not so much on account of its being defective and inadequate to the proposed object, as from a dread and jealousy of the use which an ambitious and designing minister might make of such fortified places to promote any views of oppression and tyranny he might entertain. From the popular outcry which was at the time raised against this scheme, and from the fanciful and ludicrous manner in which Mr. Sheridan, in his eloquent and patriotic speech on the occasion, thought proper to reprobate it altogether, it has ever since been regarded by the public, though not, perhaps, with sufficient reason, only as a subject of ridicule and derision.

His Grace's political, has been of much more importance than his military, life. He took his seat in the House of Lords in the year 1756, but did not, during what remained of the reign of George the Second, take any active part in parliamentary discussions. He was however in principle a Whig, and on all political questions divided at that time with that party, headed by the Duke of Newcastle. Soon after the accession of his present Majesty, he appears as a speaker in the House of Lords, the strenuous opponent of the Bute and Grenville administrations. When, in the year 1765, the Marquis of Rockingham succeeded to the proud elevation of first Minister, the Duke of Richmond was, on the resignation of the Duke of Grafton, appointed one of the Secretaries of State; but this ministry being very soon supplanted by an administration headed by the Duke of Grafton, the seals were transferred to Lord Shelburne, the late Marquis of Lansdowne. During this ministry, which lasted about four years, and that of Lord North, which succeeded, and which continued to the year 1782, the Duke of Richmond was in opposition, the able, firm, and zealous supporter of Whiggism. On no occasion does his Grace appear to have been swayed by that mean temporising spirit which at this period prevailed in so shameful a degree in both Houses of Parliament, and which led to those monstrous and disgraceful coalitions, in which principle and integrity were sacrificed to the attractions of emolument and power. Actuated by those sacred principles on which the revolution of 1688 was established, and with which he commenced his political career, his Grace stood forth the decided opponent of corruption; and, during the whole of Lord North's administration, constantly reprobated and condemned the unwise and disastrous measures of that government, which wrought the final separation of America from this country, and added an immense burden to its public debt.

When the affairs of America began to wear a threatening aspect, there appeared a considerable diversity of opinion among the Whigs in opposition, as to the best means of averting the impending evils. The question which occasioned the principal difference was, whether the independence of the American states on the mother country should be recognised and acknowledged by parliament? This subject is mentioned here, as connected with an interesting incident in the parliamentary

parliamentary history of the Duke of Richmond. His Grace was a decided advocate for the proposed independence of America; and with the design of bringing this question fairly before the house he moved, in 1778, for, and obtained, a committee to inquire into the state of the nation. On the report of this committee his Grace moved an address to the throne, and in the course of his speech declared it as his opinion, that the only sure means of extrication from a war with the colonies was the recognition of their unqualified independence. Lord Chatham, who, apprized of the nature and import of the Duke of Richmond's address, although emaciated and feeble to the last degree, had come purposely to the house to oppose him, rose in reply. He delivered himself at considerable length in a speech replete with that bold, splendid, and overwhelming eloquence for which he had ever been so highly distinguished, and earnestly exhorted the house to make at least one effort to save the country from what he considered as so calamitous an alternative. The Duke again rose, and with respectful and dignified deference to the great and comprehensive genius of his opponent, observed, that for himself he did not know how to preserve the dependence of America, and expressed a wish to know what means the great mind of Lord Chatham would propose. The venerable peer, feeling all the weight of this appeal, made an eager effort to rise, but was overpowered by his infirmities; he hastily laid his hand on his heart, and fell in convulsions into the arms of the Duke of Cumberland and Lord Temple, who sat near him. This was the last struggle of this exalted statesman for what he deemed the honour and the security of his country; for shortly after, death closed his long life of patriotic exertion and usefulness.

The Duke of Richmond still continued to watch with unabated vigilance the conduct of administration, and brought forward several motions in the house respecting their proceedings. Not contenting himself, however, with such measures as, in their fullest operation, appeared calculated to penetrate no farther than the surface of the wound, he determined, in the year 1780, upon a proposition which aimed at probing it to the bottom, and effecting a radical and thorough cure. Accordingly, in the month of June, in this year, he brought forward his celebrated plan of reform in the representative system of the country. In his system, his Grace went far beyond most of his contemporaries and successors in the same cause.* He contended for what has been denominated UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE, alledging that every male in the country who was not "incapacitated by nature for want of reason, or by law for the commission of crimes," ought to have extended to him the right of voting for a member of parliament. The subject of reform was at this time much canvassed among all classes of the people; and a number of societies, composed of persons of the first respectability and highest rank, were formed in the metropolis, and in several parts of the country, with the view of accomplishing this popular object. The Duke of Richmond was an active and leading member of one of them, denominated The Consitutional Society; and when the different societies sent delegates to meet and to form an executive committee on behalf of the whole, called "The Convention of Delegates from the respective committees constituted for obtaining a reform in the state of the representation of the people in Parliament," his Grace was elected President. But notwithstanding his plan met the approbation of some of the first and most virtuous men of the age, and was most respectably supported by a very large body of men, many of them of the highest political consequence, it experienced the fate of almost every other proposition for a real reform, in being rejected by a large majority.

His Grace continued after this to evince his attachment to the principles of reform, which he had thus openly avowed and supported. In the year 1784 he published

* It is a singular fact, that a respectable printer was a few years since condemned to two years' imprisonment for merely *republishing* the plan of Reform which had been originally brought before the public under the sanction of so high a character as the Duke of Richmond.

published some letters addressed to the Irish Committee of Reform at Belfast, at the head of which was Col. Sharman. They were in answer to some applications which had been made to him, in common with several other eminent characters of the day, by that Committee for advice and information upon the object of its association. In these Letters his Grace maintains, with great energy of diction, the principles on which he had formed his own plan of reform, which went to establish annual parliaments and universal suffrage. This is the last situation in which his Grace appears as a reformer.

When, in the year 1782, the Marquis of Rockingham was a second time brought into power, we find the Duke of Richmond again in administration, at the head of the ordnance department; and although the complexion of this cabinet was soon materially changed by the death of the Marquis, and the consequent elevation of Lord Shelburne to the dignity of premier, the Duke retained his place, considering the new ministry, as in fact they were, as composed of Whigs, and averring that he should no longer support the new premier than he found him adhering to the principles he had before uniformly professed. Scarcely, however, had a year elapsed after the formation of this ministry, before it was disconcerted and overthrown by a coalition which was at the time the astonishment of the political world, and which must ever be viewed by impartial men as a melancholy monument of the fallibility of the greatest and most admired of human kind;—a coalition which aimed at uniting the most discordant elements; and at forming into a compact, firm, and effective executive administration, men of jarring principles, who, by their long opposition to each other upon subjects of the deepest political interest and national concern, had rendered themselves the idols of powerful parties in the state, differing as widely in their views as can well be conceived possible! After this coalition was completed, the Duke of Richmond, at the expence of the painful sacrifice of many valuable connections, preferring principle to the emoluments and patronage of office, joined in opposition with Mr. Pitt. Before the end of the year, however, the hydra, which had brought to a premature dissolution the short-lived ministry of Lord Shelburne, was itself destroyed; and Mr. Pitt was appointed first Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Duke of Richmond now resumed his situation at the head of the Ordnance Board, which he continued to hold until the year 1795, when he resigned, and received the command of the Royal Horseguards blue, and the honour of the Garter. Since this period his Grace had taken no active part in politics, but had withdrawn himself almost entirely from public life, and retired to his beautiful retreat at Goodwood near Chichester. For some time previous to his death he had suffered extremely from a complaint in his stomach and viscera, which baffled every effort of medical skill to discover or alleviate. His Grace's body was opened, conformably to his own request, when a considerable ulcer was discovered in the stomach, and several stones in the gall bladder. He has left no legitimate issue, and has therefore been succeeded in his title and estates by his Nephew, Lieut-Col. Lenox. On Monday, the 12th of January, he was interred, according to the directions of his will, without any ostentatious parade, in the family vault in the Cathedral Church of Chichester. The following is a copy of the inscription on his coffin, which, as it enumerates his Grace's principal titles and honours, we transcribe at length.

"The most noble Prince Charles, third Duke of Richmond and Lenox, Earl of March and Darnly, Knight of the Garter, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Sussex, Colonel of the Militia of the said County, Field Marshal of his Majesty's Forces, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards blue, and High Steward of Chichester. Born 22nd of February, 1735, died 29th December, 1806."

JOHN LAIRD, ESQ.

On Saturday morning, January 3rd, died at his house in Great Cumberland Street, in the 59th year of his age, after a lingering illness which he supported with exemplary fortitude and resignation, JOHN LAIRD, Esq. formerly chief Surgeon, and President of the Medical Board on the Bengal establishment, &c.

Mr. Laird was a native of the North of Ireland. He received his education at a respectable Grammar School in the County of Londonderry, and was bred to the profession under the care and instruction of his father, a gentleman of great respectability and high medical repute; but he afterwards attended, for a length of time, and with much assiduity, the hospitals and various medical Schools in London. He commenced his practice in the Naval branch of the East-India Company's Service; and arriving in China soon after the decease of the Surgeon of the British Factory at Canton, he was solicited to remain there as his successor until the pleasure of the Court of Directors should be known: and though the patronage of the Court bestowed the appointment on a candidate of superior interest, a sense of justice, and a liberal consideration of the pretensions of Mr. Laird, induced them to transfer him, with his rank of Surgeon, to Bengal, where he rose to the honourable station of Chief Surgeon and President of the Medical Board. While on that establishment, Mr. Laird graduated at St. Andrews.

Mr. Laird was selected by the late Sir Eyre Coote, and by the Marquis Cornwallis, to officiate as Surgeon, at head quarters, during the Mysore wars of 1780 and 1792; and was also chosen by Sir Robert Abercrombie to accompany him with the army during the Rohilla Campaign of 1794-5. On each of those occasions, as well as in the course of his long professional practice in India, he secured the esteem and universal respect of all ranks by his professional skill and ability, and by the tenderness and humanity with which he invariably discharged its important and frequently painful duties. Those only whom he has attended in seasons of pain, sickness, and affliction, can fully appreciate the benign and soothing influence which his humane treatment, and sympathetic consolations had upon their minds, and which rendered the aid of the Physician doubly estimable by uniting to professional knowledge, the most amiable feelings of the heart. Nor was this benevolence and humanity confined within the circle of his practice, or limited to those extreme cases of suffering and distress, of which medical men must often be the reluctant spectators; in every situation and relation of life the same dispositions formed the ruling principles of his conduct, and were uniformly manifested in the freedom and suavity of deportment, the mildness and affability of temper, and the general kindness of behaviour, which gained him so large a portion of the esteem, and fixed him so deeply in the friendship, of all who were acquainted with his character. During the thirty years which Mr. Laird passed in India, it may be mentioned as a testimony of no mean value to his personal worth and excellence, that in the numerous societies with which he must in so long a period have associated, his name was never mentioned with feelings of enmity, nor accompanied by any epithets of censure and disapprobation: he was deservedly esteemed and beloved by all. The sincerity of the respect of his old acquaintance in India was proved in the number of their carriages, which, as a last and parting tribute of affection and regret, accompanied him to his grave.

ISAAC REED, ESQ.

ON Monday, January 5th, died at his chambers, in the 64th year of his age, Isaac Reed, Esq. of Staples Inn, the well known and highly respected annotator on Shakespear.

Mr. Reed was the son of a respectable tradesman in Fleet Street. It does not appear, from any thing that is known of his early history, that his father once intended or wished he should attain to eminence as a literary character; or ever designed to afford him any advantages of education, beyond what might be necessary to prepare and qualify him for a profession upon which he was in after life to depend principally for support. The little that is known upon this subject amounts to no more than this, that he was placed for some time in a respectable grammar school at Streatham, in Surry. From this seminary he was removed, probably before he could have made much proficiency, and articled as clerk to Messrs. Perrot and Hodgson, at that time eminent attornies in London. After he had passed with them the regular term of probation, and had acquired a competent knowledge of the

profession,

profession, he engaged himself in the capacity of a clerk to Mr. Hoskins of Lincoln's Inn, a Barrister, of very extensive practice, and distinguished for his professional celebrity as a Conveyancer. In this situation, advantageous in some respects, but in others humiliating, Mr. Reed continued only one year, at the expiration of which he took chambers at Gray's Inn, and determined to practice as a Conveyancer, on his own account.

During the period of his clerkship, Mr. Reed had, it seems, employed many of his leisure hours in reading, and had, by the time of which we are now speaking, acquired great fondness for books. When he felt himself at liberty, and in circumstances to indulge his propensity for reading, without apprehension of control from any person, who had a claim to his services, this fondness increased to a degree altogether incompatible with the successful and profitable discharge of the arduous duties of his profession;—and the libations of literary knowledge and information which he thus eagerly quaffed, instead of correcting or allaying, seemed only to strengthen and confirm, his thirst. In this dilemma he resolved to sacrifice the emoluments which were likely to accrue to him from a continuance of his legal practice; and, depending upon his moderate patrimony for his support, determined to gratify his taste and his growing love for literature. From this period he prosecuted his researches with unwearied diligence and activity. He read with avidity whatever came before him, increasing his appetite by every new indulgence; and whatever was valuable, or worthy of being retained in the memory, in the voluminous masses he perused, was sure, by a happy facility of observation and reflection, to be impressed indelibly upon his mind, ready to be called forth into use whenever it might be advantageously employed. By such indefatigable industry and perseverance, aided by such enviable powers of recollection, Mr. Reed acquired the most extensive and correct knowledge of English authors that has ever been possessed by any individual, and contrived to collect together a most valuable and voluminous body of scarce English books.

Notwithstanding, however, a large proportion of Mr. Reed's time was devoted to his favourite employment of reading, and to the collection of scarce works, he occasionally employed himself in communicating the result of his researches to the public. He has not, indeed, left behind him any original work of much extent or erudition. It was more consonant to his taste, and to the nature of his literary habits, to apply his information to elucidate and unfold the meaning of valuable authors, whose language and phraseology had become in any measure obsolete, or unintelligible to common readers; and to drag forth from unmerited obscurity into public notice, any literary treasures, which, through modest diffidence or unfavourable circumstances of any kind, had been suffered to lie neglected and forgotten. On this account, Mr. Reed appears before the public principally, and almost entirely, as an editor; and the reputation which, as an author, he has attained, is chiefly founded upon the notes and critical observations which are contained in the works which have been published under his care and superintendence. The works which have passed through his hands to the public are extremely numerous; but, as many of them are without his name, the concern he had in their publication is known at present only to a few of his most intimate acquaintance. To the generality of readers, his name is most familiar as an annotator on Shakespear; and, therefore, in giving a brief sketch of his literary labours, it may not be improper to mention, in the first instance, the share he had in preparing the late editions of this favourite poet for the press. Indeed, in the following account it will be impossible, for want of the requisite data, to adhere strictly to chronological order of publication. The first edition of Shakespear which Mr. Reed edited, was that of 1785; an undertaking in which he was led to embark by the flattering solicitations of his friend Mr. Steevens. In the edition of 1793, in fifteen volumes, Mr. Reed was joint-editor with Mr. Steevens, whose name alone appeared; but such was his respect for the judgement of Mr. Reed, so high his opinion of his knowledge of [illegible] that he would not suffer one sheet of the work to be put to

had been submitted to his inspection and review. The last edition, in twenty-one volumes, was published from a corrected copy left by Mr. Steevens, under the sole superintendence of Mr. Reed; and the work is worthy of the masterly hands through which it has passed.

The second edition of the "Collection of Old Plays," made originally and published by Dodsley, and which now bears his name, was revised and materially altered by Mr. Reed; and he made also a collection of poems in four volumes, published by Pearch of Cheapside, and designed to be a continuation of a similar collection, before published by Dodsley. It is to the same laborious editor, that we are indebted for the complete edition we now have of Sterne's works, which were collected by him, arranged and published in their present form. In like manner he published an edition of Goldsmith's Essays, and accompanied it with a preface. The fugitive poems of the accomplished Lady Mary Wortley Montague, found also a protector in Mr. Reed; he collected them into a small volume, and gave them to his friend Pearch to publish. He wrote likewise a Life of Dr. Dodd, which has since been prefixed to some of the productions of that unfortunate and lamented man. The last edition, in 1782, of Baker's Biographia Dramatica, owes much to his knowledge and labour. He thoroughly revised and corrected what Baker had compiled, and added to it a great number of new and valuable articles. Besides these, excepting, indeed, an elegant and masterly character of his old friend Dr. Farmer, which was published a few years since in Seward's Biographiana, we shall only add respecting Mr. Reed's literary productions, that he was for many years editor of the European Magazine, a monthly publication of considerable respectability. After the death of Mr. Sewell, the publisher of it, Mr. Reed became half owner of the work, but the whole of the property was lately purchased from Mr. Reed and the other proprietor, by Mr. Asperne, Mr. Sewell's successor.

The reputation which, by these publications and by a variety of other literary labours and communications both of a public and private kind, Mr. Reed had justly acquired for an intimate acquaintance with old English authors, caused his friendship to be courted by all who were in any measure engaged in similar pursuits. Men of the first literary eminence were in the habit of consulting him for information, which they found themselves unable otherwise to procure, respecting old, obscure, and obsolete writers; and it is to be recorded to his honour and praise, that, notwithstanding his reserved temper, the result of his habits of seclusion, he was ever easy of access to all who sought or desired his assistance, and free, open, and communicative in answering to the best of his extensive information the enquiries which were submitted to him. Mr. Read had, however, in the midst of all this general respect, but few intimate acquaintance; but they were select, and eminent either for their virtues or their erudition. In the number of these, we may, without meaning to be invidious in our silence respecting others, mention the names of the late George Steevens, Esq. and Dr. Farmer, known to the public as fellow labourers with Mr. Reed, in the elucidation of our immortal Bard, and also the Rev. Mr. Henry Meen, a gentleman deservedly esteemed for his classical erudition and taste, and to whom the learned world is indebted for some excellent Critical "Remarks on the Cassandra of Lycophron," which are calculated to throw much light on that obscure and crabbed writer.

Mr. Reed was in possession of several curious autographs of eminent public characters; and he has left behind him a large collection of curious manuscripts, and a most extensive and valuable library, consisting of a choice collection of scarce books, which it had been the chief labour of his life to amass. The MSS have, for the present, been placed in the hands of a judicious literary friend for inspection; but the library will shortly be brought to the hammer. His books, together with nearly the whole of his other property, Mr. Reed has bequeathed to a female relation, a lady of high respectability and moral worth, with whose family he had for many years been upon terms of the strictest intimacy and friendship.

SIR STEPHEN LUSHINGTON.

On Monday, the 12th of January, at his seat at Wimbledon, Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart. M. P. for Plympton, Devon. He was born in the year 1744, and was the son of a clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Lushington of East-Bourne in Sussex. It was his father's first intention that he should be brought up a civilian, and with this view he placed him with a proctor in Doctors Commons, where he remained the time that was necessary to have his name inserted on the roll of the Court. India however opening a more promising and inviting field for promotion, and for the rapid acquisition of wealth, he determined to give up his practice, and went out in the civil service of the company. In India he soon made his way to preferment, and was honoured by the company with several important and lucrative appointments. Soon after his return he married Miss Boldero, daughter of John Boldero, Esq. the Banker, of Ashenden Hall, Hertfordshire, by whom he has left a numerous family. He long held a very respectable rank in the India House, as a director, and had filled its highest offices with credit and approbation. He was created a Baronet the 12th of April, 1791, under the title of Sir Stephen Lushington of Wimbledon, in the County of Surrey. He had been long in Parliament, and had successively represented the Boroughs of Helston, St. Michael's, Penrhyn, and Plympton.

SIR WILLIAM FORBES.

Sir William Forbes, whose death was noticed in our last, was brought up to a commercial life, and in conjunction with the late Sir James Hunter Blair, founded the banking-house at Edinburgh which bears their name. In his mercantile transactions, his liberality was unbounded when he had convinced himself that the subjects of it were honest and trust-worthy; and many respectable tradesmen have been highly indebted to his generous confidence for their success in life. He was extremely assiduous in promoting the prosperity of all the public concerns in which he was engaged: and his charities, both public and private, were bountiful and unostentatious. Having during his youth bestowed much attention on literary studies, he ever retained his relish for them, and displayed their effects in the dignity of his sentiments and the graces of his conversation. He was one of the earliest members of that celebrated literary club in London, which boasted the names of Johnson, Burke, Reynolds, Garrick, and other distinguished characters. He consecrated the leisure of his latter days to that commemoration of his intimate friend Dr. Beattie, which has been given to the public, in an account of the life and writings of that eminent author, in 2 volumes 8vo.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

An improvement to the metropolis, of the greatest utility, will occupy the attention of Parliament this Session: as application will be made for an act to build a bridge over the Thames from the Strand, and to form a new road direct from Covent Garden Market to the obelisk, St. George's Fields, Surrey.

Dec. 30. The spring tide rose at two o'clock, to such a height, that the lower part of Wapping was land under water. Higher up the river, the effects of this overflow on the part of *Old Father Thames* were no less conspicuous. The whole of Scotland-yard was covered with water, and the cellars and kitchens in that quarter, as well as in Parliament street, were completely filled. The inundation reached the Horse Guards, where the parade was converted into a pond. In the two Palace yards its effects were equally conspicuous. The lower part of the Speaker's house was filled, and Hillier's and O

coffee houses were absolutely inaccessible. The weather, fortunately, was quite calm, so that no damage whatever was sustained on any part of the river, the still fullness of which, heightened by the fineness of the day, afforded a beautiful spectacle to thousands of persons who assembled on the bridges, and various other places, to behold it.

At Hampton, Sunbury, Chertsey, and similar places, near the banks of the Thames, the whole of the country was under water; and Kingston and Putney bridges were for a time nearly impassable.

ROYAL ACADEMY. Dec. 30, 1806.

His MAJESTY has been graciously pleased to approve of the following elections, viz.

Of JOHN SOANE, Esq. Professor in Architecture,
Of WILLIAM OWEN, Esq. an Academician,
And of the Annual Officers, for 1807, as follow:

BENJAMIN WEST, Esq. President.

COUNCIL.	VISITORS.	AUDITORS.
Rich. Westall, Esq.	H. Tresham, Esq.	Geo. Dance, Esq.
Jn. F. Rigaud, Esq.	J. F. Rigaud, Esq.	J. Farington, Esq.
Rich. Cosway, Esq.	Phil. Jas. De Loutherbourg, Esq.	
Edm. Garvey, Esq.	J. S. Copley, Esq.	
James Wyatt, Esq.	Sir Wm. Beechey,	
Jas. Northcote, Esq.	Jn. Flaxman, Esq.	
Paul Sandby, Esq.	Henry Fuseli, Esq.	
Wm. Owen, Esq.	T. Stothard, Esq.	
	Wm. Owen, Esq.	

JOHN RICHARDS, R. A. Sec.

A statement which is asserted to have been drawn from actual observation and authentic sources, gives the following as the number of Foreigners dependant on the British Government. 1. Foreign troops in British pay, mostly Germans, 12,500. 2. Foreigners of different nations, in our army and navy, 3,000. 3. In the merchants' service, as seamen, 500. 4. Emigrant French clergy resident amongst us, 250. 5. Italians and Swiss, 800. 6. French, 5,000. 7. Germans, 2,500. 8. Dutch, 500. 9. Americans, 700. 10. Russians, 150. 11. Spaniards, 300. 12. All other nations, 1,200. Total, 27,000.

A middle aged man of respectability, who resided in Orange-sreet, Leicester-square, put a period to his existence a few days since, under circumstances which rendered the act truly extraordinary. He had for a length of time paid his addresses to a female of very respectable connections, and the wedding day was agreed on. He had been with the intended bride, the night preceding the day fixed, and every preparation was made for the event. The intended bride repaired to St. Martin's church with her friends, at the hour appointed, but no bridegroom appeared. After waiting a considerable time, they repaired to the house of the lover, and were informed he had not been seen that day. On going into his apartment, however, the wretched man was discovered with his throat cut, and quite dead.

Statement of the quantity of porter brewed by the 12 principal houses, in the half year between the 5th July, 1806, and the 5th January, 1807.

Meux	(Barrels) 76,456	Shum	(Barrels) 24,916
Brown and Parry	60,485	Goodwyn	20,047
Barclay	56,775	Clowes	18,362
Hanbury	49,848	Elliott	16,131
Whitbread	47,806	Taylor	14,742
F. Calvert	32,133	Pickard	14,115

Married. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Chs. Platt, 50th foot, to Miss Ramsden, only daughter of John Ramsden, Esq. of Tavistock-street, Bedford-square. 6th At Mary-le-bone church, Lieut-col. Conway, late of the 53 foot, to Miss Eliz. M'Arthur, only daughter of John M'Arthur, Esq. of York-place. At St. George the Martyr, Wm. Harden Burnley, Esq. to Miss Char-

lotte Brown. 7th Anthony Galway, Esq. of Carrick-on-suir to Miss Costello, of Wellbeck-street. 9th At St. Pancras, John Hughes, Esq. to Mrs. Rebecca Holland, widow of the late Wm. H. Esq. of Calcutta. 15. At St, George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. Richard Holmden Amphlet, to Miss Paul, of Bloomsbury-square. Jan. 19. At St. Mary-le-bone, Sam. Otto Baijer, Esq of the Island of Antigua, to Miss Edwards, eldest daughter of the late Zachary Edwards, Esq. of Jamaica.

Died, Dec, 29, Cary Baily, Esq. one of the Ancients of the New Inn, and many years treasurer of the society, aged 75. Jan, 1 In Portman-square, aged 77, John Moffat, Esq. one of the oldest directors of the Sun-fire-office. He was bred in the Royal Navy, and was one of the few remaining survivors of Lord Hawke's glorious victory over Conflans in 1759. 5th In Great Ormond-street, Samuel Jolly, Esq. aged 81. 8th In Charles- street, Manchester-square, Lady Head, widow of the late Sir Edmund Head, Bart. 11th. the Rev. Wm. Gilbank, chaplain to his R. H. the late Duke of Gloucester, and rector of St. Ethelburga, London. At Hammersmith, Anthony Arnold, Esq. aged 72. In Everett-street, Brunswick-square, John Johnston, Esq. formerly of Morant Bay, Jamaica. 12th, At Brompton, Mrs. Neville, wife of Richard Neville, Esq. M. P. for Wexford. 12th. At his chambers in Staples Inn, Isaac Reed, Esq. eminently distinguished for his extensive knowledge of scarce English authors. 13th At his chambers, in Lincoln's-inn, Wentworth Brinley, Esq. Hollis Edwards, Esq. of the King's-road, Bedford-row, aged 87. Jan. 14th, At Bush-hill, Edmonton, Stephen Briggs, Esq. Aged 74. 16th. At his lodgings at Lambeth, Capt. John Lamount, R. N. 17th, At his house in Gloucester-place, New-road, Francis Goold, Esq. one of the proprietors of the Opera-house. 25th, Meadows Martineau, aged 7 years, son of John Martineau, Esq. King's arms stairs, Lambeth.

On Tuesday, the 6th of January, in the 64th year of his age, Mr. Christopher Brown of Oxford Arms Passage, Warwick Lane. He was a character well known among the Booksellers of the Metropolis of the last half century, having passed among them almost the whole of a long and active life. He acquired his first knowledge of the business in the house of Richard Baldwin, in Paternoster Row, with whom he was placed in early youth. After remaining with Mr. Baldwin about seven years he entered into the service of the late Mr. Longman, and continued with him, as an assistant, discharging with fidelity and zeal the various duties of his situation, during the long interval of thirty years, when that gentleman retired, and transferred the business to his son, the present Mr. Longman. Mr. Brown had now become an honourable fixture in the house, and therefore remained in his place, devoting the declining years of a laborious life to the service of a family, whose interest he had exerted his best years to promote. After he had been ten years in the service of his new master, he was, induced, under circumstances highly to the honour of both parties, to retire, to enjoy in the closing evening of this day, the well earned sweets of relaxation and repose. His enjoyment was not however without a painful alloy. He was latterly troubled with an obstinate asthma, which debarred him the social pleasures in which he used to participate, and ultimately destroyed the powers of life. No man ever left behind him a fairer or better earned reputation for scrupulous inflexible integrity, for active zeal, constancy, and perseverance, in discharging the several duties of the situation which had been confided to him. In friendship he was warm, sincere, and faithful; and in the relations of domestic life he may justly claim the praise of the fond and affectionate husband, the tender and indulgent parent.

BERKSHIRE.

Dec. 26. At seven this morning, Glanville, a Shropshire man, started at the fourteenth mile-stone on the Bath road, to go to the eighty fifth and back to the fourteenth, a distance of 142 miles, in thirty hours. He was backed to perform the distance in the time allotted for eighty guineas; but, from the great distance at this season of the year, the odds weve seven to four, and two to one against him, as he had to perform four miles and three-quarters [illegible] without allowing any stoppages. He went off at a brisk walk, and [illegible] miles together he broke into a shuffling trot at the rate of six miles a

His first stoppage was at Twyford, at which place he arrived and took a bason of soup prepared for him, at five minutes past ten o'clock. He stopped about five minutes at this place, thirty-four miles from town, and refreshed again at Marlborough, and arrived at the eighty-fifth mile-stone at ten minutes past eight o'clock in the evening. This half of his journey was performed at something less than five miles and a half an hour. The pedestrian returned a few miles on his way back, and refreshed himself on a bed, between two blankets, for about an hour and a half, and arrived at Reading at a quarter past six o'clock the next morning. He had now twenty-five miles to perform in five hours and three quarters, and he appeared a good deal fatigued. After reclining in a chair for about twenty minutes, and drinking half a pint of mulled wine, he renewed his laborious task, and arrived at his journey's end at a quarter before one o'clock, by which he had a quarter of an hour to spare. He was attended by two horsemen the whole of the distance.

Dec. 27. About two o'clock this day, a gentleman came from Hungerford, in a post-chaise, to the Globe inn, Newberry, where he ordered another chaise to take him to Andover. When he arrived at the Star Inn, Andover, he took a bottle of wine: in the evening, he walked to the Catharine Wheel, at that place, to wait, as he said, for the mail coach, and, in company with some other gentlemen, drank a glass of brandy and water. About eleven o'clock at night, they were talking about children, the gentleman said, "He had nine children, and no one knew what trouble they were but those who experienced it," and immediately quitted the room; within a minute the company were alarmed with the report of a pistol, they immediately went to the door, and discovered that the gentleman had shot himself in the right temple, and was quite dead.

Died. At Windsor, aged 98, Mrs. Hammersley.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married. At Hurley, the Rev. Wm. Wheeler, fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and chaplain to the Royal Military College, Marlow, to Miss Mangles, eldest daughter of John Mangles, Esq.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Cambridge. The Hulsean prize for the present year is adjudged to the Rev. Samuel Berney Vince, B. A. Fellow of King's College, for an essay on the following subject:—*The Propagation of Christianity was not indebted to any Secondary Causes.*

The subjects appointed by the Vice-Chancellor for Sir William Browne's medals for the present year are—for the odes, *In Obitum Gulielmi Pitt*—for the Greek epigrams, Μεγα βιβλιον μεγα κακον.

The subject for the poem, for Mr. Seaton's prize for the present year, is, *The Shipwreck of St. Paul.*

The trustees for the Hulsean prize have given notice, that a premium of 40l. will be given for the best "*Critical Essay on the Ninth Book of Bishop Warburton's Divine Legation of Moses.*

Mr. John Browning, of King's College, is admitted a fellow of that society.

The Rev. Favell Hopkins, M. A. of Huntingdon, is presented to the vicarage of Duxford, St. John, Cambridge.

Died. In the college Ely, aged 82, the Rev. Lewis Jones, vicar of Witchford.

CHESHIRE.

The late musical festival at Chester has produced a surplus of 1010l. after payment of all charges, which is to be vested in the funds, in the names of trustees, for the benefit of the public charities, in the following proportions:—For the Infirmary, 420l.—Blue School, 240l.—Lying-in Charity, 250l.—Blue Girls, 100l.

Married. At Chester, Mr. J. Hughes, jun. of Shrewsbury, to Miss Rowley, daughter of the late Rev. Fernyhough Rowley, of Endon.

Birth. Dec. 30, The lady of Wilbraham Egerton, Esq. of Tatton Park, of a son and heir.

Died. At Chester, aged 77, Mrs. Ward, relict of the Rev. Robert Ward, archdeacon and prebendary of Chester. Mrs. Arabella Rawdon, widow of

the late Arthur Rawdon, Esq. and aunt to the Earl of Moira, aged 85. At Stockport, Robert Newton, Esq. aged 55.

CORNWALL.

A depôt of ordnance stores is to be immediately formed at Falmouth; part of the stores are already issued, with an intimation that others will soon follow. It was intended, to lodge them at Pendennis, but the storehouses there are filled with necessaries for the land service; and, in consequence, new buildings will be erected.

The Rev. Philip Carlyon is instituted to the rectory of Mawgan.

Married. At Mylor, Cornwall, Capt. John Hanwall, R. N. to Miss Harriet Stewart, youngest daughter of Capt. Stewart, of Mount Stewart. At Fowey, Capt. Hammond, R. N. son of Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, to Miss Kimber, daughter of John Kimber, Esq.

Died. At Penzance, Miss Mellior, only daughter of Wm. Mellior, Esq. of Wells.

CUMBERLAND.

Married. At Carlisle, Capt. Berger, of the 25th Foot, to Miss Forster, eldest daughter of John Forster, Esq. of Newtown. Robert Paley, M. D. of Halifax, to Miss Mary Paley, third daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Paley.

Died. At Penrith, John Dawson, shoemaker, who had been parish clerk and bellman upwards of forty years. By his first wife, who survives him, he had twenty-two children.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married. Jan. 12. At Tideswell, Jonathan Moore, Esq. of Wormhill, to Miss Firth, eldest daughter of Thomas Firth, Esq. 13. At Youlgrove, John Saul Walesby, Esq. of Stanicot, Lincoln, to Miss Prime, heiress of Daniel Prime, Esq. of Birchover.

DEVONSHIRE.

Portsmouth, Dec. 22. This evening a fire broke out in the Dock-yard, which threatened very alarming consequences. Between four and five o'clock the flames were seen to burst from the house in which the rope is baked and the twine tarred, for the use of the sail-makers. The wind was high, and blew directly towards the rigging and sail lofts, between which and the fire was a quantity of light dry timber. The moment the fire was discovered from the Audacious, Lieut. Smith hastened on shore with a party of sailors, to assist in extinguishing it; but, on arriving at the spot, no engine had arrived, and there were no buckets at hand: a supply was immediately procured from the Audacious, and, by the exertions of the seamen, the fire was prevented from spreading farther. The fire being close to the water side, and the tide at the time very high, water was obtained with the greatest facility.

Married. At Exeter, Mr. T. W. Smerdon to Miss Partridge, second daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Partridge, of Boston, Lincolnshire. At Ringmore Chapel, George Whedborne, Esq. of Newton Abbott, to Miss Anna Bulley, of Shadley. At Hall, near Downton, Mr. M. Brownsew, to Miss Mary Worte; their joint ages amount to 127 years. At South Brent, J. R. Poole, Esq. of Bridgewater, to Miss Stone, of Somerset Farm.

Died. At Exeter, the Rev. Rich. Buller, vicar of Colyton, and rector of West Buckland; he was the last surviving son of the late Dr. Buller, bishop of Exeter. At Exminster, aged 88, Henry Sowbridge, Esq. of East Haldon, Northamptonshire. At Exeter, Alderman Rich. Jenkins, late clerk of the cheque at Plymouth Dockyard, aged 80.

DORSETSHIRE.

Charlton Byam Wollaston, of the Inner Temple, Esq. is elected recorder of Dorchester, on the resignation of the Right Hon. Nath. Bond.

The Rev. Matthew Place is presented to the rectory of Hampreston.

Married. At Langton, Thomas Grove, Esq. eldest son of T. Grove, Fern, Hants, to Miss Farquarhson, daughter of the late James Johnharson, Esq.

Died. At Weymouth, the lady of John Palmer, Esq. M. P. for Bath. To a mind most highly cultivated, and a refined taste, she added the warmest benevolence of heart. She was the tenderest parent and the best of friends. Her afflictions were severe and protracted, but she sustained them with unparalleled cheerfulness, and has changed a life of misery for a happier state—the reward of her virtues and her sufferings.

DURHAM.

At the late meeting of the Durham Agricultural Society, which was very numerously attended, the following premiums were adjudged and paid, viz.—For the best fat ox ten guineas, to John D. Nesham, Esq. of Houghton-le-spring; for the best pair of fat wethers, ten guineas, to Mr. Wade, of Headlam; for the best fat pig, five guineas, to Mr. Reed. of Durham; and for the best heifer, to John Wetherell, Esq. of Holywell; in whose favour, the sweepstakes of thirty guineas, for the best heifer in calf, was also decided. The sweepstakes of nine guineas, for the best shearling wether, was adjudged to Mr. Arrowsmith, of Ferryhill.

The dean and chapter of Durham have enfranchised the market-place houses in South Shields, by which the county acquires an addition of about one hundred independent freeholders.

Married. At Durham, Hilkiah Hall, Esq. to Miss Fielding, of Old Elvet.

Died. At Stainfordham, Mrs. Walker, widow of the late Mr. Robert Walker, of Sunderland. This unfortunate lady was reading by the fire, when her gown caught the flame, and, there being only a servant girl up, who, instead of assisting her, ran in terror into the street, to call for help, she was so dreadfully burnt as to cause her death about five next morning.

ESSEX.

The Rev. Henry Bishop is presented to the vicarage of Ardleigh.

GLOUCESTER.

The annual report of the Bristol Dispensary states, that 490 poor women were delivered; 153 sick patients recovered, and 296 relieved, in the course of last year.

The following dreadful accident happened to the driver of the mail-coach from Bristol to Birmingham, within a few miles of Thornbury: the coach was going on at a brisk rate, when the guard observed the driver to fall off his seat between the horses; he got down and endeavoured to stop them, but in vain. He then succeeded in regaining his seat behind the coach, till the animals slackened their pace, when he drove the coach in safety to Thornbury, where he procured a horse and returned to the man, whom he conveyed back; surgical assistance was instantly procured, but it was fruitless, as one of the wheels had passed over his neck, and it is supposed killed him on the spot. He has left a wife and two children.

Married. At Clifton, Philip Staunton, Esq. to Miss A. M. Bordiew, daughter of the late James Bordiew, Esq. of Coombe, Surry.

Died. At Gloucester, Mr. Jeremiah Hooper, a respectable farmer of Bulley, in that county; he has left by will a pair of blankets to each of the poor women of his parish. He had held the farm which he occupied seventy-seven years, under a lease for his own life. At Clifton, Mrs. Archer, wife of John Gittens Archer, Esq. of Barbadoes. Mr. Thomas Alexander, schoolmaster of Tetbury; he never slept a night from his own house, during a life of 63 years. He has bequeathed his property to various charities, among which he has ordered a bible to be given to every couple that may hereafter be married at Tetbury church.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married. At Winchester, the Rev. Charles Richards, of Magdalen College, Oxford, to Miss Pickering, of Winhall.

Died. Jan. 4, at Buckland Monachorum, aged 73, Mrs. Mary Crymes, widow of the late Rev. Amos Crymes, rector of that parish. Peter Mallet, Esq. a respectable merchant of the Island of Jersey. At Winchester, Peter Gauntlett, Esq. clerk of the peace for the county. He was not more beloved for his generous and solid qualities, than respected for his strict integrity and honourable principles

principles. He is succeeded in his office by Thomas Limbrey Sclater Matthew, Esq. of Tangier Park. At Southampton, General Stuart, of the Royal Artillery.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died. At Leominster, aged 78, Wm. Duppa, Esq.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

The Rev. John Davies, of Fareham, is presented to the living of Kings Langley.

KENT.

The Rev. Nicholas Simons, M. A. is presented to the rectory of St. Margaret's in Canterbury.

Birth. At Maxton, near Dover, the Right Hon. Lady Forbes of a son.

LANCASHIRE.

A most melancholy and distressing accident occurred lately at Liverpool: As Captain Alexander Grierson was walking arm in arm with a friend in Paradise-street, two carts going at a quicker rate than usual, in opposite directions, came in contact with each other at the corner of the street. Mr. Grierson, who was close to one of them, attempted to spring from it, failed in his effort, and fell, when the cart passed over his head, and he expired in about ten minutes. The owner of one of the carts, riding in it at the time, was thrown out by the violence of the concussion, and the cart passed over his body. He survived the accident, but his life is despaired of.

On the morning of the 26th of December, Tomlinson's Mill, on the North Shore, Liverpool, unfortunately took fire from the excessive friction of the machinery, occasioned by the violence of the wind; and, before effectual assistance could be procured, the inside was totally destroyed, together with a large quantity of grain, flour, &c.

Marriages at the Collegiate Church, Manchester, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31,

1806, inclusive	1306
Baptisms	3267
Burials	936

Comparatively with the preceding year, the Marriages have decreased 202, the Christenings 91, and the Burials 33.

Married. At Lancaster, Joseph Blount, Esq. to Miss Jane Satterthwaite, daughter of John Satterthwaite, Esq. At Manchester, John Barlow, Esq. of Middlethorpe, Yorkshire, to Miss Frances Bayley, second daughter of John Bayley, Esq. of Ardwich. At Liverpool, John Walker, Esq. to Miss Mary Anne Holford. At Warrington, John Chadwick, Esq. to Miss Eliz. Delville, of Liverpool.

Died. At Lancaster, aged 90, Edward Snark, Esq. one of the Aldermen of that borough; he had served the office of Mayor three times. At Castlehead, near Cartmel, aged 82, Mrs. Wilkinson.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Died. At Leicester, aged 84, Mr. Alderman Price. Filial affection might be suspected of partial vanity, did it dwell on particular traits of this respected character; but it is no flattery to his memory to say, he approached the true Christian as near as is possible for the fallibility of human nature to admit; courteous in disposition, warm in affection and ardent in friendship; the great object of his life was usefulness; and the grand spring of all his actions, Religion. At Burton-on-the-wolds, Mrs. Noon, wife of John Noon, Esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Louth, Jan. 9, At a late hour last night, a fire was discovered in a small room adjoining the town hall occasionally used as a prison, where a pr the 5th dragoons was at that time confined, for being in a state of int The key not being at hand, it was necessary to break open the d being at length effected, the poor man was dragged out of the flames object; there appeared some signs of life, but he expired in a very s It is conjectured, that some person had imprudently given him a light *through a hole in* the door, and that it had caught the straw on wh *after he had fallen asleep.*

Died. At Burton-upon-Humber, aged 91, Mrs. Blunt, widow of the late O. Blunt, Esq. of London, formerly of Eden, in Holderness.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died. At Monmouth, Lieut. Col. Lemoine, of the Royal Artillery. The Monmouth volunteers attended the funeral procession, and consigned his remains to the grave with military honours.

NORFOLK.

A fire lately broke out at Ketteringham-hall, the seat of Mrs. Atkins, which was undergoing some improvements and repairs, and had been left by the workmen in a state of supposed security; but about midnight the flames burst out, and before assistance could be obtained, had risen to such a height, that the centre of the building with all the new work therein, was consumed. The fire is supposed to have originated from design.

Married. Jan. 8, at Lynn, Joshua Hewitson Esq. of Hukley house, Northumberland, to Miss Crawforth. James Sayers, Esq. jun. of Yarmouth, to Miss Retting. At Northrepps, John Gurney, Esq. of Lynn, to Miss Elizabeth Gurney, daughter of John Gurney, Esq. of Keswick.

Died. Aged 84, John Rolfe, Esq. many years one of the principal burgesses of the borough of Thetford. Jan. 2. at Yarmouth, aged 76, Mr. Benjamin Thompson.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

During the high gale on Christmas day, a spark was blown from a chimney at Acomb, near Hexham, which set a stack on fire. The violence of the wind baffled every effort to extinguish the flames. All the stacks in the yard were burnt; and unfortunately the fire extended to the neighbouring cottages, ten of which were reduced to ashes.

In consequence of the late frequent appearance of footpads in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, the magistrates have appointed a horse patrol to perambulate the roads in the vicinity of the town every evening, and to continued on duty all night

On Sunday Jan. 4 about 12 o'clock, one of the arches of Haydon Bridge, Northumberland, 95 feet in span, fell in with a most tremendous crash, at the time that a number of people were going over it to church. One man sunk with the ruins to the depth of 40 feet, by which his thigh was fractured, and he was otherwise much bruised; but he is still alive. The bridge had long been in a state of decay.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married. Jan. 4. at Weston, Mr. Septimus Lecte of Newark, to Miss Kirkland, eldest daughter of the late John Kirkland, Esq.

Died. At Worksop, John Eyre, Esq. formerly of Sheffield.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died. At Northampton, aged 91, Mrs. Eliz. Davie. At Oundle, the Rev. Joseph Loddington, 32.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A Congè d'Elire has passed the great seal for electing the Rev. Charles Moss, D. D. one of the canons of St. Paul's, to the see of Oxford. The Rev. F. Barnes B. D. of Christ church, is appointed chaplain of the House of Commons. The Rev. Sam. Smith, late chaplain to the House of Commons, is appointed canon of Christ church in the room of the bishop of Bangor

Messrs. D. Hughes, B. Edward Thomas, and A. B. Davidson, of Jesus College are admitted Scholars of that Society. The Rev. Jas. Thomas Holloway, B. A. of Exeter College, and Humphrey Waldo Sibthorp of University, are elected Fellows of Exeter College.

Died. at Oxford aged 51, the Rev. Charles Leslie, chaplain of the Roman Catholic congregation. Mrs. M. Billing. Mrs Cresswell, widow of the late major Cresswell of the marines. Jan. 29. at Teddington Mrs. Warner, wife of Geo. Warner, Esq. At Woodstock, I. Brookes, Esq. one of the alderman of that borough.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married. At Shrewsbury, Mr. Bowen, of Hill house, to Miss Ann Black, youngest daughter of Mr. Black, of Monslow. At Bishop's Castle, Mr. Richard Sayce of Brockton, to Miss Oakley, of Smalls Croft. Mr. Henry Jones, of Bridgnorth, to Miss Jasper, daughter of — Jasper, Esq. of Stapleford.

Birth. At Shrewsbury, the lady of Thomas Whitmore, Esq. of a son and heir.

Died. At her son's house in Ludlow, Mrs. Wellings, widow of the late Edward Wellings, Esq. formerly of Worcester, 87. Aged 80, Mr. Tho. Jones, of Bishop's Castle. Mrs. Aris, wife of Mr. Jas. Aris, Esq. of Uffington.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Died. At Bath, the Rt. Hon. Arthur Acheron, Earl of Gosford, &c. He is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son Archibald, Lord Acheron, now earl of Gosford Mrs Dutton, widow of Ralph Dutton, Esq. brother to Lord Sherburne: a lady, whose sweetness of temper and engaging manners, will render her death deeply regretted by an extensive circle of acquaintance. At Compton Pauncefoot, John Hunt, Esq. 83. Jan. 22. At Montacut near Yeovil, aged 51, the Rev. Wm. Phillips, an active, intelligent, and upright magistrate.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Jan. 13, Soon after two in the morning, the heavy Chester coach stopped at the house of T. Bagnall, at Eccleshall, in Staffordshire, horsekeeper to the coach: the people perceiving neither coachman nor outside passengers, but those in the inside fast asleep, a search was immediately undertaken, when it appeared that the coachman had fallen from his box, at Sughill, a distance of three miles from Eccleshall, and that the horses had instinctively drawn the coach to the door of the horsekeeper's, which is about eighty yards from the inn. The coachman was found quite dead in the highway, in his usual position of driving, and was neither bruised nor apparently otherwise injured. He is supposed to have died suddenly on the box.

Married. At Steeple Aston, Richard Parkinson, Esq. son of Leonard Parkinson, Esq. of Kennersley Castle, Hereford to Miss Lechmore, daughter of Capt. Lechmore R. N.

Died. At Tittensor, Mr. G. Harrison, many years an eminent hatter at Tunstall.

SUFFOLK.

On Friday, Dec. 26, the tide rose to such a height in Ipswich, that most of the streets were inundated. The water was two feet deep near St. Peter's church; and the common quay was nearly overflowed.

Married. At Ipswich, Nicholas Freeman, Esq. of Boxted, to Miss Simpson, daughter of E. Freeman, Esq. of Stoke by Nayland.

Died. At Redgrave, aged 88, Mr. John Garnham, formerly of Wymondham.

SURRY.

A few days since, the housekeeper of a gentleman at Cheam, in Surry, being requested by the son to place a quantity of damp gunpowder in an oven to dry, and having shortly after occasion to bake, kindled the wood without recollecting the circumstance of the gunpowder in the oven. An immediate and most tremendous explosion took place in consequence, and the unfortunate woman had her head severed from her body. No other life was lost, but every house of glass in the house was shattered, and the building much injured.

In the Surry calendar there is the following rather unusual entry: — Sarah Smither, committed the 3d. of Jan. 1807, by the Rev. W. Roberts, charged on *her own confession*, with *repeated acts of incontinency*, for six months." The civil fair one is in Guildford House of Correction, to hard labour.

Married. At Bedingdon, the Rev. Philip Laycock Stony, of Leicester, Leicester, to Miss Lydia Baring, second daughter of Sir Francis Baring of Stratton park. At Wimbledon, Clement Archer, Esq. major of light dragoons, to Miss Marianne Wright, daughter of Robert Wright.

Died. At Wimbleton, Sir Stephen Lushington, M. P. for Plymouth many years a Director of the East India Company.

SUSSEX.

The tides which have lately encroached so much on the cliff

have brought down upon the strand some curious bracelets, and other gold ornaments of our Celtic ancestors: one of the bracelets, which had a polish equal to any new trinket, has been sold by weight for nine guineas.

Died. Jan. 4, at Goodwood, His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Lenox. *See obituary.* Mr. T. Mitchell, clerk to the Amicable Society, at Hurstperpoint: his death was singularly awful: he scarcely drew his breath after singing a song at the annual meeting of the society, when he fell back and expired.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The Friends, (called Quakers) of Birmingham, with a liberality that entitles them to the respect and love of every friend to humanity, have entered into a subscription for the relief of the British prisoners in France, and raised the sum of *one thousand pounds* for that purpose; a part of which has already safely reached the wretched sufferers.

The Rev. John Wood, late Fellow of New College Oxford, is elected to the mastership of Rugby School.

Married. The Rev. Robt. Simpson, vicar of St. Michael's, Coventry, to Miss Tandy, daughter of Daniel Tandy, Esq.

Died. At Rugby, aged 75, Mrs. Anne Rowland French, relict of Edmund French, Esq. late of Market Harborough.

WESTMORELAND.

Died. At Scales, near Orton, Mr. Robt. Wilson, 84. In Appleby Goal, aged 66, Thomas Parker. He had by choice made that place his residence for seven years.

WILTSHIRE.

The Rev. B. Morres, M. A. is presented to the rectory of Great Cheverell.

Married. At Woodford, Mr. David Goddard, of Frome, to Miss Webb.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The Hon. George W. Coventry, is appointed Lieut. Col. of the Worcester Militia, vice Ambrose St. John, Esq. resigned.

Married. At Worcester, the Rev. William Stafford, rector of St. Clements, to Miss Thompson, of Henwick. Mr. Thomas Vener, of Hungersford, to Miss Lee.

Died. At Bretforton, Mr. Cottrill Corbet, 86. At Worcester, Dr. Shaw, formerly of Windsor.

YORKSHIRE.

The Christmas horse shew, at York, was well attended: good hunters fetched large prices; as did also horses for the army; but coach horses were in no demand. There was a very large shew, and a great many remained unsold.

At the Parish Church, in Leeds, in 1806, there have been 1345 baptisms, 626 marriages, and 1013 burials.

The Rev. Thomas Milnes, late of Christ's College, Cambridge, is presented to the livings of Burton Agnes and Harpham.

The Rev. John Buckworth, is presented to the vicarage of Dewsbury.

The Rev. John Parker, M. A. is appointed to the prebend of Riccall, in York Cathedral, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Preston.

Married. At Gisborough, Marmaduke Constable, Esq. to Miss Octavia Hale, of the Plantation, eighth daughter of the late General Hale, of that place.

Died. At York, Mrs. Preston, widow of the late William Preston. Esq. of Moorby, 79. Mr. Charles Anderson, attorney, aged 70. At Ackworth, Anthony Surtees, Esq. many years Colonel of the West-York militia. At Darlington, the Rev. Thomas Moriand, who had been upwards of 50 years head master of the free Grammar School there, and was much respected as a truly worthy, benevolent, and upright man. At Dewsbury, aged 77, the Rev. Matthew Powley, 20 years vicar of that parish. At Driffield, aged 57, Mrs. Carter, wife of Mr. William Carter, solicitor. At Hull, Mr. Richard Confitt, late of Wawne, 70. At Northallerton, Mrs. Hannah Stainthorp, of Brompton, 90. At Pontefract, Mrs. Ellison, widow of the late Dr. Ellison, of Woolley. At Ripon, Mrs. Lodge, widow of Edmund Lodge, Esq. formerly of Leeds. At Thirsk, Miss Buckle, eldest daughter of William Buckle, Esq. of Sowerby Park. At Wakefield, Mr. John Ash, 73. *Of a mortification,* occasioned by a scratch on one of

of his fingers by a horse's tooth, Mr. Benjamin Pullein, of Loft-house, near Wakefield.

WALES.

On Christmas Day, owing to a heavy swell in the river Conway, the boat conveying the Irish mail, with eight passengers, the coachman, guard, and a youth, about fifteen years of age, in all fifteen in number, including the boatmen, was upset, and only two persons were saved.

A splendid monument has been erected in the Parish Church of Hanmer, in the County of Flint, to the memory of the late Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Kenyon.

Married. At Whitford Flint, Capt. Colthurst, 23d foot, eldest son of John Colthurst, Esq. of Dripsey Castle, to Miss Billinghurst, daughter of the late Rev. William Billinghurst, of Fir-Grove, Surry. At Haverfordwest, Erasmus Butherum Phillips, Esq. to Mrs. Leicester.

Died. At Brecon, aged 72, universally lamented, Mrs. Bold, wife of Hugh Bold, senr. Esq. one of the co-heiresses of the late John Phillips, Esq. of Tregare. At Whitton, (Radnor) the Rev. Henry Beavan, 47. Aged 84, the Rev. James Edwards, fifty-four years vicar of Llandevilog and Llangendeirn, Carmarthen. At his brother's house, at Cefn Denbigh, Thomas Kenyon, Esq. of the Temple, London.

SCOTLAND.

A gentleman lately deceased, has bequeathed 1200l. to be paid to the person who shall write the best treatise on the following subject. "*The evidence that there is a Being, all powerful, wise and good, by whom every thing exists; and particularly to obviate difficulties regarding the wisdom and goodness of the Deity; and this, in the first place, from considerations independent of written revelation; and, in the second place, from the revelation of the Lord Jesus; and, from the whole, to point out the inferences most necessary for, and useful to mankind.*"

The Professors of the University of Aberdeen, and the Ministers of the established Church there, who are appointed Trustees to the will of the Testator have given notice, that the time allowed for the composition of these treatises extends to the first of January 1814, when they will appoint Judges to determine on the comparative merits of such performances as may be laid before them. 400l. will be given to the author of the second best essay; and all communications are required to be addressed to Alexander Gales, Esq. Aberdeen.

The late violent storms have done very considerable mischief in all parts of the country. The west coast in particular, has suffered much from the unusual height both of the sea and the rivers. On the 26th of December, the river Stinchar, at the town of Ballantrae, rose to a prodigious height, and overflowed the highway for nearly 200 yards. About eleven o'clock, while the 9th troop of the 1st Dragoons, on their route from Hamilton for Ireland, attempted to pass the water, five of the horses with their riders were borne down by the rapidity of the current. The men, from the weight of their accoutrements, were some time before they could disengage themselves from the animals. The inhabitants, who in great numbers witnessed the accident, plunged in to their assistance, and at the risk of their own lives, succeeded in saving those of the soldiers. One of the latter was beyond the reach of their aid, but being suddenly thrown upon an elevated spot, he contrived to stand twenty minutes up to the stomach in water, till a boat was brought to his assistance. A stone bridge of four arches over the river Crae, at Newton Stewart, was carried away by the floods: and, at Rothesay the tide rose so high, that both the quays were covered with water, and many barrels of herrings washed away.

The Glasgow Bill of Mortality for 1806, makes the total of burials in that city 2280. Decreased 9. The following is given as a correct account of the number of children who have died there during the last ten years of the ——— pox; a proof of the blessed effects of vaccination.

1797	—	231	1802	—	104
1798	—	179	1803	—	91
1799	—	214	1804	—	123
1800	—	159	1805	—	94
1801	—	197	1806	—	15

Marriages at Port Glasgow in 1806, 48. Baptisms 120. Burial

Some time ago, a gentleman in Paisley, sixty years of age, undertook to walk, for a bet of one hundred pounds, fifty miles in twenty-four hours. Previous to setting out, fourteen hundred more were offered, and readily accepted. He started at one o'clock in the morning of the 2d of January, without having been in bed, and after having spent the preceding night with some friends in the most jovial manner. During the first three miles, owing to the extreme darkness of the morning, he fell several times. However, not discouraged by the untowardness of the commencement, he continued his exertions, and with ease accomplished the journey in seventeen hours and fifty minutes.

Married. At Edinburgh, Capt. M'Intyre, Argyleshire Militia, to Miss A. G. Campbell, daughter of the late W. Campbell, Esq. of Duncaves. Wm. Johnston, W. S. to Miss Sarah Riddell, daughter of the late Robert Riddell, Esq. of Carzeild. John Fraser, Esq. jun. of Farraline, to Miss Amelia Ann Ferguson, daughter of the late Neil Ferguson, Esq. of Pitcullo. At Glasgow, Mr. John Dick, to Miss Mary Paton, daughter of the late Mr. Hugh Paton, of Richmond, Virginia. At Greenock, John Fullerton, of Kilmichael, Esq. to Miss Stewart, eldest daughter of Roger Stewart, Esq. Mr. Patrick M'Callum, merchant, to Miss Margaret Park. At Drumgeith, Robert Kerr, of Chatto, Esq. to Miss E. Fyffe. At Kilduff, Carlyle Bell, Esq. W. S. to Miss Joan Home, daughter of the Rev. Robert Home, of Polwarth. At Aberdeen, John Leith Ross, Esq. of Armage, to Miss Elizabeth Young, eldest daughter of William Young, Esq. of Shettocksley.

Birth. At Slains Castle, the Countess of Errol, of a son.

Died. At Edinburgh, Capt. Archibald M'Phune, Argyleshire Militia. Mr. Stewart Douglas, late of Salisbury. The Hon. Richard Somerville Hamilton, Lieut. R. N. second son of Lord Viscount Boyne. The Rev. James Moyse, many years one of the ministers of the Episcopal chapel, Cowgate. At Glasgow, aged 84, Mrs. Cross, widow of the late Mr. Robert Cross. Mrs. Stirling, widow of the late William Stirling, Esq. John Robertson, Esq. merchant. Mrs. Buchanan, of Craigievairn, 96. Mrs. Lindsay, wife of Mr. William Lindsay, writer. Mr. John Turner, manufacturer. At Fochabers, aged 102, William Kelman. He followed his profession of a millwright and carpenter, till within three weeks of his death. At Perth, Mrs. Scott, wife of the Rev. James Scott. At Fortissat, William Meek, Esq. At Ascog-house, Bute, Miss Sarah M'Arthur, daughter of the late John M'Arthur, Esq. of Milton. At Whitecross, near Dumfries, aged 64, Robert Henderson, Esq. of Clenghbrae. At Dunfermline, Robert Scotland, Esq. of Middlebank. At Edinkillie-manse, the Rev. David Milne, 65. At Shergarton-house, Perthshire, John Harvie, Esq. At Linlithgow, James Taylor, Esq. Sheriff substitute of that county. At Killearnan-manse, Rosshire, the Rev. David Denson. At Nunholm, aged 89, Mr. John Tinning. At Arbuthnot, aged 96, Mary Beattie; by two husbands she had ten children, of which five have survived her, and by whom she has seen the following issue, viz. 23 grand-children, 12 great grand-children.—She retained her health and memory till within a few days of her death, and with great ease walked to Bervie weekly, a distance of four miles, for the week's provisions.

The following recorded instances of the mildness of the season are not a little extraordinary:—

There is now in the garden of Mr. Diack, nurseryman at Aberdeen, a great number of beautiful carnations in full blow.

On the evening of Christmas-day, a hedge sparrow's nest was taken at Doveridge, Derbyshire, with four eggs in it.—On the same morning, a green linnet's nest was taken out of a bush near Warwick, with two eggs in it.—In an exposed part of the shrubbery of Sir Gabriel Powell, of Heathfield, near Swansea, there is a rose in full bloom.—On Saturday afternoon, was observed at Higham, Derbyshire, a garden bean in full blow, and a hive-bee labouring to cull honey from it, as in the month of June.—A Gentleman of Wellesbourne had a dish of green peas brought to his table on Christmas-day, which had been gathered the same morning in an open field in that parish. Strawberries were also gathered the same day; and just as a matter of curiosity, a nosegay was made up of roses, woodbines, and violets.—On the common borders, in the garden of *Nicholas Grimshaw, of Winckly-place, Preston*, Esq. are the following flowers:

Carnations

Carnations of several kinds, the double yellow and double purple primrose, pansies, the double purple stock, the purple campunula, the rue-leaved coronilla, and the ever-blowing rose; all in high beauty.—Two mushrooms were gathered in a field near Stoney Knolls, on Wednesday last.

It is worthy of remark, that the heat of the weather was exactly the same the 24th of December, as the 24th June last; on both these days the thermometer being nearly 60.

IRELAND.

An unusual number of foreigners having of late sojourned in the city of Limerick, the magistrates have called upon all strangers by public advertisement, requiring them to explain their motives for making that city the place of their residence.

The Threshers appear to have suspended their depredations. A few threatening notes have been affixed upon the church doors, requiring certain individuals not to pay tythes, but no other outrage has taken place. The result of the Special Commission at Sligo, Castlebar, Carrick-on-Shannon, Leitrim, Longford, Cavan, has been: that about fifteen persons have received sentence of death: about the same number are to be transported: and sixteen or eighteen are to be publicly whipt.

The exports of provisions from Ireland this year are greater than have ever been known. In the town and neighbourhood of Waterford alone, no less than fifty-thousand hogs have been killed and salted for bacon, for exportation to England, in addition to the usual large quantity annually taken for the army and navy.

Married. At Dublin, William Darley, Esq. of York-street, to Miss Ann Farran, daughter of Joseph Farran, Esq. John Greene, Esq. of Greenville, (Kilkenny) to Miss Grogan, daughter of John Knox Grogan, Esq. of Johnstown, (Wexford.) Samuel Boyce, Esq. of Mount-Howard, to Miss Hornick, daughter of George Hornick, Esq. of Woodview. Joseph Rathbone, junr. Esq. of Annes-Brook, (Meath) to Miss M. A. Morris, daughter of Brabazon Morris, Esq. of Tankardstown. John Massey, Esq. of Grison, (Limerick) to Miss Massey, of Fownes-street. At Middleton, (Cork) Peter Callaghan, Esq. to Miss Donovan, daughter of Daniel Donovan, Esq.

Died. At Dublin, Richard Paul Bonham, Esq. of Great Cumberland-street. Robert Horner, Esq. of Dorset-street. Robert Ferrall, Esq. of Henry-street, 74. The Rev. John Orr, rsetor of Magerhafelt, 64. Mrs. Elizabeth Murphy, widow of the late Dr. Murphy, 76. John Allen, Esq. one of the oldest merchants in that city, and a Director of the Bank of Ireland, from its first establishment. Aged 72, the Right Hon. Brice, Earl of Miltown. He is succeeded in his title and estate by his grandson, Joseph, now Earl of Miltown, who will enter his eighth year on the 11th February. George Walsh, Esq. one of the Sheriffs. Aged 60, Thomas Gade, Esq. attorney at law. At Cork, William Goold, Esq. brother of Sir Francis Goold. At Drogheda, aged 66, Mr. Patrick Marron, merchant. At Dromore, aged 75, Mrs. Percy, Lady of the Bishop, and on the following day, Mrs. Walsh, Lady of the Dean, of Dromore.

BANKRUPTS.

Bankruptcies and Dividends announced in the London Gazette, from Dec. 23, 1806, to Jan. 20, 1807. The Solicitors' names are in Parentheses.

Peter Archdeacon, of High-street, St. Mary-le-bone, Scrivener, to surrender Jan. 27, Feb. 3, and March 3, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. (Mr. Harvey, John-street, Adelphi.)

Thomas Bailey, Liverpool, timber-merchant, Jan. 16, 17, and Feb. 7, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. (Mr. Orred, Liverpool.)

Thomas Barton, Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 3, 4, and 21, at three, at Hotel, Liverpool. (Mr. Greaves, Liverpool.)

Benjamin Bates, Sherringham, Norfolk, shopkeeper, Jan. 19, 20, at the Norwich. (Mr. Harmer, Norwich.)

William Berridge, of Maiden-lane, Wood-street, Cheapside, hosier, Dec. 30, Jan 20, and Feb. 3, at ten, at Guildhall. (Messrs. Baxter and Martin, Furnival's Inn, Holborn.)

William Blindell, Welwyn, Hertfordshire, maltster, Jan. 12, 17, and Feb. 21, at ten, at Guildhall. (Mr. Taylor, Old-street Road.)

George Boorne, Norwich, draper, Feb. 7, 9, and 21, at eleven, at the Stafford Arms, Wakefield. (Mr. Harmer, Norwich.)

John Branch, Manchester, broker, Feb. 9, 10, and March 3, at three, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester. (Messrs. Halstead and Ainsworth, Manchester, and Messrs. Milne and Parry, Old Jewry.)

William Braithwaite, Tobacco-roll-court, Gracechurch-street, warehouseman, Jan. 13, 17, and Feb. 14, at ten, at Guildhall. (Mr. Reardon, Gracechurch-street.)

William Buts, Page's Walk, Bermondsey, hair-merchant, Jan. 7, at ten, 24, at twelve, and Feb. 17, at one, at Guildhall. (Mr. Ledwick, Baldwin's court, Cloak-lane.)

John Carbery, Vine-street, St. James's, warehouseman, Jan. 27, 31, and Feb. 28, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Mr. Sarel, Berkeley-square.)

Robert Chandler, Shoreditch, cheesemonger, Jan. 24, Feb. 7, and March 3, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Mr. Stratton, Shoreditch.)

Robert Chamberlain, Wisbech St. Peter's, in the Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire, grocer, Feb. 16, at four, 17, and March 3, at eleven, at the Rose and Crown, Wisbech St. Peter's. (Mr. Steed Girdlestone, of Wisbech St. Peter's, and Mess. Wortham and Stephenson, Castle-street, Holborn.)

Charles Chard, High Holborn, chemist and druggist, Jan 10, 17, and Feb. 14, at ten, at Guildhall. (Mr. Smith, Hatton Garden.)

George Augustus Child, Bristol, scrivener, Dec. 27, Feb. 5, and Jan. 4, at eleven, at the Rummer Tavern, Bristol. (Mr. William Thomas, Bristol.)

Francis Henry Christian, John Calvert Clarke, and Charles Bowen, College-hill, merchants, Jan. 27, 31, and Feb. 28, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Mr. Blunt, Old Pay Office, Old Broad-street.)

Joseph Clark, of Wapping High-street, victualler, Jan. 22, 30, at twelve, and March 3, at ten, at Guildhall. (Mess. Harvey and Bryant, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn.)

Charles Clarke, Bristol, corn-factor, Jan. 2, 3, and Feb. 7, at eleven, at the White Hart Inn, Bristol. (Mr. Stephens, Bristol.)

Thomas Cook, Gloucester, merchant, Jan. 14, 15, and Feb. 3, at eleven, at the Wool-Pack, Warwick. (Mr. Richard Lynden Rolls, Southam, Warwickshire, and Mr. Egerton, Gray's-Inn Square.)

John Coward, Ulverston, Lancashire, ironmonger, Jan. 30, at five, 31, and Feb. 28, at eleven, at the Jerningham Arms Inn, Shiffnal. (Mr. Tomky Price, Wolverhampton.)

Joseph Lancaster Cox, High-street, Lambeth, victualler, Jan. 20, 24, and Feb. 21, at ten, at Guildhall. (Mr. Meymott, Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-Road.)

Robert Cundall the younger, of the Suburbs of the City of York, common brewer, Jan. 19, 20, and Feb. 10, at eleven, at the Black Swan Inn, Coney-street, York. (Mr. Hearon, York.)

John Fletcher Curtis, Minories, London, linen-draper, Dec. 27, Jan. 3, and Feb. 2, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Messrs. Dobie and Thomas, Crane-court, Fleet-street.)

John Wood Dixon, Crescent, Minories, merchant, Jan. 17, 24, and Feb. 21, at ten, at Guildhall. (Mr. Hillyard, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.)

Abel Drewell, St. Thomas the Apostle, Devonshire, brewer, Jan. 24, Feb. 3, and March 3, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Messrs. Williams and Darke, Bedford-row, and Mr. Bowring, Exeter.)

George Edmonds, Chancery-lane, law-stationer, Jan. 20, Feb. 3, and 20, at ten, at Guildhall. (Messrs. Rose and Manning, Gray's-Inn-square.)

James Epworth, Spalding, Lincolnshire, grocer, Jan. 23, 24, and Feb. 21, at eleven, at the White Hart Inn, Spalding. (Mr. Green, Spalding.)

W. Garland, Shepton Mallet, Somerset, inn-holder, Jan. 17, Feb. 2, and 24, at the George Inn, *Shepton-Mallet*. (Mr. King, Took's-court, Chancery-lane.)

Maclaurin

Maclaurin Gillies, Southampton-place, New-road, merchant, Jan 6, 13, and Feb. 7, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Messrs. Shawes and Le Blanc, Tudor-street, Blackfriars.)

Geo. Godwin, Stafford, shoemaker, Jan. 20, 21, and Feb. 23, at the Star, Stafford. (Mr. Punton, Hind-court, Fleet-street.)

Thomas Goodyer, Market-street, Herts, grocer, Jan. 6, at ten, 22, at eleven, and Feb. 14, at ten, at Guildhall. (Mr. Fielder, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.)

Henry Green, Southgate, Middlesex, Jan. 10, 17, at twelve, and Feb. 14, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Mr. May, Bethnal-Green Road.)

Charles Greensword, Itchenor, Sussex, ship-builder, Jan. 20, 27, and Feb. 28, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Messrs. Mayo and Pearce, Cloak-lane.)

John Hannam, of Sloane-street, Music-seller, Jan. 24, 30, and March 3, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Mr. Joshua Mayhew, Boswell-court, Carey-street.)

John Harris, Old Jewry, Watch-maker, Jan. 20, 31, and Feb. 28, at ten, at Guildhall. (Mr. Rutherford, Bartholomew Close.)

William Harrison, Berwick-street, Oxford-street, currier, Jan. 10, 17, and Feb. 7, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Mr. Popkin, Dean-street, Soho.)

J. Hawkey, Piccadilly, accoutrement-maker, Jan. 20, 31, and Feb. 24, at Guildhall. (Mr. Cole, Southampton-street.)

Joseph Hesketh and William Jones, Liverpool, grocers, Jan. 28, 29, and Feb. 14, at eleven, at the Liverpool Arms, Liverpool. (Mr. Watt, Liverpool.)

John Heyes, Wigan, Lancashire, linen-manufacturer, Feb. 16, at five, and 17, 28, at eleven, at the Buck and Vine, Wigan. (Messrs. Baron and Litchfield, Wigan.)

William Hughes, Queen-street, Southwark, porter and cyder dealer, Dec. 27, at ten, Jan. 10, and Feb. 3, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Mr. Burn, Old Jewry.)

Benjamin Hunt, Brighthelmstone, builder, Jan. 21, 22, and Feb. 17, at eleven, at the St. James's Tavern, Brighthelmstone. (Mr. Hill, Brighthelmstone.)

John Jackson, Sculcoates, Yorkshire, cabinet-maker, Jan. 16, 17, and Feb. 17, at eleven, at the White Hart Tavern, Kingston-upon-Hull. (Mr. Colsworth, Hull.)

Thomas Jones, High-street, St. Mary-le-bone, Middlesex, carpenter, Dec. 27, Jan. 6, and Feb. 3, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Mr. Rogers, Frith-street, Soho.)

John Julian, of Bobber's Mill, Nottingham, miller, Jan. 12, 14, and Feb. 17, at eleven, at the Punch Bowl, Nottingham. (Messrs. Middlemore and Percy, Nottingham.)

Thomas Kidd, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, sail-cloth manufacturer, Jan. 8, 24, and Feb. 21, at eleven, at the Turk's Head Inn, Newcastle. (Mr. Harvey, Newcastle.)

William Knight, Stone-breaks, Yorkshire, clothier, Jan. 23, 24, and Feb. 7, at two, at the Spread Eagle Inn, Manchester. (Mr. Bannister, Rochdale.)

Jacob Israel Levi, late of Haydon-street, Minories, merchant, Dec. 26, Jan. 6, and Feb. 3, at ten, at Guildhall. (Mr. Keys, Somerset-street, Aldgate.)

William List, Cateaton-street, warehouseman, Jan. 17, at twelve, 24, at one, and Feb. 14, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Mr. Passmore, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street.)

Thomas Longbottom, Holbeck, near Leeds, Yorkshire, clothier. Jan. 31, Feb. 7, at twelve, and March 3, at one, at Guildhall. (Messrs. Gleadhill and Payne, Token-house-yard, Lothbury.)

Charles Newney Langdale, Thirsk, Yorkshire, wine and spirit merchant, Jan. 19, 20, and Feb. 17, at eleven, at the White Swan Inn, Middleham. (Messrs. Dinsdale and Harle, Middleham.)

John Lucy, Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 2, 3, and 21, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. (Mr. Edward Ascroft, Liverpool.)

James Malcolm, of Brentford, gardener, Jan. 24, 30, and March 3, at one, at Guildhall. (Mr. Willoughby, Clifford's Inn.)

Alexander M'Craith and John Marshall, Lower Brook-street, mine, Jan. 3, 6, and Feb. 7, at one, at Guildhall. (Mr. Sherwood, Old Broad-street.)

Alexander M'Craith, Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, wine-merchant, Jan. 3, 6, and Feb. 3, at one, at Guildhall. (Mr. Wilde, jun. Castle-street, Falcon-square.

James Nabbs, Newington Butts, linen-draper, Jan. 22, 30, at twelve, and Feb. 28, at ten, at Guildhall. (Mr. Hurd, Temple.)

Joseph Osment, Yeovil, Somersetshire, victualler, Jan. 19, 20, and Feb. 21, at eleven, at the Mermaid Inn, Yeovil. (Messrs. Batten, Yeovil, Somersetshire.)

George Oxlade, Hoddesden, Herts, money-scrivener, Dec. 30, and Jan. 3, at eleven, and Feb. 7, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Mr. W. Williams, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane.)

Jonathan Parker, Gosport, baker, Jan. 27, at three, 28, at eleven, and Feb. 28, at one, at the Dolphin, Gosport (Mr. Wilkinson, Gosport.)

Thomas Parker, Keighley, Yorkshire, cotton-twist-spinner, Jan. 30, 31, and Feb. 28, at eleven, at the Devonshire Arms Inn, Keighley. (Mr. Schofield, Skipton, Yorkshire.)

Abraham Mendes Pereira, of Old Bethlem, merchant, Jan. 6, at ten, 22, at eleven, and 14, at ten, at Guildhall. (Messrs. Hunter and Rickards, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.)

Edward Pheasant, Three Crane-court, Borough, hop-merchant, Jan. 20, 31, and Feb. 28, at ten, at Guildhall. (Mr. Watkins, Pump-court, Temple.)

Philip Phillips, late of Marshfield, Monmouthshire, coal-merchant, Jan. 8, 9, at ten, and Feb. 10, at eleven, at the Angel Inn, Cardiff, Glamorganshire. (Mr. Prothere, jun. Newport, Monmouthshire.)

George Potts, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper, Jan. 13, 17, and Feb. 14, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Messrs. Berry and James, Walbrook.)

Selby Clement Pringle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer, Jan. 19, 20, and Feb. 3, at eleven, at the Queen's-head Inn, Newcastle upon-Tyne. (Mr. Meggison, Hatton-Garden, and Armorer Donkin, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.)

William Ramsay, Bury St. Edmund's, cabinet-maker, Feb. 11, at five, 12, and March 3, at eleven, at the Half Moon Inn, Bury St. Edmund's. (Mr. John Pate, Bury St. Edmund's, and Mr. William Giles, Great Shire-lane.)

Clement Stephen Richardson, Cambridge, linen-draper, Jan. 3, 13, and Feb. 10, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Mr. Long, Middle Temple.)

William Richmond, Mark-lane, auctioneer, Jan. 20, 31, and Feb. 28, at ten, at Guildhall. (Mr. Page, Gray's-inn-square.)

Thomas Ridley, Bow-lane, victualler, to surrender Jan. 20, 31. and Feb. 28, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Messrs. Smith and Tilson, St. Paul's Church-yard.)

John Rutter, Ormskirk, Lancaster, innkeeper, Jan. 29, 30, and Feb. 14, at eleven, at the Crown Inn, Liverpool. (Mr. Moorcroft, Ormskirk.)

William Valentine Scotney, Oxford-street, Middlesex, linen-draper, Jan. 20, at ten, 31, and Feb. 28, at one, at Guildhall. (Mr. Few, New North-street, Red Lion-square.)

Thomas Shepley, of Selby, Yorkshire, brewer, to surrender Jan. 23, 24, and Feb. 17, at ten, at the George Inn, Selby. (Mr. Swallow, Selby.)

James Smith and Edward Meredith, Blackmoor-street, Drury-lane, linen-drapers, Jan. 3, 17, and Feb. 7, at ten, at Guildhall. (Mr. Charles Harman, Wine-office-court, Fleet-street.)

John Smith, late of Broughton, Lancashire, calico-printer, Feb. 6, 7, and 28, at eleven, at the Spread Eagle Inn, in Manchester. (Messrs. Sharpe, Eccles, and Moorehouse, Manchester.)

Thos. Smith, Coseley, Staffordshire, coal-seller, Jan. 30, 31, and Feb. 24, at the Castle, Birmingham. (Mr. Nicholls, Tavistock-place.)

John Spearing, Brighthelmstone, Sussex, cabinet-maker, to surrender Dec. 27, Jan. 3, at twelve, and Feb. 3, at one, at Guildhall. (Mr. Evatt, Warwick-court, Gray's Inn.)

Thomas Stevenson, Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 10, 11, at twelve, and March 3, at ten, at the York Hotel, Liverpool. (Mr. Robert Greaves, of Parker-street, Liverpool.)

Charles Swannack, Russell-street, grocer, Jan. 20, 31, and Feb. 24, at Guildhall. (Messrs. Gatty and Haddan, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.)

John Taylor, Micklehurst, Cheshire, cotton-spinner, Jan. 27, 29, and Feb. 24, at the Palace Inn, Manchester. (Messrs. Milne and Parry, Old Jewry.)

Anthony Thomas, C. H. Roslein, and C. Schenling, Walbrook, merchants, Jan. 17, 27, and Feb. 24, at Guildhall. (Messrs. Berry and James, Walbrook.

Thomas Tills, Wymondham, Norfolk, cordwainer, Jan. 17, 24, and Feb. 21, at three, at the White Swan, Norwich. (Messrs. William and John Mitchell, Wymondham, Norfolk.)

John Lewis Topping, Bishopsgate-street, grocer, Jan. 6, 13, and Feb. 14, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Messrs. Gleadhill and Payne, Tokenhouse-yard.)

John Townley, of Boston, Lincolnshire, bookseller, Jan. 30, 31, and March 3, at eleven, at the Peacock Inn, Boston. (Mr. John Palmer Hollway, Boston, and Messrs. Johnson and Gaskell, Gray's Inn.)

Benjamin Trickey, Plympton East, Devonshire, butcher, Jan. 17, at ten, and Feb. 20, 21, at eleven, at the Pope's Head, Plymouth. (Mr. Boger, Plympton.)

John Tumner, Mary-le-bone-street, vintner, Jan. 17, 19, and Feb. 14, at ten, at Guildhall. (Mr. Rogers, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.)

William Waller, late of Exeter, ironmonger, Jan. 6, 7, and Feb. 3, at eleven, at the Star Inn, Exeter. (Mr. S. Mortimer, Exeter, and Messrs. Williams and Drake, Bedford-row.)

John Warren, Bishopsgate-street, merchant, Jan. 31, Feb. 7, and March 3, at one, at Guildhall. (Messrs. Palmer, Tomlinson, and Thomson, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.)

Thomas Warwick, of Great Sutton-street, Middlesex, watch-maker, Jan. 6, 13, and Feb. 3, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Mr. John Lyon, Cornhill.)

Edward Weaver, Newark-upon-Trent, draper, Feb. 13, at six, 14 and 28, at ten, at the Punch-Bowl, Nottingham. (Messrs. Coldham and Endfield, Nottingham.

R. Weaver, Hardwick, Herefordshire, miller, Jan. 28, 29, and Feb. 24, at the Crown Inn, Worcester. (Messrs. Lowndes and Lambert, Red Lion-square.)

William Williams, Bedwellty, Monmouthshire, maltster, Jan. 22, 23, and Feb, 3, at twelve, at the King's-head Inn, Newport, Monmouthshire.

William Williams, Lad-lane, victualler, Jan. 20, 31, and Feb. 23, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Mr. Adams, Old Jewry.)

John Yates, Shelton, Staffordshire, manufacturer of china ware, Jan. 22, at three, 23, at ten, and Feb. 10, at twelve, at the Swan Inn, Hanley, Staffordshire. (Messrs. Dent and Astbury, Hanley, Staffordshire.)

DIVIDENDS.

Feb. 3. John Ames, of the New-road, St. George in the East, victualler Jan. 31. G. Atkinson, of Cloth Fair, Glazier. 25. J. Austin, of Longdon-upon-Tern, Shropshire, miller. Feb. 10. John Whistley Ayres, Hadleigh, Suffolk, shopkeeper.

Jan. 22. G. Baguet, of Leeds, soap-boiler. Feb. 4. Wm. Barth, Chester, linen-draper. Jan. 21. R. Bates, of Cuttle Bridge, Derbyshire, porter-merchant. Feb. 7. Stephen Baylis, Ledbury, Herefordshire, baker. Jan. 24. W. Baylis, of Ledbury, Herefordshire, baker. Feb. 7. R. Berrow, Pall-mall, hatter. Feb. 11. J. Blackburne, of Liverpool, Corn and Flour Merchant. Feb. 10. Peter Cogue, Whitefriars, builder. Jan. 31. Ely Bottomley, Whitefriars, coal-merchant. Jan. 24. Wm. Bryan, Camberwell. Merchant, Feb. 7. John French Burke, of Cannon-street, Ship-owner.

Jan. 31. W. Cadwell, of Maidstone, Kent, upholsterer. Feb. 14. Daniel Chase, Dean-street, Holborn, cordwainer. Feb. 14. Francis Clarke, Barnet, Herts, wine-merchant. Jan. 27. Clement Clarke, Great-Yarmouth, liquor-merchant. Feb. 14. Thomas Farmer Carley, of Counter-street, Southwark, corn-dealer. Feb. 10. Alexander Cockburn, of Gray's Inn-lane, Middlesex, sadler. Feb. 7. Richard Cole, Lambeth-road, haberdasher. Jan. 30. John Coulcon, Crown-street, Finsbury-square, grocer. Feb. 21, Wm. Creed, the younger, Finch-lane, tayler.

Feb. 14. W. Davies, of Holborn, linen-draper. Feb. 12, John Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 12. John Dodgson, of Millthorpe,

horse-dealer. Jan. 31. Thomas Drury and Richard Gilbert, Bread-street, London, ribbon-weavers.

Jan. 22. John Edwards, of Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, sadler. Jan. 31. D. Ellis, of Long-acre, Middlesex, dealer. Feb. 14. G. Easterby and W. Macfarlane, Rotherhithe, merchants. Jan. 26. Richard Everit, Great Yarmouth, grocer.

Feb. 3. Stanley Marshall Fisher, Gravesend, linen-draper. Jan. 31. Samuel Fuller, late of Cambridge, draper. Jan. 28. Michael Furlonge, Guildford-street, Russel-square, merchant.

Feb. 7. F. Gilding, Aldersgate-street, cabinet-maker. Feb. 7. G. Gill, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, sadler. Jan. 6. James Graff and Patrick Dempsey Foley, Tower-royal, London, merchants. Feb. 7. John Grainger, Old Swan-lane, London, broker.

Jan. 31. Edward Hargrave, Lower Tooting, dealer. Jan. 17. John Hennem, of the Lime Kilns, Kent, corn and coal dealer. Feb. 25. J. Hewitt, Birmingham, grocer. Jan. 20. Joshua Hopkins, Alcester, Warwickshire, grocer. Feb. 17. Wm. Horn and Rd. Jackson, Redcross-street, Borough, rectifying distillers.

Feb. 22. Frederick Judin, otherwise Fedor Iwanof Judin, of Hatton-garden, Middlesex, merchant. Feb. 26. Walter Jacks, Bristol, merchant. Jan. 27. John Jackson, Lancaster, victualler. Jan. 24. Thomas Jackson, Argyle-street, taylor. Jan. 31. John Jones, Threadneedle-street, warehouseman.

Jan. 31. P. Kerr, of the Old Jewry, London, merchant.

Feb. 7. J. Lane, T. Frazer, and T. Boylston, late of Nicholas-lane, London, merchants. Jan. 30. James Askew Leach, of Jewry-street, Aldgate, wine and brandy merchant. Feb. 16. William Lewis, Dowlais, Glamorganshire, shopkeeper.

Jan. 27. John Makeig, Bristol, linen-draper. Feb. 7. John Martindale, St. James's-street, Westminster, wine merchant. Feb. 9. Thomas Mason, Shelfield, Staffordshire, corn-factor. Feb. 28. Hugh Moore, Ironmonger-lane, London, merchant. Jan. 24. Mary Moore, Albemarle-street, fancy dress-maker. Jan. 23. Samuel Moore, late of Leicester, wool-comber.

Feb. 13. Richard Nesbitt, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer. Jan. 20. Thomas Humden Noel, North-street, Brighthelmstone, linen-draper. Feb. 5. T. B. Nott, Corse, Gloucestershire, money-scrivener.

Feb. 17. John Parks, Birmingham, plater. Jan. 17. Lydia Peacock, Beverley, Yorkshire, woollen-draper. Jan. 31. Abraham Mendes Pereira and Hermenegild Castellain, Old Bethlem, merchants. Feb. 16. Thomas Pilcher, Holy Cross, Canterbury, wheelwright.

Jan. 17. Peter Richardson, Wakefield, Yorkshire, woolstapler. Feb. 21. D. Roberts, Trump-street, warehouseman.

Feb. 9. Thomas Dreweatt Rose, Marlborough, tallow-chandler. Jan. 22. R. Rowe, of Granchester, Cambridgeshire, nurseryman.

Feb. 3. Joseph Sargeant, Russia-court, Milk-street, London, and Peter Anstie, Hungerford Farley, Wilts, warehousemen. Jan. 23. R. Sawyer, late of Broadstairs, Isle of Thanet, Kent, butcher. Jan. 31. George Seddon, of Aldersgate-street, London, cabinet-maker. Jan. 26, Richard Sharp, Armley, Leeds, Yorkshire, dry-salter. Jan. 24. Alexander Shedden, Bristol, druggist. Jan. 31. Porter Shepherd, Lynn, draper. Jan. 30. Thomas Sherwin, Tower-street, wine-merchant. Jan. 8. G. Smith, of Upper Harley-street, Middlesex, merchant. Jan. 27. Thos. Southcomb, late of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn fields, merchant. Feb. 7. H. Spicer, Walden, Essex, malster. Feb. 14. George Stratton and Henry Stratton, Blackfriars-road, Ironmongers. Feb. 6. Wm. Sutcliffe, Halifax, York, merchant.

Feb. 17. John Taylor, of Chatham, Kent, wine-merchant.

Feb. 9. Jane Vickers, Bath, milliner.

Jan. 24. Richard Benson Walker, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, merchant. Feb. 16. B. Watson, of Mansfield, Carpenter. Feb. 3. Henry Ward, Shoreditch, apothecary. March 17. T. Ward, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant. Jan. 20. Edward Wheattall, Duke-street, St. James's, warehouseman. Jan. 24. Joseph Wheeler, Blackheath, Kent, miller. Jan. 27. Robert Wilkinson and George Daniel, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchants.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

SCOTLAND.

Dec. 26. Thos. Andrew, Horse dealer, at Whitehouse, Beith, Ayrshire.
Jan. 12. Jas. Douglas, Grain-dealer, at Grahamstoun, Glasgow.
Dec. 27. David Kirk, Grocer, in Kirkaldy.
Dec. 20. John M'Dougal, Tacksman, of Suuoth and Letternamolt, Glassry, Argyleshire.
Dec. 22. Wm. Redman, Merchant, in Ayr.
——— Rob. Simpson, Merchant, in Lanark. Dec. 20. Nicol Sinclair, Merchant, in Lerwick.
Jan. 12. John Tennant, Merchant, in Glasgow.
Dec. 26. James Weir, Cattle-dealer and Grain-merchant, at High Park, Corlton, Ayrshire.

IRELAND.

Philip Abbott, of Marlborough-street, Dublin, to surrender 23rd and 26th Jan. and 14th Feb.
Edw. Dwyer and Francis Power, of Cork, Merchants, to surrender 23rd and 24th Jan. and 24th Feb.
Mary Foster, of Grafton-street, Dublin, Milliner, to surrender 27th and 29th Jan. and 27th Feb.
Peter Griffin, of Limerick, Brewer, to surrender 22nd and 23rd Jan. and 21st. Feb.
Patrick Ternan, late of Newmarket Coombe, in the city of Dublin, but now of the Four Court Marshalsea, to surrender 24th and 26th of Jan. and 24th Feb.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

A gentleman who passed several days at Königsberg, whence he sailed on the 20th. saw the king and queen of Prussia at a small town near Königsberg, the day before his departure: Their Majesties lodged at a grocer's shop, and the prime minister, Haugwitz, occupied a miserable apartment at an apothecary's!!!—The king supported the extraordinary reverse of fortune which he has experienced, with composure and fortitude; but the queen appeared sensibly afflicted at the woeful change in her condition.

Accounts have arrived of a terrible explosion of gunpowder, which took place accidentally at Leyden, in December last, and destroyed a great number of buildings in that city, with the loss of many lives. We shall probably be able to give authentic particulars of this catastrophe in our next number.

BOTANY BAY.—A letter received from an officer at New South Wales, dated Aug. 4, gives the following distressing account of the state of that colony:—"Our situation is very bad, under many sufferings; we have had no rations served lately, nor none to serve. We have not a drop of spirits in the colony; and are very destitute of meat, bread, clothing, and farming and building utensils—in fact of every thing, even to a sheet of paper. The Lieutenant-Governor of this colony is reduced to an allowance of two pounds of rotten pork and one pound of flour per week; even at this rate we have not a sufficient supply for one month.

Died. Lately, in Germany, Col. Emmerick; he was upwards of thirty years in his Majesty's service, and was Deputy Surveyor General of the Woods and Forests. Elizabeth Charbonnier, born at Masscloup, near Loyere, on the 24th November last, aged 104. She bore ten children to her husband, who died at thirty. The extreme old age which she reached was unaccompanied with infirmities. She could read without glasses, and travelled every Sunday more than a league, to hear mass.

THE most particular account hitherto made public of the late dreadful bloody accident at Vellore, in the East Indies, is contained in a letter from an officer at Madras to his friend at Edinburgh. From this it appears that about two o'clock in the morning, of July 10th, the European barrack-

containing four complete companies of the 69th regiment, were surrounded by two battalions of Sepoys in the Company's service, who poured in a heavy fire of musketry at every window and door upon the defenceless soldiers. At the same time, the European sentries, the soldiers at the main guard, and the sick in the hospital, were all put to death. The officer's houses were also ransacked, and all found in them were murdered. The remains of the European companies held out gallantly till about half past seven in the morning, when a troop of the 19th dragoons from Arcot arrived under colonel Gillespie. It was soon followed by the galloper-guns and the rest of the regiment, who obtained admission into the fort by blowing open the gate. They then immediately fell upon the Sepoys, who in vain resisted. Near 600 of them were cut down on the spot, and 200 more, taken from their hiding places, were shot. About 600 made their escape through the sally-port, but many have since been taken. Of the four European companies, 164 men were killed and wounded, besides officers; and many British officers of the native troops were murdered by the insurgents.

It is supposed that the Mysore princes in the fort of Vellore were at the bottom of this conspiracy, the purpose of which was to get possession of the fort, which they expected they should be able to keep till they were joined by a large body of troops from Mysore. The standard of Tippoo was hoisted soon after the firing commenced. Advantage had been taken of great dissatisfactions prevailing among the native soldiery, in consequence of some new regulations respecting their turbans, and their marks of cast. These (certainly impolitic) regulations were immediately abolished by orders from Lord William Bentinck. While too much praise cannot be given to the promptitude and courage shewn in quelling this dangerous insurrection, its existence is an alarming proof of the little dependence to be placed on the attachment of the natives to the British government.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

ALMOST every arrival from abroad brings intelligence of some new act of despotism exercised by Bonaparte in the vain hope of banishing our commerce from the continent. In his interview at Warsaw with the Hamburgh deputies, he expressed sentiments worthy only of a barbarian or a madman. Upon being informed that thirty mercantile houses had suspended payment in that city, he exclaimed, "*So much the better, for it will ruin twice as many in Great Britain.*" When the deputies ventured to mention the dreadful effects which would arise from the whole commerce of the world being stopped, his reply was, "*I wish it to come to that pitch, that there should be no commerce at all. The land only shall be tilled, and there shall be no exchange but that of linen for cattle, and grain for cloth.*"

The last accounts from France acquaint us of the promulgation of a decree which sequestrates all British property in whatever hands, and cancels all debts due to British subjects. But no mercantile houses will pay attention to so infamous an order. The amount of property so situated, is inconsiderable, and, small as it is, the chief part will remain untouched. No merchant will comply with such a decree, except such unprincipled men as those who had no scruple last war to pay their debts in assignats not worth one hundredth part of their nominal value.

The wind, which had long been westerly, changed, early in the month, to the eastward, and no less than five hundred sail of outward bound merchantmen sailed down channel the first week of the present month. What a noble spectacle for Britain at the moment her presumptuous enemy had boasted he would blockade this happy island! A change of wind to the westward brought back this immense fleet on the 7th, to Falmouth, but in a few days after they again put to sea, and have been met with prosecuting their voyage in the best order. They consist of vessels for the West Indies, America, Portugal, and the Mediterranean.

Much anxiety had been excited among the merchants concerned with America, in receiving information some weeks ago that the American custom-houses had, in some parts, actually carried into execution the seizure of British merchandize, pursuant to the terms of the bill, prohibiting its importation after the

15th

15th of November. This however, has been effectually dispelled by two circumstances; first, the conclusion of a treaty of amity and commerce with America, and secondly, by the intelligence that the American government had, of th ir own accord, extended the time of importation to the 30th June, with liberty to the president to give it a further extension to the 2d December.

The conditions of the treaty will not be made known here until the ratification shall have been received from America. It is suspected that it gives the Americans liberty to trade between the French colonies and the mother country, not directly indeed, but by way of the United States. We feel considerable curiosity to know the exact conditions, both from a sense of their own importance, and as a specimen of the commercial system of our present minister.

General Crawford's expedition, so long detained, sailed at last in the end of last month, and passed Madeira the 7th inst. Their destination is considered to be Caraccas, and in that case, as the passage from Madeira to the West Indies is never tedious, they must, by this time, have nearly accomplished their voyage. The season is favourable for military operations in the West Indies, both in regard to the weather and the health of the troops, circumstances of the last importance to success in that dangerous climate, but too frequently overlooked by British ministers.

The payment of the half-yearly dividends, which in January and July are about seven millions each time, has lessened considerably the scarcity of money so much complained of last month. We notice with regret, the failure of several respectable commercial houses, and the continued depression of West India produce as well as of several other articles of trade. These evils result from too extensive enterprizes, and are unavoidable in a community so numerous and spirited as the trading interest of Great Britain. But their effect is only partially hurtful, while the blessings diffused by industry and commercial habits extend through every rank in society, and to every quarter of the kingdom.

In the early part of the month, Lord Temple moved the appointment of a committee to consider the expediency of allowing the use of sugar in brewing and distilling. No privilege, no advantage of any kind was to be annexed to the use of sugar, but a free competition was to take place. It is thought that this proposition will be negatived through the fears of the landed interest. We shall regret its failure for many reasons. To admit all articles to a free competition, or as nearly so as possible, is the first and the best principle of political economy. Our mercantile code has gradually approached more and more to these liberal maxims, as the government and the nation became more enlightened. To fear that the landed interest would suffer from such a measure is an unfounded an apprehension, that a more enlightened age will refuse to believe we could be actuated by it. And on the score of health, there cannot be introduced a more wholesome ingredient in our different liquors than sugar; for it is proverbial throughout the West Indies that the return of crop time banishes disease, and diffuses universal health and chearfulness.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Consols - - - - -	60¼
Reduced - - - - -	60¼
Omnium - - - - -	3¼
Exchequer Bills 2 premium.	

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal and Dock Shares for JANUARY, 1807; *At the Office of Mr. Scott, 25, New-Bridge-Street, London.*

The Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal; 840l. to 880l. per Share, dividing 40l. per Share, per Annum.

The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal; 610l. per Share, dividing 24l. per Share, nett, per Annum.

Grand Junction, 87l. per Share, including a Dividend of 1l. 10s.

Ashton and Oldham; 130l.

Worcester and Birmingham; 39l. per Share, including all New C

Lancaster: 18l. 10s.

Scotch Mines Company; 204l. to 206l per Cent. dividing 13l. nett, per Annum.

West India Dock St[illegible]nt. dividing 10l. per Cent. nett

East India Dock; 124l. bearing Interest at present, of 5l. per Cent.
London Dock; 103l. dividing 5l. per Cent.
Globe Insurance; 102l. dividing 6l. per Cent.
Imperial Assurance; 12l per Cent premium.
West Middlesex Water-Works; 4l. 10s. per Share, Premium.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JANUARY.

THE late and present most unseasonable weather has not yet, happily, done any positive and decided mischief to the wheats, which look, even in a flourishing and healthy state, in all the dry and superior quarters of the country, most particularly towards Oxford, Gloucester, Herefordshire, and throughout all the north-west. But on the low grounds, in part of the fens, and upon undrained lands, neglected also in surface-draining, the corn has absolutely lain under water, and taken considerable damage, as appears by its spotted and yellow hue. Add to this, it is not possible, in so mild and wet a season, but that an immense quantity of slugs and grubs, and of every species of earth vermin, must have been generated. The wheat plant also being pushed forward to a premature bulk, by long continued and unseasonable warmth, must have proportionally exhausted its seminal powers, and it may be now too safely pronounced, that a very abundant acreable product of wheat need not be expected at the next harvest; although from the vast quantity already sown at the regular period, and the considerable breadth of land prepared for wheat seed in spring, the aggregate of the wheat crop may be great.

The winter fallows which were not broken up, are, in many parts, in a drowned state, and where sheep have been imprudently left upon them, the consequence may be dangerous. Those fallows, early ploughed, and left in a husband-like manner, are set generally water-sodden, and unless a material alteration of weather should happen, they will work very late in the spring. The green crops have generally continued abundant and flourishing throughout the season, and the few crops of cabbage and kail cultivated for cattle, have never succeeded better, sustaining no check, as usual in frosty winters, but rendering a superabundance of food. The turnips have generally stood well, but in places begin to run to bloom, and even to rot, the case also of rape, thick sown on heavy wet lands. Grass is abundant, but in course, weak and sapless, from the great quantity of rain. Live stock has generally prospered in the home-stall, especially where dry fodder has been plentiful. Prices are beginning to look upwards in the country, the same with respect to carcases in London, although no material variation has taken place since last report. Wool may be expected dearer from the late prohibition of export from Spain and Italy, as also clover seed from the very short crop, and the improbability of any supply from Holland.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

THE little frost we have had in the preceding month, has been favourable to the wheat and tare crops; which in general look better, than could be expected from the too much prevailing humidity of the winter, which has also been very unfriendly to sheep feeding on turnips and coleseed; although those crops, at this season were never more luxuriant and abundant. From the mildness of the weather, and the general good condition of the pastures, much fodder has been saved—and the out-lying cattle do well.

In the country markets the price of grain, oats excepted, from the great purchases made by government, are much lower—and the weekly market at St. Ives have been recently well supplied with fat cattle and sheep at reduced prices. Cows and calves begin to be brought here in plenty, and sell well; but at present there is little or no demand for lean cattle and store sheep—much business done in the pig markets, which are well supplied and meet with quick and ready sales.

In the fen countries where the practice of breeding cattle has become pretty general, it is now the custom, and has been for a winter or two ago, to feed their yearling calves with raw potatoes and some hay, on which they are found to do well. But the writer of this report recommends from experience, the improved method of steaming them (as food for horses and cattle) making them more nutritious, and less Laxative—the process is now adopted on many large farms,

farms, at a little expense, and with proper conveniences, simple, and easy, in performance.

Chatteris, Isle of Ely,
Jan. 24, 1807.

PRICE OF GRAIN.	ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat	76	7	67	11
Rye	48	4	37	7
Barley	39	5	33	1
Oats	27	3	23	10
Beans	45	2	43	0
Pease	53	9	40	5
Oatmeal	42	2	21	0
Bigg	—	—	29	4

Postscript to the Retrospect of Public Affairs.

SINCE the printing of our retrospect, important advices have been received, which remove part of the veil that hung over the military operations now going on. From a long series of bulletins of the French army, expressed in their usual tone of triumph and confidence, it appears that various actions took place between the contending armies from the 22d of December to the 26th, on the last of which a considerable battle was fought at Pultusk and Golomyn, terminating, (according to those accounts) in great loss to the Russians, and their retreat to Ostrolenka. It is added, that Napoleon, looking upon the campaign as ended, returned to Warsaw, and was putting his troops into winter-quarters in the vicinity of that capital.

This latter circumstance certainly does not look like any decisive success, but rather as abandoning the hope of further advance; and it renders probable the intelligence which our ministers have received, and on the authenticity of which they so far rely, as to have made it public. Of this the substance is, that a new action took place on Dec. 27th, between the French and Russians; which, after continuing three successive days, ended in the retreat of the French, with the loss of 40,000 men and 80 pieces of cannon. Their retreat continued to within eight miles of Warsaw; and they were also entrenching themselves at Morienburgh. Further confirmation of this news is anxiously expected. At the same time, the various and contradictory reports concerning Buenos Ayres have been terminated by the certainty of its recapture on August 12th, by a Spanish detachment from Montevideo, assisted by the townspeople and the militia of the country. General Beresford with his troops, after sustaining some loss, was obliged to capitulate; and they have been marched up the country. On the arrival of some remforcements from the Cape of Good Hope, an unsuccessful attempt was made upon Montevideo. The troops, however, have obtained possession of Maldonado at the mouth of the La Plata.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor is much obliged to several Correspondents who have favoured him with suggestions relative to the improvement of this work. These will be attended to as far as is compatible with its character and purpose; and it is hoped that no reader who formed his expectations from the plan laid down in the Prospectus will find cause to complain of deficiences. The Editor can promise that the variety of matter will be considerably augmented, as soon as the correspondences established for the work come to be in due activity.

The Correspondent who wishes that a certain portion of each number were set apart for the insertion of questions and their answers, may be assured, that all queries which are likely to produce useful replies will be readily admitted. But experience has shewn, that a great proportion of magazine querists have only in view to save themselves a little trouble in searching for information which might easily be had from common sources, whilst some others make use of the form to introduce answers of their own, directed to private purposes.

The Editor acknowledges the receipt of many poetical cont... those that seem likely to do credit to their authors and the Ath... fully inserted as opportunity offers. He is sorry that two el... dy, whose name is advantageously known from former compos... point of time to give their subjects the desired interest and ef...

THE ATHENÆUM.

No. 3. MARCH 1st, 1807.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Athenæum.

A VIEW OF THE CHANGES EFFECTED IN RUSSIA UNDER THE REIGN OF THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

THE SENATE.

THE Senate, which received its existence from Peter I. and different constitutive laws from his successors, was the object of the first cares of Alexander. His ukase of 1801 grants it great prerogatives in watching over the interests of the crown and the people.

It is the first body of the state, all the tribunals being subordinate to it. As conservator and interpreter of the laws it is bound to attend to the interests of the people. In the administration of civil and criminal justice, it is charged with the revision of trials: in the purely administrative part it has inspection over the governors-general of provinces; and all ukases must be communicated to it. Its power is limited by that of the monarch alone; and no ukases but those of the emperor can be opposed to such as it issues. The sovereign is its president. The offices in the post-department are in its nomination. The attorney-general is to take care in it of the interests of the crown; and if, in the different departments of the Senate, his opinion is contrary to that of the Senators, the affair must be referred to the decision of the emperor.

If a Senator fails in his duty, he can only be judged in a general assembly of the Senate; and a majority of two thirds of the voters is necessary for his condemnation. In criminal cases which affect a noble with loss of nobility and rank, the department of the Senate presents his majesty with the sentence, who confirms it, or gives an ukase. There is no appeal from the sentences of the Senate; however, in extreme cases, the accuser must address himself to his majesty; and if

his charge is found to be unjust, he must expect to be delivered to the tribunals. The Senate issues decrees of accusation only upon the complaint of the regencies of the governments, or of the tribunals.

The secret Chancery.

The emperor Alexander, convinced that all crimes ought to be judged and punished by the power of the laws alone, and that the monarch, notwithstanding his personal principles of justice, can oppose but a feeble barrier to the acts of an authority essentially arbitrary, resolved to abolish the secret chancery, or the tribunal of state-inquisition, which had long governed Russia. The empress Catharine II. in suppressing it, had, however, retained a secret commission of dispatch, which observed more moderation and lenity in its decrees. The Senate, by the new ordinance, is charged with regulating the order of proceedings, and nominating the tribunals which are henceforth to judge in these cases.

General Administration.

After having consolidated the political existence of the Senate, the most urgent object was to give a new form to the administration.

The Germans who, under the reign of Peter I. and his successors, had settled in Russia, introduced the establishment of colleges or dicasteries, to which were entrusted the different branches of the administration. The small number of enlightened men which Russia at that time possessed, rendered this mode unsuitable for the country; and though Catharine II. placed some men of merit in the colleges, yet the abuses were too great for a partial remedy. Alexander found it necessary to give an entirely new form to the administration. In place of the different colleges, he appointed eight ministers for the several departments of war, the marine, foreign affairs, courts of justice, the interior, the finances, commerce, and public instruction. The functions of most of these ministers are apparent from their titles. That of the minister of the interior is the most complicated. It embraces all the objects of political economy: to him all the civil and military authorities are to transmit their reports on civil affairs and the police: the chambers of finances communicate with him as to all that regards public constructions and the population: the marshals of the nobility in the several governments address themselves to him respecting the public wants, after being authorised by their order: police, agriculture and manufactures are under his inspection. The minister of the finances regulates the collection and the employment of the revenues of the state. Under him the great-treasurer is charged with the payment of expences; but cannot give an acquittance without the approbation of the minister.

All the above ministers are members of the council of state, and have a seat and voice in the Senate. The council can decide nothing without the presence of three ministers, one of whom must be that of the department to which the affair belongs. The ministers must lay the accounts of their administration at the close of every year;

Senate, in examining them, has a right to call for explanations. If the Senate discovers any abuse relative to the chiefs of the governments, it may demand explanations from the minister whom the affair regards.

The Provincial Governments.

The governments have been newly organized. Their number is fixed at fifty-one. The nobility has lost the right of proposing candidates for the vacant places in the provinces. The number of persons in office has been diminished, but their appointments and rank have been augmented. Other suppressions in the judiciary organization of the governments have been made, by which proceedings have been simplified.

Privileges granted to the different Orders.

The epoch of the coronation of Alexander was marked by several important ukases.

The liberty of travelling in the interior and abroad was re-established for persons of free condition.

By a manifesto addressed to the Senate, the emperor confirmed the privileges of the nobility, especially those contained in the ukase of 1785.

The heraldic court was organized anew; and the nomination to civil posts was regulated.

The clergy was exempted for the future from all corporal punishments, and by a second law, the surplice-fees were augmented. The pastors who, by the ordinance of 1798, were required to cultivate the glebe lands, were dispensed from this obligation.

The ordinance for towns, or the constitutive act of borough-corporations, was solemnly confirmed.

The free peasants received the right of holding landed property, as well as the burghers.

The privilege by which the property of persons condemned returns to the lawful heirs, which had hitherto been confined to the nobility, was extended to the burghers and free-peasants, and to all Russian subjects, not the serfs of individuals.

Two other ordinances, issued at a later period, still further augment the privileges of the third estate, and tend to a general enfranchisement of the peasantry, with consent of the nobility. Admitting that lords may pass contracts by which they grant to the serfs in their domain freedom or property on certain conditions, the ukases determine the form of these acts. They must be sent to the minister of the interior, who, after examining them, will solicit his majesty's approbation. The crown levies a tax upon contracts for the purchase of liberty, but by a new ukase the peasants may pay it by instalments. The peasants, who become proprietors, may form, if they please, a class of free cultivators, and be amenable to the same tribunal with the crown peasants.

By

By other ukases, the Jews have acquired the free exercise of their religion, and several political rights which tend to attach them to the Russian government, and make them good citizens.

Legislation, and Civil Code.

It was one of the principal cares of Catharine II. to give a new system of laws to her extensive dominions. For this purpose, as early as 1766, she convoked deputies from all parts of the empire, from whom she formed a body of commissioners, which was divided into 15 subcommittees. Wars, and a great number of other concerns, however, prevented any considerable progress. The commission was dissolved, and a new one was created in 1796, charged with the care of collecting all the laws of Russia, and distributing them into three codes, viz. for criminal law; for civil law; for the finances and administration.

In this state Alexander found the business at his accession. The greatest confusion prevailed among the laws, which were contradictory to each other, and ill understood even by the judges themselves. The emperor entrusted the direction of the work of legislation to count Sawadowskji. Proceeding upon a plan less extensive than that of Catharine, the business was divided into four parts: 1. Of the general principles of law; 2. Of the civil laws of the empire; 3. Of the criminal code; 4. Of the execution of the laws. A collection was also to be made of the different customs of the provinces. All these labours are directed by the minister of justice and his colleague; and 100,000 rubles are assigned for the expences of the commission. It has already presented to the emperor several reports of its labours. It has given the first part of the plan of legislation, has drawn up the first chapters of the new code of procedures, and has formed a code of commerce for Odessa.

The emperor has not, however, waited for the results of this commission to afford to his people the benefit of various laws meant to remedy the former abuses of corruption and despotism. After abolishing the secret commission of dispatch, he appointed on the very day of his coronation a committee to revise the criminal causes which had been judged by it, and on the termination of its labours in 1802, 147 persons were restored to their liberty.

The second object of his enquiries was a revisal of all the criminal causes judged by the Senate or the provincial tribunals; and by its operations 202 persons obtained either their liberation, or an amelioration of their lot.

Torture was abolished at Kasan, where it was still practised; and two ukases were issued to abolish the monstrous abuse of condemning peasants to public labour for the crimes of their lords.

Appeal in criminal sentences has been regulated, and 14 days have been allowed to the culprit for declaring whether he means to appeal or not.

(To be continued.)

For the Athenæum.

Sir,

THE readers of Italian history frequently find mention of the *caroccio* which belonged to every city or petty state of that country, and accompanied its militia into the field in the wars with its neighbours. As it is probable that few have an accurate idea of the *caroccio*, an account of it extracted from that eminent antiquary Muratori's "Dissertationi sopra le Antichità Italiane," may perhaps prove no unacceptable article in your miscellany. It is certainly a curious circumstance in the military history of the middle ages.

The author says, in his Dissertation on the military system of the rude ages in Italy, (Vol. i. p. 366) "The use of *caroches* in war, introduced only after the year 1000, deserves to be here particularly noted. We are informed by Galvano Fiamma and by other writers, that the inventor of the caroche was Eribert, archbishop of Milan in the 11th century; and Arnolfo a Milanese historian who flourished in the year 1080, thus writes concerning that prelate. "He directed that a standard of the following kind should precede his men as they marched to battle. A tall beam like the mast of a ship, fixed in a strong waggon, is raised on high, bearing on the top a golden ball, with two very white streamers depending from it. In the middle, the holy cross, painted with the image of our Saviour, with its arms widely spread, overlooked the surrounding troops, that whatever should be the event of the combat, they might be comforted by this sign." Here is the undoubted origin of the *caroche*, in the imitation of which, other more powerful cities afterwards formed them with a little variation, in order to serve the purposes of war. A description of that of the Florentines is given by Ricordano Malaspina in his History, ch. 164. "And observe (says he) "that the caroche was a car upon four wheels painted entirely red, upon which were two great poles also red, whence floated the great standard of arms of the community of Florence, half white, half red, which is still shown at St. John's. It was drawn by a pair of large oxen covered with red cloth, and kept solely for this use at the priest's hospital. Their driver was a freeman of the community. The ancients used this caroche on occasions of pomp and triumph: and when the army was called out, the neighbouring counts and knights took it from St. John's, and brought it to the square of the new market, where they committed it to the custody of the people. There were appointed for its guard some of the ablest and most valiant of the citizens, and the whole force of the people collected around it." The caroche of Milan must have been heavier, as it was drawn by four pair of large oxen. Other writers have left us descriptions of these machines: thus, the Anonymus Ticinensis,

Ticinensis, who wrote about 1330, describes that of Pavia in the following terms. "When they go forth in a solemn and general array, they take with them a waggon drawn by several pair of oxen covered with red cloth, which waggon is called the caroche. In it is a wooden booth, capable of holding a few men; in the middle of which is a tall pole erected, with a brass ball gilt, on which, among other ensigns, is a royal tent, and a very long red standard with a white cross, and an olive-branch above it. Thus, having celebrated mass in it, they march in order." Galvano Fiamma, describing the caroche of the Milanese, mentions a chaplain attached to it, who celebrates mass and confesses the wounded. A caroche was also in use by the Bolognese, Paduans, Veronese, Brescians, Cremonese, Placentines, Parmesans, &c. A brigade of the stoutest and bravest warriors marched as its guard, and the sight of its waving colours gave courage to the combatants. When taken or broken, the battle was generally lost. Burcard in his Letter "De excidio Urbis Mediol." writes, that in 1162 the subdued people of Milan went to present themselves before the emperor Frederic I. "with a chariot, on which trumpeters standing blew their brass trumpets with great force;" and he afterwards thus describes it. "The chariot was fenced round with strong wood, fitted to fight from, and firmly bound with iron. From its middle rose a tall tree, closely covered from top to bottom with iron, ropes and cords. On the summit was the figure of the cross, on the fore part of which was painted St. Ambrose, looking forwards, and bestowing his benediction wheresoever the chariot turned." It is here to be observed, that in the 13th century the use of these caroches was regarded as singularly honourable, and of great avail in conquering the enemy; much as the Jews of old were accustomed to bring the ark of the Lord to their battles. To lose the caroche was accounted an irreparable disgrace, as it was the highest glory to take that of the adversary. When Frederic II. in 1237, in an action took from the Milanese their caroche, he was very proud of the exploit, and presented it as a trophy of inestimable value to the people of Rome. When the emperors came into Italy, greater honour could not be paid them than to meet them with the caroche; and in 1233, when Fra. Giovanni of Vicenza, a distinguished missionary of the order of preachers, was desirous of restoring peace in the Marche of Treviso, he caused all the different states to meet him in the plain of Verona, who, for the greater pomp, appeared with their caroches. From Italy, the use of caroches passed into Germany, Flanders, Hungary and other countries, as Ducange remarks: but in the 14th century, when another method of fighting was introduced, and they were found to be rather an incumbrance than an advantage, they ceased to be employed."

Thus far Muratori. I shall only add, that the *Battle of the Standard* gained by the English against David king of Scotland in 1138, took its name from a standard with a crucifix placed upon a waggon in the English army; and also, with reference to the discussions that have taken place respecting the origin of the modern word coach, it seems strange to go to Hungary and Germany for it, when its

carosse, *coche* and *coach*, are so easily derivable from *caroccio*. This word, we see, from the preceding quotation, was known in the 14th century; and it is probable that it was not invented for the purpose of designating the military machine above described, but was adopted from one already in use, signifying a larger kind of car or waggon.

Yours, &c.

N. N.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

SIR,

OBSERVING that local description enters into the plan of your miscellany, I take the liberty of offering to you a short narrative of a two day's ramble from the metropolis through a tract well known, indeed, to travellers in this part of the kingdom, but perhaps surveyed by them with little curiosity, and totally unknown to most of the remoter inhabitants of the island. The excursion was also connected with an interesting circumstance of rural economy; and I shall just hint, that nothing gives so much animation to a short tour of pleasure, as having some one object of curiosity in view, which may serve to fix the attention, and prevent the confusion of ideas commonly succeeding a series of disconnected objects.

On September 2, 1806, I was one of three friends who agreed to visit Farnham in Surrey, for the purpose of seeing the commencement of the hop-picking. It is known that the hop-plantations of that place afford the most delicate samples of that article, and of the highest price in the markets; which is attributed, in addition to a favourable soil and situation, to singular care in the gathering and drying, and to pulling them at a period somewhat previous to their full maturity. To the latter cause, particularly, is owing the distinguished flavour and fragrancy of the Farnham hops.

Of our journey down, little needs be said, for it was by the road through Hounslow and Bagshot, across some of the dreariest heaths in the kingdom. There is much beauty of prospect, however, beyond Staines, on approaching the precincts of Windsor forest. We found the road enlivened for some miles about Egham, by people flocking to the races, held on the celebrated Runnymede, a corner of which we crossed, having in view the race-booths and assembled company. I could not suppress a wish that this spot of ground, consecrated to English freedom by the signature of Magna Charta, had been distinguished by some more appropriate memorial than being made the scene of a common diversion.

From beyond Shrubs-hill to the neighbourhood of Farnham an almost uninterrupted chain of black heaths extends, presenting for miles not a trace of cultivation. Over the wildest part, the Basingstoke ca-

nal

nal passes, which, it may be hoped, will in time convey improvement into these deserts, at present the reproach and deformity of the country. The solitude of the scene was enlivened to us, by the circumstance of overtaking some waggons more fully laden with human beings than we had almost ever beheld. These consisted mostly of the female sex, of all ages, collected from Hampshire, Berkshire, and other districts, and proceeding to the hop-picking at Farnham. It seems, it is the custom for the growers to make musters of people in the villages, who assemble at an appointed place and time, when waggons are sent for their conveyance. The drivers of these living cargoes had their hats decorated with ribbons, and flags were placed in the front of the vehicles, from which, as we passed, we were saluted with a medley of jocund cries and screams.

The approach to Farnham is a striking contrast to the desolate tract preceding it. For a considerable way the road lies between continued ranges of hop-gardens, which were now in their utmost beauty; and certainly, few objects of vegetable culture can vie with the hop in elegance. The dark leaf of the plant finely sets off the pale apple-green of the catkin or hop, the brightness of which was this year generally uninjured by rust or mildew. Nothing could exceed the luxuriance of the loaded sprays, mounting above the tops of the poles, or hanging down in long festoons. The paths between the rows presented long green avenues, seeming to end in an impervious wood, and often crossed at the summit of the poles by meeting sprays.

The town of Farnham is of pretty considerable extent, running along the bottom of a valley, through which the small stream of the Wey takes its winding course, bordered by green meadows. On each side, the ground rises with a steep slope, along which the hop-plantations spread down into the valley, and even into the streets of the town, which may be said to be built in a hop-garden. On the north side, a street leads from the centre up to the castle, or bishop of Winchester's palace, a venerable mansion which crowns the eminence. Contiguous to it are the remains of the ancient fortress, once a place of great strength. From the palace a park extends, occupying the high ground which forms that side of the valley, and presenting a long avenue of lofty trees cresting the summit. The park possesses an agreeable variety of ground laid out with taste, and is stocked with a fine herd of deer.

We had not long arrived, before we witnessed the entrance of one of the transport waggons. The best drest girls were seated in the front, singing in full chorus; and the whole cavalcade had an air of festivity not usual among our English peasantry. We soon proceeded to a large plantation above the town, at which the picking was just commenced. On the exterior edge of the ground a numerous band of pickers was ranged, divided into groups, each seated round great baskets, into which the women and children were pulling hops, as they were brought clinging to the poles by men, who were seen occasionally emerging from the plantation. It was a picturesque scene. We thence strolled to the bishop's [illegible]

amused ourselves in observing the motions of the deer. After returning to our inn, we crossed the other side of the valley, followed the banks of the rivulet for some time along a walk shaded with willows, and then ascended the southern brow, which is of equal height with the opposite eminence. It is crowned with some extensive hop-grounds, and affords several delightful catches of the subjacent valley, the town with its ancient massy tower-steeple, and the plantations on the opposite slope. The shades of evening could scarcely compel us to quit this striking scenery. On re-entering the town, we found the streets full of people, among whom were parties of females rambling hand in hand, and crowned, like bacchanals, with wreaths of hops, which form a very elegant garland. We saw in a cottage-garden several open bags of hops gathered that day, which had been heated enough in the sun to begin giving out their fragrance. Nothing of this is perceived whilst the hops are growing.

On the next morning we viewed from our inn-garden a set of pickers making their first inroad into an adjacent hop-ground. After a while, they were all embosomed in the forest of poles, and we could discover their presence only by the successive fall of pole after pole as their work proceeded. Resolved not to return to London by the dreary road on which we had come, we set out after breakfast on foot for Guilford, a distance of ten miles. Our way lay for about seven miles of the road over the ridge called the *Hog's-back*, and I have seldom in my life enjoyed a pleasanter walk. This track is on the summit of a long narrow eminence, just sufficient to form a straight broad road, from which the ground steeply declines on each side, affording an extensive view of the subjacent and distant country. To the south are other ridges of chalk hills, beyond which may be descried the high Sussex downs. To the north lies the plain part of Surry, with views beyond into Middlesex. Several villages are scattered in full prospect beneath. The soil of the Hog's-back is calcareous, with a fine short turf, on which we found the pretty Gentiana campestris in flower. At the decline of the ridge about a mile short of Guilford, that town suddenly bursts on the sight, rising up an opposite eminence, and displaying its churches, ancient castle, and almost every building, full to the view. At this place we fell into the track of the stage coaches, one of which afforded us a ready conveyance to town. We came by Kingston and Wandsworth, a pleasant and amusing road, but too well known to require description. I shall only observe, that the approach to London from the latter place is by far the most striking and picturesque that the different avenues to the metropolis present. The level and open space left by the marshes of the Thames gives a fore-ground from which the edifices rise with singular majesty; and Westminster-abbey, in particular, is an object of extraordinary magnificence in this point of view.

Yours, &c.

A SOBER RAMBLER.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

THE perusal of the memoirs of Dr. Priestley by his Son, and of those of Dr. Beattie by Sir William Forbes, has suggested the following attempt at a parallel between these eminent men. If any one of your readers will do me the favour to discover that it is executed *after the manner of Plutarch*, I shall consider myself as extremely obliged to him.

That inimitable biographer has somewhere, I think, stated it as his opinion, that to be able to boast of some illustrious city or country as the place of one's nativity is a very desirable privilege. Whatever may be its value, this privilege belonged neither to Dr. Priestley nor Dr. Beattie. The birth-places of both were obscure villages in provinces very distant from the capitals of their respective countries. Of both the parentage was humble, but of exemplary worth. The minds of both were early imbued with the principles of religion. If a Scottish parochial school afforded to Dr. Beattie a gratuitous introduction to a liberal education, Dr. Priestley was indebted for the same advantage to the liberal kindness of a near relative.

To a certain degree both experienced the inconveniences of a tender and valetudinary bodily constitution. Dr. Beattie from his youth was subject to head-ache: Dr. Priestley expresses his thankfulness for the unusual exemption which he enjoyed from ailments of this or any other kind tending to incapacitate him for study. It is hardly to be doubted that Dr. Beattie's temperament, approaching to what physiologists call the *melancholic*, peculiarly fitted him for feeling in all their force the impressions which he received from the wild scenery of the sequestered region where he passed some of his earliest years. His love of solitude contributed to the same effect, and especially favoured the culture of his imagination and feelings. Of Dr. Priestley the natural temperament and early habits appear to have been different; while the circumstances of his situation, the fortunate, by giving impulse to his powers, and the adverse, by encreasing the elasticity of his mind, concurred to produce that perspicacity of intellect, that ardour of pursuit, and that intrepid assertion of his opinions which characterized him through the whole of after life.

In the prosecution of their academical studies, Dr. Beattie and Dr. Priestley were laudably and perhaps equally diligent. The former was peculiarly fortunate in the instructions and friendship of professor Blackwell, and hence his opportunities of acquiring skill and taste in polite literature seem to have been superior to any enjoyed by Dr. Priestley. Dr. Beattie thoroughly availed himself of these, and their effects were afterwards eminently conspicuous both in his poetry and in his prose compositions.

To

To young men of liberal education and contracted fortune hardly any profitable employment is open, except that of teaching school. Both Dr. Beattie and Dr. Priestley for a time engaged in this laborious and most useful occupation. The early removal of the former to Aberdeen, the patronage he enjoyed, his appointment to a professorship in Marischal college, and the select and instructive literary society to which he was thus introduced, are circumstances in his favour to which I find nothing equal in the corresponding period of Dr. Priestley's life. Something similar, however, may be remarked in the appointment of the latter to the office of tutor in the academy at Warrington, and in the close and pleasing connection which he formed with the respectable scholars of that place.

With the exception of a short interval in the life of Dr. Priestley, the business of both, of Dr. Beattie in his professorship, and of Dr. Priestley in his function as a dissenting minister, was publicly to instruct others. Although as teachers they were placed in very different circumstances, to both the occupation was pleasant. As the periods during which Dr. Priestley was tutor in the academies of Warrington and Hackney are too short to be taken into this comparison, many persons will think that Dr. Beattie had very much the advantage from the nature of his public instructions, as well as from the description of the persons to whom they were given. A weekly discourse or two, delivered to a miscellaneous audience, will hardly admit of comparison with a systematic course of lectures on an extensive science, occupying two or three hours a day for the space of six months. Yet there can be little doubt that Dr. Priestley was as fond of his own profession as Dr. Beattie was. The serious turn of his mind suited the duties of it, and they were rendered delightful to him by his habitual piety and philanthropy. Although they were very far from being confined to giving instructions from the pulpit, they left him abundant leisure for other pursuits, the success of which has immortalized his name; while Dr. Beattie's professional labours may fairly be considered as laying the foundation of those popular and ingenious treatises to which he owed his reputation and fortune.

The natural turn of Dr. Beattie's genius, the impressions to which in early life he was exposed, and the objects to which his education chiefly directed him, conspired to make him a successful votary of the muses, and enabled him eventually to attain a very high rank in the second class of English poets. On the other hand the vigour and activity of Dr. Priestley's mind, aided and improved by suitable habits, peculiarly fitted him for the office of interrogator and interpreter of nature, and finally raised him to a station among the first chemical philosophers of Europe.

Dr. Priestley was extremely attached to the studies and enquiries belonging to his profession as a christian minister. This spirit of investigation led him to abandon the religious tenets in which he was educated, and at length to become the zealous asserter and powerful advocate of a system altogether opposite. His writings on these topics are very numerous, and belong almost to every class of theological literature.

terature. It is needless to say that they are highly esteemed by those who have adopted his opinions. That the advocates of an opposite system should think and speak of them as worse than of no value is perfectly natural, as it is, that this disparagement should in some cases be proportionable to their real weight and importance, and in others pretty exactly commensurate with the ignorance, manifested by the disparagers, of their contents.

Dr. Beattie, though a layman, did not decline entering on the province of theology. He abstained from controversy,* and perhaps was afraid of it; but he exerted himself in defence of christianity against the attacks of unbelievers. In his *Evidences of the Christian Religion* the reader will find some of his peculiar opinions introduced without necessity or expediency, and will have occasion to lament that the habitual irritation which he seems to have felt on the subject of infidels and their tenets now and then too plainly betrays itself. If, even in extreme cases, it be not allowable to "*bring a railing accusation*," the advocate of an institution so mild and benign as that of christianity, while pleading in its defence, should not forget its characteristic spirit of forbearance towards its adversaries. By an opposite conduct these adversaries are provoked, and their prejudices are confirmed: the good-natured believer is pained rather than edified, and no valuable point is gained. In Dr. Beattie's little work just referred to, which was designed by the author as a compendious view for the use of young persons, if the reader does not find the pregnant brevity of Paley, or the comprehensive yet accurate views of Priestley, he will meet with nothing to justify the contemptuous censure passed on it by Mr. Cooper. [*Memoirs of Dr. Priestley*, p. 79. note.]

Dr. Beattie and Dr. Priestley were both fond of grammatical and philological enquiries, thinking, perhaps, and very justly, that an attention to these subjects is requisite to the successful study of the philosophy of the human mind. To appreciate the respective merits of these distinguished writers in the provinces of grammar and criticism would extend this sketch far beyond its due limits; but, if I may be allowed to hazard a general remark, I would say that the views of Dr. Priestley were both more correct and more extensive, and that his application of his favourite Hartley's theory to these topics was eminently successful; but that Dr. Beattie had the skill or took the pains to infuse more of interest and elegance into his speculations. In one part of his subject (that of adverbs) Dr. Priestley appears to have had a faint glimpse of that light which has conducted Mr. Horne Tooke through the darkest and most intricate parts of his enquiry, long before this last mentioned author had opened his views to the world. In the *Theory of language* by Dr. Beattie, no notice is taken of Mr. Horne Tooke, although [illegible] seems

* As a biblical critic Dr. Beattie will not be greatly esteemed by judge of his qualifications in this department of theology from the pe sure of the late venerable Bishop Law's *Appendix to Considerations of Religion*. [See Sir William Forbes's Memoirs of Dr. B. vol. i. p.

second edition of that work appeared two years after the first publication of *the Diversions of Purley.*

On the subject of politics, general or local, Dr. Priestley was not backward to employ his pen when he thought occasion required it. In general politics he was, with some modification, the zealous disciple of Locke, and the cordial associate of Price. Some persons who regard with veneration the characters, talents and principles of these extraordinary men, cannot altogether satisfy themselves with their theory of government. To them it seems liable to objection, inasmuch as it is not founded on any historical facts, and is not (except in some rare and peculiar circumstances) applicable to practice, and because, if *power* be not considered as conferring *right*, right the most unquestionable, if it be not supported by power, is useless and worthless. With Dr. Priestley's views of civil policy he could not be otherwise than in opposition to the principal measures of the English government from the commencement of the dispute with the American colonies to the time of his leaving England in 1794. From time to time, but not regularly, or very frequently, he communicated his thoughts to his fellow-subjects. Dr. Beattie, in the course of his lectures, had to treat of general politics, but, not having seen his *Elements of Moral Science*, I have no means of knowing the view he took of the subject. On temporary politics he published nothing; but, from his connections, it is reasonable to suppose that his opinions were in direct opposition to those of Dr. Priestley. In one of his letters he expresses himself very plainly to this effect. For a season, the cause which he and his courtly friends espoused was victorious, and to this short-lived and ill-omened triumph (not indeed as to the efficient cause, but certainly as to the unequivocal occasion) may be ascribed the present embarrassments of England, and the calamities of Europe. Justice to Dr. Beattie, however, demands the avowal that his views of the French Revolution and its consequences were far more correct than those of Dr. Priestley and his friends, as the event has fully proved. It is a more pleasing topic of comparison that Dr. Beattie and Dr. Priestley, though differing widely on some political points, were equally sensible of the stain affixed on the national character by the practice of the African slave trade, and exerted themselves to the utmost in aid of the measures taken for its abolition.

Dr. Beattie, though educated and continuing in a different communion, was a warm admirer of the English hierarchy, and lived in habits of intimacy with some of the most eminent of its dignitaries. Dr. Priestley, who was the declared enemy of all civil establishments of christianity, could not be friendly to the constitution of the church of England. By his publications on this subject, in which (however sincere or even well founded his convictions might be) he was too little mindful of prudence, he drew on himself the resentment and indignation (with very few exceptions) of the whole sacerdotal order.

In all his writings Dr. Priestley appears entirely regardless of consequences so far as they might affect himself. "No person," says Dr. Aikin in his masterly sketch of the life, &c. of Dr. P. "in the class of experimental

experimental philosophers can be met with who engaged in his enquiries with a more pure and simple love of truth, detached from all private and selfish considerations of fame or advantage." In every thing he was a conspicuous example of that self-annihilation which his great master Dr. Hartley considered as the perfection of moral excellence. Had he chosen to employ or cultivate them, there is no doubt that he possessed talents for the highest kind of eloquence: of this a passage near the conclusion of his sermon *on the duty of not living to ourselves*, affords abundant proof; but he was too earnest in the pursuit and promulgation of truth to think of dressing his ideas to the greatest advantage. The unexampled rapidity of his composition was incompatible with any attempt at this. Simplicity and force were the characteristic features of his writings and of his mind. He never dissembled any difficulty, or sought a subterfuge to escape the imputation of oversight or error. His perspicuity is almost unequalled. Subjects the most abstruse seem in his hands to be stripped of their difficulties, and, from the clearness and precision of his statements, to assume a distinguishable and palpable form.

Dr. Beattie's merits as a writer are of a different kind. As a poet too much cannot be said in his praise; but a poet writes for fame, and if he fails in that object, he fails in every thing; he will, therefore, be naturally solicitous that his compositions on all subjects should come before the public with as many adventitious recommendations as he can give them. It would be extreme injustice to withhold from Dr. Beattie any part of that applause which is due to great candour and excellent intentions; but to suppose him indifferent to reputation and popularity is to suppose an impossibility. The pains which he appears to have taken in revising and transcribing his works for the press is a proof to the contrary. Of his sincerity no doubt can be entertained: it is manifest in his earnestness: but, from having bestowed more culture on his imagination and his sensibility than on his reasoning powers, his ardour is liable to betray him into extravagance; he often substitutes vehemence of declamation for strength of argument, and not unfrequently obscures his subject, and loses himself in vapours raised by the warmth of his own feelings.

But a comparative view of the philosophical characters of Dr. Beattie and Dr. Priestley fully and fairly taken would require for its delineation an essay instead of a few paragraphs, and this comparison is in great measure rendered unnecessary by what Dr. Priestley has himself produced in his *Examination of Dr. Beattie's Essay on the nature and immutability of Truth*. The arguments and objections of Dr. Priestley have not hitherto been met even by an attempt at a reply. The learned Dr. Cudworth having to encounter some system or opinion which lay in his way and which he could not easily dispose of, very considerately satisfied himself with pronouncing it [illegible] "*so ridiculously false, as not to deserve a confutation.*" I [illegible] manner Dr. Beattie reposed himself on the assurance of his [illegible] "that any reply to Dr. Priestley's Examination would be [illegible] and improper; that it was creditable on moral and religio[illegible]

to have him for an adversary, &c. &c." In keeping silence on this occasion, Sir W. Forbes thinks "that Dr. Beattie judged wisely." Those who are best qualified to determine on the subject will certainly think so too; but for reasons very different from those assigned by the excellent biographer.

Without entering minutely on the points of a discussion, the subject of which is now little thought of, the reader may find some amusement in comparing the different states of mind under which these eminent writers pursued their lucubrations. From the manner in which the *Essay on Truth* is written, as well as from the author's frank avowal after it was finished, it appears that hardly any thing could exceed the irritation and uneasiness which he suffered during its composition. With Dr. Priestley it was the reverse. His manner clearly shews the perfect ease with which he grasped both his subject and his opponent. Sometimes indeed he diverts himself with the inconsistencies and unsteadiness of the advocate of *immutable truth*, but always in the spirit of entire good humour, and with nothing like that contemptuous acrimony which Dr. Beattie too often manifests, and which it is hardly less painful to feel, than, without great and personal provocation, it is improper to express.

Dr. Beattie was apprehensive that the leading doctrines of his *Essay on Truth* might be objected to as tending "to discourage freedom of inquiry, and to promote implicit faith." With great reason did he entertain this apprehension. It was completely verified in the event by the applause and popularity which he obtained. Had the *Essay on Truth* tended to promote free inquiry, or rather had it not been obviously hostile to every thing of the kind, it is no violation of candour to say that the creditable friendships, the distinguished patronage, and even the royal munificence which it gained for its author, would never have been bestowed. This is not said with the slightest view of detracting from the value of the advantages which this worthy and ingenious writer thus enjoyed and merited. Most of his patrons and admirers were conspicuous not only for their rank and station in life, but for their talents and virtues, and on the whole were of such a description that their friendship would do honour to any man. But it is no unjust disparagement of them to say that they were unfriendly to liberal discussion, and afraid of its consequences, and that they were not peculiarly qualified to determine on the abstruse questions which Dr. Beattie undertook to resolve. The prejudices and passions of men, even in the higher and more cultivated classes, are often much more accessible than their understandings; and to feel strongly is far less difficult than to reason justly. On this principle the explanation is obvious why Dr. Beattie's philosophical lucubrations were so acceptable, and why those of Dr. Priestley have been so generally unpopular.

For a similar reason, a contrast no less remarkable is to be observed in the principal events of their lives. One was caressed and patronized by persons of the first consideration in the country, and by some who had influence in the administration of public affairs. The

other

other was indeed esteemed, beloved and assisted by many individuals of distinguished worth and talents; but these, for the most part, were of a "*sect every where spoken against*," and their affectionate attachment could not shield its object from the hatred and calumny of powerful and interested men, or from the violent outrages which that hatred and calumny excited. Had Dr. Beattie and Dr. Priestley lived and written thirty or forty years earlier than they did, the fortunes of the one probably would have been less prosperous; the other certainly would not have been led to abandon a country of which he was at once "the glory and the shame," and to seek refuge in a voluntary exile.

In their favourite amusements these eminent men did not differ less than in the more important points of their lives and opinions. Dr. Beattie had great fondness for music and considerable skill in it; qualifications amusing to the possessor and pleasing to others, but neither indicating nor productive of any mental superiority, and not unfrequently leading to a ruinous waste of time and labour. Dr. Priestley, on the other hand, wisely congratulated himself that he had no very musical ear: he was fond of games of skill, which, if not contaminated by any moneyed stake of consequence, are useful by encouraging a habit of active attention in the mind to the business in hand, a habit which is the foundation of every kind of excellence speculative or practical.

In their general characters, and in the relations of private life, both Dr. Beattie and Dr. Priestley were most exemplary. The former was visited with domestic afflictions and losses of the most painful nature: the latter had to bear one trial of the severest kind. Both were sustained under these conflicts by sentiments of habitual piety, and by the consolations and hopes of religion. Dr. Priestley appears to have had the advantage in the possession of firmer health, a happier temperament, and more cheering views of nature and providence. Dr. Beattie's death was preceded by a melancholy period of bodily weakness and mental imbecility. Dr. Priestley's was such as the wisest man might desire, as his life was such as the best might wish to imitate.

Chichester, Dec. 29, 1806.

HYLAS.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

SIR,

WITHIN a few years past, the Scottish dialect has risen wonderfully in favour with the public. The "Minstrelsy of the Border" is read and understood by many who never saw visits; Mr. Thompson's splendid collection of Scottish airs,

Burns composed so many exquisite songs, has contributed, with several similar publications, to render the idiom of our northern neighbours almost as familiar to musical ears as our own, and such poets of the day as derive their origin from Scotland, seem to regard the circumstance rather as a privilege than a disadvantage. They can see no reason whatever why a writer should be debarred the use of "every word unknown or little known on the south side of the Tweed;" and in short, a disposition is apparent to raise the familiar speech of North Britain from the degraded class of dialects, and place it on a level with the written languages of Europe. This being the case, a few observations on that idiom may perhaps be judged worthy of a place in the Athenæum.

It is somewhat extraordinary that the well known patriotism of the Scotch has not yet produced any thing like a regular dictionary of their tongue, but has left the knowledge of it to be gleaned from the imperfect glossaries of Allan Ramsay, of Burns, and other careless poets, than which nothing can be conceived more deficient in grammatical science. On a close inspection of these glossaries, it will be found that the ignorance of their authors has enriched them with many words to which they have no kind of right, and which may be reduced under the following classes—First, English words which a Scotchman does not know to be such—A large volume might be made of these, since it is only our *book language* with which our neighbours are usually acquainted, and a man may turn over many a grave author without finding the words "*batch*," "*chap*," and "*funny*," yet it is highly ridiculous to set these down as Scotticisms. Secondly, words obsolete among us, or only employed in poetry, but which may be found in Spenser or Shakespear, as "*carl*," and "*scathe*." Thirdly, corruptions of English words, as "*thankit*," "*heapit*," "*darklins*," "*stockin*," "*yird*" for earth, "*yill*" for ale, and many more which darken etymology, set grammar at defiance, and certainly deserve no better name than that of barbarisms. When all these are taken away, and a number of humorous cant terms employed, and perhaps coined, by Burns or Ramsay—as "*whirligigums*," "*transmugrified*," &c. what will remain of this boasted dialect? A few technical terms, mostly names for things not in use amongst us, as "*butt and ben*," the inner and outer divisions of a hut inhabited both by men and cattle; "*crowdie*" and "*sowens*," two preparations of oatmeal; and "*haggis*," a sheep's entrails dressed in the stomach of the animal.—A number of words awkwardly formed from the French; several derived from the Scandinavian, Teutonic Icelandic, &c. interesting only to the antiquarian and etymologist, as to "*spue*" to "*spier*," "*tyke*," "*minny*," &c.; some adjectives, as "*canlie*," "*cozie*," which seem to stand in the place of our words *nice* and *pleasant*, and are among those abstract epithets applied without distinction to every object, which form the most worthless class of words in a language; and finally, a considerable number of terms for natural objects, in which the accomplished biographer of Burns considered the Scottish idiom as peculiarly rich. That the

speech of a country so wild, so varied, and so pastoral, should abound in nouns denoting every modification of meadow, rock, wood, and water, is in itself highly credible, and has been abundantly proved; but whether or not it be more copious in terms of this kind than the English, is a question of which no Scotchman, and certainly not every Englishman, can be admitted as a competent judge. A native of London or any other of our great towns, who has never in his life had occasion to describe any rural object, may presume to say that the words *clough*, *glen*, and *fell*, which occur in Scottish glossaries, are not English; but if they be not, a native of Westmoreland, Lancashire, or Yorkshire, will be surprised to find that he has been talking Scotch all his life without knowing it. Such terms are of course chiefly in use where the objects they describe are most familiar, but they are rather technical than provincial—and even a Londoner speaking of the same objects would be glad to use them, because we have no others of the same signification.

In Drayton's Polyolbion, in our county agricultural surveys, and in the works of picturesque writers, a vast number of these terms will be found, which may not perhaps have obtained a place in Johnson's dictionary, any more than other words belonging to particular arts and sciences, but which ought by no means to be rejected under the notion of their being provincial, or vulgar, or obsolete. Such words are usually of ancient standing, legitimately formed, and very expressive: to discard them is to impoverish our language; to collect them in a well formed glossary would be a highly meritorious work; but until some person shall have performed this, let us not tamely and ignorantly yield the palm which ought perhaps to be our own.

But let us leave to the Scotch their *shaws*, their *braes*, their *hags*, their *haughs* and their *sykes*; their poets do well to use these words, and a person must be deeply imbued indeed with national prejudice not to confess that they add much to the accuracy, and much to the grace, of description. But it may surely be maintained, that it can be only a love of novelty, or a false idea of simplicity, that persuades us to like a song or a poem the better because *no* is written "*nae*," *love* "*luve*," *awa!* "*away*" &c. because *hands* are called "*neives*," and *ears* "*lugs*." For an Englishman to imitate these peculiarities would be the grossest and most miserable affectation; and I hope there are few of your poetical readers who do not share in the contempt and indignation with which I observe one of the sweetest ballads in our language, written by Dr. Percy, and beginning,

"O Nancy wilt thou go with me,"

travestied and garbled by some musical coxcomb, and sung

"O Nannie wilt thou gang wi' me."

I am

I am fearful, Mr. Editor, of trespassing upon pages allotted to more important discussions; but perhaps you will allow me to add, that it must strike every one as a strange, and shocking barbarism, that inhabitants of the same island with ourselves, subjects of the same government, fellow-labourers in the same fields of ambition and literature, should employ a dialect which can only be rendered intelligible to the court and the nation at large through the medium of a glossary. It is said, that among the North American Indians, the speech of one tribe or family is often utterly unintelligible to all the bordering tribes—a tongue extends no farther than the power of a petty chieftain. In ancient Greece, when almost every city was a state, there were several dialects not only spoken, but written; and at the time of the Saxon Heptarchy, it would not have been surprising if this island had acknowledged as many idioms as reguli. But it is the tendency of civilization to throw men into larger masses: many chieftains are replaced by a monarch—many districts are sunk in a single country—several petty capitals are succeeded by one metropolis—and a number of rude dialects are digested into a language. Every thing therefore that militates against this progress, must be considered as militating also against that of civilization.

It is not surprising that the Scotch should feel a predilection for the speech of their infancy—the idiom of Ramsay and Burns; but let it be recollected, that what in them is sentiment, in us is only whim; and let us not, for the indulgence of a whim, suffer our judgment to be imposed upon, and our national taste perverted.

I remain, sir

Yours, &c.

C. Y.

January 1, 1807.

For the Athenæum.

Sir,

EVERY reader of Pope's "Essay on Man" must, I suppose, have admired that simile in the 4th Epistle, in which *self-love*, becoming *social* in its progress, is resembled to a pebble thrown into still water, and making circles, extending wider and wider from the centre of impulse. I think it has been shown that the image is not original to the poet, but he has wrought it with great beauty. I have lately met with another application of the same simile, which I believe to be quite original, and which appears to me not less apt and ingenious than the preceding. It is in Andrew Marvell's "Poem on the first anniversary of Cromwell's government."

Like

Like the vain curlings of the watery maze,
Which in smooth streams a sinking weight does raise;
So Man declining always disappears
In the weak circles of declining years;
And his short tumults of themselves compose,
While flowing Time above his head does close.

The expression in this passage is somewhat feeble; but the thought seems to me eminently beautiful. The idle hurry of human life, gradually subsiding in the weakness of age, and finally calmed and obliterated by the course of time, is very exactly and elegantly paralleled in the circumstances of the similitude; and there is a pathetic softness in the close which perfectly suits the tone of feeling excited by the reflexion.

Yours, &c.

N. N.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

COSMUS in your first number invites some of your correspondents to answer the question concerning the "validity of Gretna Green marriages," and undoubtedly an important one it is: but I would first beg leave to suggest the propriety of a previous inquiry about the person, or persons, who officiate at those marriages.

That in a civilized and religious country like Scotland, as Cosmus says, "any person, without any previous qualification, civil, or ecclesiastical, may take upon himself to pronounce a young couple man and wife," appears highly incredible, at least to a foreigner, as I acknowledge myself to be; but I always understood, and it was maintained the other day in my presence, in a company of persons seemingly well informed, that in those Scotch borders many a poor, but regular Clergyman was found, obliged to add to his scanty pittance by feeding hogs like Parson Trulliber, or hammering on the anvil in the humble capacity of a blacksmith and farrier. That such men are not likely to be over scrupulous in their inquiries, I grant, and the evil loudly calls for a remedy; but still, according to that explanation, if true, they are Clergymen, and unite people in the bonds of matrimony according to the forms of their own church:—it is not then "any body" that takes upon himself to "forge those shackles."

I therefore submit to you whether a previous investigation of that point would not also be gratifying to your readers.

I was much pleased by reading in the same number the pompous letter of the Irish Nobleman of *Mereville*: I wish that your Correspondent who treated us with it, would extend his ridicule to the treat-

ment

ment experienced by a class of females much to be pitied in this country, as among many ignorant and silly ones, there is also a number of deserving and accomplished; I mean the private Governesses, alias *Toad Eaters*; who are regularly imported from the Continent to instruct the female children of our great people. From the nature of my avocations and connexions, I have had frequent applications to procure, or recommend such Governesses, who often were to be possessed of every accomplishment both natural and acquired, with an offer, perhaps, of 20 or 30l. a year, as the utmost any reasonable person would think of asking or offering. Among many letters received on such occasions, I have kept one from a rich lady in one of our great manufacturing towns, which, when I read your last number, I had thought to send to you, as a real curiosity; but on reading it over again, I saw I could not do it, without making the persons known, who are still alive, as well as the precious little pedant who was to be educated.

I remain, Sir,

Your humble servant,

L. M.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

SIR,

IN the first number of your much-esteemed miscellany I observe Δοκιμαζης' proposal to alter the punctuation in the following line of Horace's first Epistle to Mecænas.

"Virtus est vitium fugere, et sapientia prima
"Stultitiâ caruisse."

As the above is now pointed, Horace, says Δοκιμαζης, is made to affirm little more than "virtue is not vice;" but I must beg permission to express my different opinion.—A reference to the context will shew that the poet is aiming to incite in us virtuous inclinations, *encouraging* us by observing, that where excellence is impossible, even a MEDIOCRITY is commendable.—Thus

"Non possis oculos quantum contendere *Lynceus*,
"Non tamen idcirco contemnas lippus *inungui*."

Again, in the same train of argument he says

"Est quàdam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra."

Also

"Nemo adeo ferus est ut non mitescere possit,"
"Si modo culturæ patientem commodet aurem."

Lastly, we have the sentence in question.

Virtus est vitium fugere, et sapientia prima
Stultitiâ caruisse.

To shun vice is a virtue, (has some merit) and the first advance to wisdom

wisdom is to get clear of folly.—Your correspondent Δοκιμαζῆς knows to what ambiguities the Romans are exposed for want of the Article in their language—that want is strikingly evident in the above sentence. We must not take "Virtus" to mean "Virtue" in the enlarged, general sense, in which it is mostly used, but we must fix a more confined signification; and this in English is done by attaching the article. "a" Numerous examples might be adduced from contemporary authors of this latter acceptation of the word "Virtus." Cicero himself sanctions it when he observes, "Omnes rectæ animi affectiones, *virtutes* appellantur." All proper affections of the mind are termed Virtues. "There is A virtue in *shunning* Vice," namely the virtue of *resistance* to its allurements and incentives.—Your numerous readers, and Δοκιμαζῆς also, will, I think, now be convinced that our elegant Bard *by no means* makes the mere jejune affirmation, that "Virtue is not Vice"—that there is not the least necessity of considering "prima" as a common adjunct to "Virtus" and "Sapientia"—and that the commonly received punctuation is perfectly intelligible.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

J. W.

For the Athenæum.

Sir,

IN Fabroni's Life of *Mazochi* I met with an anecdote which pleased me much. That learned man had been betrayed into unseemly asperity of language in some controversies in which he was engaged. Sensible of the fault, when he was apprised of an attack made upon a new publication of his, he requested a friend to peruse the piece, and draw up a summary of the arguments, omitting all personal and extraneous matter. These he sat down and answered, without feeling any temptation to deviate from the calmness of a mere argumentative debate. Whatever irritating expressions there might be in the work of his antagonist, they were all dropt by the way, and nothing came before him but objections stated in the words of a friend.

This, I think, would be an excellent method to be pursued by all those who cannot regard an opponent in any other light than that of an enemy, or who are unable to preserve their temper when assailed by illiberality and abuse. A man of a warm disposition, in his impatience of insults, is ready to say, like M. Harpin in Moliere, "Moi, me plaindre doucement!" Even among philosophers there are, I fear, very few who would be able to persevere in the cool indifference to abuse displayed by the writer who thus began his reply to an adversary: "Your work consists of railing and reasoning; to

ing I say nothing—to the reasoning I answer as follows." Although such forbearance is found by experience to be uncommon, I am rather surprized that it should be so, considering the manifest superiority it gives to the party practising it. Who does not feel that there is a grandeur in thus treating with silent contempt the effusions of petulance or malignity, which is forfeited by the most successful retaliation? Were the object even to mortify a quarrelsome antagonist in the most sensible manner, it would generally be most effectually attained by passing over his provocations without notice. There are many to whom a war of words is an agreeable exercise. They thrive by such contention, and are perfectly willing to take their share of reproachful language, provided they gain an opportunity of returning it with interest. I have heard of a lady of free speech, who found herself often provoked to employ her vituperative powers on her husband. His method was always to take up his fiddle and play her a tune, without opening his lips, whilst she was bursting with vexation. Her violence, augmented by his tranquillity, at length brought her to her death-bed; but when near expiring, "I think (said she) I could recover yet, if the fellow would but answer me:" this remedy, however, he was not at all inclined to administer.

To return to the prudent expedient of Mazochi. One who should be unprovided with a friend capable of serving him in the manner mentioned, might, perhaps, perform a similar office for himself, by resolutely turning over every page of his opponent which a glance of the eye should inform him to contain nothing but personalities, and stopping only at the argumentative parts, which, to make sure of it, he might cut out, and study by themselves. At any rate, a controversialist who is conscious of being prone to irritation, might make it a rule never to publish a reply, without first committing it to the examination of some sober friend, who should have full authority to expunge every word that he did not approve. There is no doubt that this would operate as a sufficient *damper;* for there are few who cannot with tolerable patience bear the abuse levelled at a friend.

I remember a comic instance of the cooling efficacy of a medium of transmission in a scolding match. The late Dr. R. F., when he first settled in this country, brought over a wife and numerous family, not one of whom, except his eldest son George, knew a word of English. It was not long before misunderstandings arose between the mistress and the servants; and one morning, a lodger in the house was witness to the following scene. Mrs. F. stood at her chamber door, the maid at the stair-foot, and George upon the landing place. The lady in harsh Teutonic thundered invectives, which George translated in their passage, "My mother says you are a thief, and a slut, and a naughty woman." The wench, in an equally loud key, retorted that her mistress was a liar, a slanderer, and so forth; which George, with the same fidelity, and in the same calm unvaried tone, translated to his mother. Thus the dialogue was divested of all the accessory violence of speech and gesture, and passion soon subsided for want of fuel. I should suppose that the discussions of plenipotentiaries by

means of interpreters enjoy a similar advantage; otherwise, the mutual complaints of rough and uncivilized people might be apt to bring their respective agents to blows.

Yours, &c.

LENIS.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

ON SEYMOUR'S REMARKS, CRITICAL, CONJECTURAL, AND EXPLANATORY UPON THE PLAYS OF SHAKSPEARE.

SIR,

THE spirit of conjectural and emendatory criticism should be jealously watched by the guardians of public taste. The learned and subtle Bentley made wild work with Horace; and even our countryman Milton did not escape him. In our day *Shakspeare* is doomed to the merciless tomahawk of daring conjecture. Mr. Seymour maintains the fanciful hypothesis that every line in *Shakspeare's* dramas was originally regular; and like another *Procrustes*, whenever he finds a word which exceeds the just measure of ten-syllable verse, he boldly lops it off as surreptitious: but where one or more syllables, or even half-lines, are wanting to complete the stated number of metrical feet, he conjecturally distends the text by the labour of his own ingenuity. Sir, no man conversant with Shakspeare can believe that every verse which he wrote was metrically regular: the breaks in the metre are too frequent to render it credible that they should be corruptions of the genuine copy: and indeed the general irregular character of his dramas, forms a strong presumption that he did not implicitly submit to the rules of metrical arrangement. Many of his scenes occasionally deviate into prose; and I marvel much that Mr. Seymour did not exercise his emendatory pen in torturing the prose-dialogue of *Hamlet* into verse. This jealous anxiety to vindicate our poet on the score of exact versification, is a feeling which I am surprized to find exist in any man, who is conversant with the English acting-drama. The French tragedies consist of oratorical declamation; on the French stage therefore regular verse is absolutely indispensable. But with us, the example of Garrick, who had nature on his side, has banished the technical sound of measured numbers as far as it be possible. The eloquence of our theatre is indeed harmonized by rhythmical modulation; but the chime of verse does not *obtrude itself* on the ear: its effect is in some measure felt, but it is felt, as if it were, imperceptibly. The laws of metre are therefore of little importance in the drama; and should ever be disregarded, where the neglect

[redacted]

is compensated by the sweetness or passionate warmth of the expression. Cold and tasteless is that judgment, which can read with Mr. Seymour

'Tis commendable in thy nature, Hamlet,

because the verse as it stands in the received reading,

'Tis sweet and commendable, &c.

exceeds the just number of feet. I am happy to observe that this trimming and smoothing of our venerable Bard is discountenanced by some of our ablest critical Reviewers. That the rage for emendation should often lead to blunders is not surprising: from an infinite choice I shall content myself with selecting a few.

Abus'd her delicate youth with drugs and minerals. *Othello.*

Mr. S. expunges the graceful and appropriate epithet of *delicate*, on the plea that it renders the verse disproportionately long; he would read

Abus'd her youth with drugs and minerals.

Now, Sir, let the line be printed with the proper elisions, and it will be found a correct eleven-syllable dramatic verse.

Abus'd her del'cate youth with drugs and min'rals.

Get thee gone; to-morrow
We'll hear, ourselves, again. *Macbeth.*

Mr. S. observes, it is difficult to extract sense from this passage: and adds, "perhaps Macbeth dismisses the murderer with these words—get thee gone; "and then conceiving some new purpose, says to himself, "to-morrow we will"—but suddenly recollecting his guests he breaks off, "*here!*" i. e. "home my thoughts!"

Of this critical, conjectural, and explanatory note, I am tempted to say with *Dangle* in the Critic, "Egad; the Interpreter is the most difficult to be understood of the two." What is this but to strain at a gnat and swallow a camel? Where the difficulty lies, perhaps Mr. S. can alone explain. "Ourselves" is the kingly assumption for "myself;" To-morrow I will myself hear thee further on this business.

I cannot forbear adducing a third instance of busy and wanton intermeddling with the text.

Now o'er the one half world
Nature seems dead; and wicked dreams abuse
The curtain'd sleep; now witchcraft celebrates
Pale Hecate's offerings, and wither'd murder, &c. *Macbeth.*

Mr. S. thinks the repetition of "now" encumbers the verse; in which opinion I am amazed to find he is supported by Steevens: and he purposes to expunge the second "now," and in room of the beautiful personification, "The curtained Sleep," to substitute—*risum teneatis?*

teneatis ?"—" the curtain'd Sleeper !" But, Sir, whoever can have perceived any thing of awkward tautology in the repetition of "now," must in my humble conception possess an ear of most peculiar organization: and he who can overlook the exquisite beauty of " The curtain'd Sleep," and substitute in cold blood " The curtain'd *Sleeper*," may be a competent critic of quantities, but his taste can scarcely inspire envy, and as to imagination, he has none. The iteration of a word is in fact one of the principal sources of pleasure in descriptive language; and the repetition of " now," besides that it finely pictures the hurried perturbation of Macbeth, gives a spirit and a flow to the versification, which must be felt by a reader of poetic sensibility. How bald, how comparatively tame, creeping, and lifeless, appears the line without it!

> Wicked dreams abuse
> The curtain'd Sleeper; witchcraft celebrates
> Pale Hecate's offerings, &c.

Against this particular tragedy, Mr. S. appears to have armed his whole host of conjecture: he has even thrust the apparition of Duncan into the supper-scene to jostle with Banquo: but I suspect few of Shakspeare's admirers will resign their judgment to the guidance of one, who can persuade himself that the play would open with superior grandeur of effect by the abrupt entrance of Macbeth; as if suspence were not a most important engine in the creation of awful feeling; or who can stigmatize as spurious the first scene of the witches, because " they seem to meet for no other purpose than to tell that they shall meet again." The observation, that " all we hear of the sailor and his wife is rather ludicrous and impertinent, than solemn and material," savours of the French school of Criticism.

We all know the pompous pains taken by Voltaire to prove the want of dignity in Shakspeare's proverbial metaphor " not a mouse stirring;" which this reviler and imitator of the great poet of nature, ridiculously translated

> Je n'ai pas entendu trotter une souris.

But the ludicrous language of the witches is no less in character, than the plain artless expression of the centinel in Hamlet is natural and inoffensive. The very objection that their language is ludicrous, confers honour on the discernment and invention of Shakspeare: whose genius is no-where more conspicuous than in the wild and grotesque discourse which he has appropriated to his witches; in fact, if we bring ourselves to believe that such beings really existed, it is almost impossible not to believe that they spoke as he has made them speak. I have no doubt that had a French Dramatist treated the subject of Macbeth, and been compelled to introduce the *wi* should have heard them declaim in very solemn numbers; *sorcières* of the French poet would have been totally distinc

from the witches of ancient British superstition. Nor do I doubt that a modern would have taken care that the speeches of these mysterious agents should have been wholly connected with the circumstances of the scene in which they were actors. But the desultory discourse of Shakspeare's witches, wherein the forthcoming events of the drama glance, but darkly, gives a bolder reality to their characters, and presents to the imagination a wider scope of preternatural agency. The strong feature of reality in Shakspeare's characters, is indeed principally produced by this dereliction of dramatic consistency. Many passages in Hamlet have no relation to the main design, but they make us lose sight of the drama, and we persuade ourselves that a scene in real life is passing before us. The incoherent ravings of Lear evince in the poet a deeper and more philosophical knowledge of human nature, than if they had incessantly turned on the cruelty of his daughters without any irrelevant mixture.

My jealousy for the reputation of Shakspeare has betrayed me, Sir, into some length, which your candour will I trust excuse.

I am,

Respectfully yours,

C. A. E.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

SIR,

I WISH to acknowledge an over-sight in my communication of last month. The conjunction ought not to be omitted in the sixth verse of the Hymn to Venus, but we may, if we please, read πασι δε εργα. When observing that πρωΐον and πρωΐα are frequently interchanged, I might have added that Markland in v. 30. of the Supplices of Euripides, has published πρωτα φαινεται from manuscript for πρωτοι, which latter reading the metre will not admit. And though not acquainted with the practice of the tragic poets, as at length ascertained by the sagacity of Mr. Porson, he probably preferred πρωΐα partly from the judgment of the ear. This may be inferred from his note on v. 665. of the same play.

I am, Sir,

Yours

E. COGAN.

Feb. 3d, 1807.

For

For the Athenæum.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE LIBRARY OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THIS Library consists of three principal and original collections, that made by Sir Robert Cotton, that by Robert, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, and that by Sir Hans Sloane.

And first in the order of time are the Cottonian Manuscripts, a collection not more valuable, than extensive, being in most languages, and relating to a great variety of subjects, but principally, to the history and constitution of this country. Many therefore are written in the Saxon character. Sir Robert spent the greatest part of 40 years in making this collection, purchasing at great expense from all quarters, particularly from the dissolved monasteries, Chronicles, Chartularies, Histories, and Manuscripts of all kinds, in which pursuit he was assisted by many learned men: among whom were Andrews, Bishop of Winchester, Lambard, Dee, Cambden, and Sir Christopher Hatton. In his will he ordered it *to be preserved entire for the use of the public.* It was accordingly so preserved, and so used at his manor house, in Westminster, where it was much augmented by his heirs.

The house in which they were deposited, was, in the year 1731, demolished by a fire, and many of the books were altogether consumed, others very much damaged. The residue still being the public property, remained, as before, at the disposal of parliament.

Next followed the Harleian collection, all manuscripts. This was purchased by parliament for ten thousand pounds, of Henrietta Cavendish Holles, Countess of Oxford, and Countess of Mortimer, relict of Edward, Earl of Oxford, and Earl Mortimer, and the Dutchess of Portland their only daughter, upon an express condition, that it should be kept together in a repository, when provided, as an addition to the Cottonian library, and be called by the name of the Harleian collection of manuscripts; and the richest collection of manuscripts ever got together by an individual in this country, was every way worthy of accompanying that of Sir Robert Cotton. The collector pursued nearly the same course, and had nearly the same object in view, as Sir R. Cotton. Of course the collection will be no less distinguished by variety than the former, abounding with topographical descriptions, treatises on the antiquities, laws, customs, civil and ecclesiastical polity of this country, and general histories of the principality of Wales, of Scotland and of Ireland. It contains many poems, ancient ballads and plays; but it is particularly rich in bibles and biblical books, of which there are three hundred copies in Hebrew, Chaldee, Greek, Arabic, and Latin: there are also many manuscript copies of the Greek and Latin classi

The third collection was that of Sir Hans Sloane, who, by a codicil to his will, bearing date 20th July, 1749, ordered that his library and museum at Chelsea, consisting of drawings, prints, medals and coins, and also of books, and manuscripts, should be *preserved entire for the use of the public;* and empowered his trustees to dispose of them to government, within a twelvemonth after his death, for the sum of 20,000*l.*

This, also, as may be supposed, by the vast sum given for the purchase, is a very choice and very rich collection. It is more particularly abundant in original treatises on philosophy, medicine, and natural history, though possessed of a great variety of other matter. The catalogues of this collection, containing short accounts of the contents, drawn up by Sir Hans Sloane himself, embraced no less than 38 volumes in folio, and eight in quarto.

Here we learn the influence of example. Here we behold the natural order of public spirit! Here we are taught that liberality moves with a kind of accelerated force; not resting with the individual from whom it originates, it propels others in its progress; sometimes, indeed, rousing the pride of emulation; but sometimes stirring the energies of benevolence. For let the philosopher of Malmesbury,* or the philosopher of Geneva,† say what they please, man possesses as much of the benevolent, as of the selfish animal, and goodness provokes to goodness.

Government being thus possessor of these collective riches, wisely determined, after various delays which had been made, in reference to the wills of the testators, and different arrangements which had been formed for the accommodation of the public, to bring them under one roof, in order to form them into a grand national depot: accordingly the trustees, being incorporated by the name of the Trustees of the British Museum, purchased the large mansion, built by a late Duke of Montague, and long used as his residence, and converted it into a general repository of valuable articles.

To forward this purpose, as well as to raise salaries for a principal librarian and other officers, a vast sum was raised by a lottery, the whole of which was to be paid to receivers appointed by government, on or before the 6th of October, 1747, and foreigners no less than natives were invited to contribute according to proportions limited and settled by act of parliament.

In connection with these three principal collections, should also be mentioned, the books and manuscripts of Major Arthur Edwards, who by his last will and testament, bearing date June 11, 1738, left his own library, for the same public purpose, and on the death of Elizabeth Milles bequeathed 7000*l.* towards erecting or purchasing a house for the reception of the Cottonian library, or, in case such house should be provided sooner than that event took place, to buy books and MSS for the new establishment. This collection therefore is to be considered as a sort of accompaniment to the Cottonian library;

* Hobbes. † John Calvin.

library; it is more particularly rich in Italian books, the rest are French and English.

Upon the whole we may say of this one establishment, at least, what Pericles says in his celebrated funeral oration of the city of Athens. Here we exhibit a public city, and we do not drive away even foreigners from reading our books, nor from beholding our curiosities, which not being kept from the public, even our enemies may survey and receive benefit from.

And thus much concerning the British Museum, as our national library. The present establishment was made in the year 1753, and being once formed, on the strength of the above original collections, and strongly recommended by the support of Government, gained powerfully on the public notice; and the British Museum was from that time considered as a sort of asylum, where valuable sets of books might be lodged in security, without the danger of being dispersed; or as to a general store-house where the public curiosity might be at once quickened and gratified.

The first addition to these collections, that shall be here noticed, is what is called the king's library. This was first formed under James I., enlarged under Charles II. and contains many curious treatises, which belonged to several of our preceding princes.

The manuscripts of the royal library, consist nearly of 2000 volumes, among which more particularly, are a vast number of Greek and Latin fathers, and of the Old and New Testaments. Latin bibles, and some very ancient, are here in great abundance; and the celebrated Alexandrine MS of the Old and Greek Testament, is one of the oldest Greek MSS which is any where known to exist. This collection was presented to the British Museum by the present king, in 1761.

Next may be mentioned the papers of Dr. Birch, being principally extracts made from original works in different libraries, and intended to illustrate many interesting parts of the English history, and biography. Ayscough, a late very useful and respectable labourer in the province of making catalogues, proposed publishing the three volumes of historical letters, written in the reigns of James I. and Charles I., as containing a very curious detail of many particulars not mentioned by our historians.

Catharine Madox, widow of Thomas Madox, Historiographer royal to Queen Anne and King George I., bequeathed to this establishment her husband's MS collections. These are contained in 94 volumes, part in folio, part in quarto, being the labour of 30 years of the compiler's life. They consist of extracts from Records in different public archives and libraries in England, and were designed to furnish materials for composing a Feudal History of England from the remotest period.

In so small a sketch, as must be unavoidably contained within the limits of a letter, it will not be expected, that the names of all the persons, who have either given, or bequeathed, particular [illegible] sets of books, should be specified, or that any description

given of books, however curious or useful it might be to particular persons. The present writer aims only at general hints for the use of general readers, as being most likely to be generally useful.

He therefore passes over the particulars of those purchases, several Greek MSS more particularly, made from the libraries of Dr. Mead, and Dr. Askew; the curious papers, collected or composed by Cole and Baker, principally relating to the University of Cambridge; (though indeed the latter belongs to the Harleian collection,) the valuable library, lately received, that was bequeathed by Cracherode; these, and many more must be dismissed: nor will any account of the printed books be given, as opening into a field too wide for the present.

But that vast collection of pamphlets, made by Tomlinson, the Bookseller, in the eighteenth century, must not be wholly overlooked. This embraces the pamphlets, published during a most turbulent period in our history, viz. from the end of year 1640, to the beginning of 1660. These being brought into one aggregate, and preserved entire, were uniformly bound, in a series of more than two thousand volumes. The catalogue consists of twelve volumes in small folio, and had so exact a register, and references, that the smallest article can be very readily found. Eight volumes of this catalogue contain small quarto Pamphlets, two, small octavo, and two, folio. Many of these pamphlets were so rare, when first published, that Charles the first is said to have given ten pounds for the perusal of one of them at the collector's house: and, though the value afterwards fell considerably lower, four thousand were refused for them at first.

The collection consists of public orders and ordinances and declarations of both Houses of Parliament, together with proclamations, and papers printed at Oxford, and also pamphlets on all subjects connected with the history of those times, whether occasional, historical, political, or theological. Of course it must be supposed, that they have been largely drank at, as very plentiful sources of information by writers on that turbulent period. Rashworth particularly, in his voluminous historical collections, has taken large draughts from them. The whole came at length into the present king's hands, who presented them to the Museum in 1761.

C. D.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

SIR,

I am persuaded that no one is more desirous than yourself of conveying to the public correct information, especially respecting persons whose eminent talents and virtues may be expected to attract the attention

attention of other times. In this view, I beg leave to point out to you a short, but comprehensive passage in the "Memoir of the Rev. Thomas Wakefield," in which the anonymous author of that tribute to the memory of an amiable and excellent man has, inadvertently I doubt not, misstated the feelings and opinions of his departed friend on the subject of his brother Mr. Gilbert Wakefield.

The author of the Memoir says, that Mr. T. Wakefield "lamented" his brother's "peculiarities." What was intended by this expression it is not very easy exactly to ascertain. The most obvious sense of it would refer to habits of troublesome singularity in the daily intercourses of life. From these, every one who knew him must be convinced that no man was ever more free than Mr. Gilbert Wakefield. Nor, I apprehend, could it be justly described as a "peculiarity" to be "lamented," however rare an occurrence, that after a patient investigation of religious truth he determined to follow the dictates of his mind, even though they led him far out of the road to ecclesiastical emolument. Mr. T. Wakefield felt no such inducements to quit the church for which he had been educated; otherwise no man could have been better disposed to make a similar sacrifice. Nothing is more certain than that he honoured, instead of lamenting, this conduct of his brother.

But perhaps, the author of the Memoir might refer to the political opinions of Mr. Gilbert Wakefield, and the free, ardent, even unguarded manner in which he arraigned the motives and conduct of an administration which had, in Mr. Fox's judgment, added more to the public burdens, and taken more from the public liberties than any administration in any times. Here give me leave to state, on the very best authority, that of Mr. T. Wakefield himself, that he was the leader of his brother into political speculations, especially on the French Revolution. Of this he had become a warm admirer for some time before he could persuade Mr. G. Wakefield, then engrossed by theology and literature, to pay much attention to the subject. I mention this fact because, as Mr. T. Wakefield also assured me, the contrary had been generally reported. The language into which his brother's ardent mind, seconded by a very rapid pen, would sometimes betray him when animadverting on the measures of such an administration, Mr. T. Wakefield, in common with the rest of his intimate friends certainly lamented. They apprehended disadvantage to the cause which he supported, and inconvenience to himself. But as to the political opinions maintained in his various pamphlets, no one who had an opportunity of knowing how Mr. T. Wakefield expressed himself during the period of their publication could suppose that he would describe them as "peculiarities," or make them the subject of a lamentation.

On this point I can offer proof which may, I think, be regarded as decisive. After his brother's pamphlet had been declared a libel, and while the judgment of the Court was delayed, Mr. T. Wakefield drew up a letter to Lord Kenyon, who was his parishioner, and professed for him the highest respect. This letter he [illegible]

Mr. G. Wakefield's death. It was written in a manner very suitable to the occasion. Some passages in it were calculated even to "draw iron tears down Pluto's cheek." Mr. T. Wakefield, who would have sacrificed every thing but truth in the service of such a brother, determined, as he informed me, after a very anxious consideration, not to send that letter to Lord Kenyon, lest he should be supposed to admit that the conduct and opinions of his brother, to whom he never communicated this design, had been justly subjected to the censure of the law.

It is not without regret that I object even to a single sentence in a "Memoir of Thomas Wakefield." I respect the writer, to me unknown, who devotes his pen to the memory of a man whom I loved and honoured. Could he still form a wish, I am persuaded that I should comply with it by stating what his near connexions well know to have been his feelings and expressions respecting Mr. Gilbert Wakefield. Though both those affectionate brothers, so "pleasant in their lives," are now "beyond the reach of censure or applause." I thought it was not unbecoming the intimacy I enjoyed with one of them, and a friendly acquaintance with the other, to endeavour to remove an incorrect and unfavourable impression of this subject. Such an impression I was sorry to find had been received by several of your readers from a perusal of the Memoir.

I need not say how readily I depend on your impartiality for the insertion of these remarks.

I am, Sir,

Yours,

J. T. RUTT.

Clapton,
Feb. 16, 1807.

CLASSICAL DISQUISITIONS.

ON THE POEMS OF HOMER.

THE art and judgment, which, as well as exuberance and vigour, are in a considerable degree the characteristics of Homer's poetry, the perfection of his language, and the general regularity of his metrical system, indicate a period much advanced beyond the rudiments of his art. But at what time the poetical age of Greece commenced, who were the authors by whom it was first adorned, and what the subjects which they selected for the display of their genius, are topics which we must in general be content to leave in the obscurity in which time has long involved them. We hear indeed of an Orpheus, who by his "mother's art" could check the winds, and stop the course of torrents; of an Amphion, who moved rocks and stones by the sound of

his lyre; of Linus the son of Apollo, of Musæus, the bard of the Elysian fields; and of Thamyris, who challenged the Muses to contend for the palm, and for his temerity was punished with the loss of sight, and, what a poet would consider as a greater misfortune, the extinction of his mental vision, and oblivion of his powers of song:

Αι δε χολωσαμεναι, πηρον θεσαν, αυταρ αοιδην
Θεσπεσιην αφελοντο, και εκλελαθον κιθαριστυν,

and these fables we are told to allegorize, and interpret them of poets, who by the dictates of wisdom, and the charms of verse, could tame even savage spirits, and reduce them to willing obedience under the restraints of law and social order. But these names, though probably not wholly fabulous, are at least so inseparably connected with fable, as to lose all authority, and we may safely dismiss them into those regions in which imagination may delight to wander, but in which the footsteps of sober history will never appear.

Though all traces of the literary history of Greece previous to the time of Homer, have long since disappeared, yet at a very early age, falsifiers were not wanting, who for the purposes of gain, or the pleasure of imposture, circulated their own fabrications under the sanction of names venerated as sacred by the people of Greece, and coeval with the infancy of their history. Some such pieces have reached our time, though they are in general the productions of late ages, and were not, perhaps, in every instance, written with any fraudulent purpose. Fabricius, the learned and indefatigable compiler of Greek literary history, has arranged these pieces in the order of time to which they lay claim, as productions of the Antehomeric age, and has been followed by some other writers. But, notwithstanding the credulity of some learned men, not one of these works has the least possible claim to genuineness, it seems most natural to treat of them according to the ages, to which they may with most probability be referred; and as the poet Aratus* deduces the origin of his song from Jove, so the history of Grecian and European learning must begin with Homer, an auspicious name.

In the papers which will be devoted to this subject, we shall attempt, in order to form an impartial estimate of the critical merit of the poems which pass under the name of Homer, to narrate their history in different ages so far as it is ascertained by authentic testimony, to furnish a concise view of the controversy which has existed with respect to their early state, and the mode of their composition and transmission, to give some account, as far as they are worthy of notice, of the ancient biographies of the poet, of his early commentators, of the most valuable remaining manuscripts, and scarce or critical editions of his works, and of some of the most noted translations.

No disquisitions are commonly more tedious than those of general systematic criticism. As however the name of Homer stands at the head

* Ut Aratus ab Jove incipiendum putat, ita nos rite cœptum ab eo demur.

head of one of the most distinguished classes of composition, in which excellence has been more rare than in any other, and as he has probably not been equalled, certainly not surpassed, by any of his successors, it seems requisite on this occasion to say something of the nature of epic poetry in general, and of the epopœia of Homer in particular.

Critics do not seem to have yet come to an agreement respecting the definition of epic poetry, and the essential qualifications of those compositions which are entitled to be ranked under this class. The French writers who have laboured in this province of critical enquiry with peculiar diligence, and have drawn up systems of elaborate formality, in which they have attempted to reduce the principles of taste and the operations of genius, to the technical precision of an art or science, have perhaps done little to enable either the reader to feel more strongly the beauties which his native taste had taught him to admire, or the writer to contrive his fable with greater skill, to delineate his characters in more lively colours, or to give greater weight and dignity to his sentiments. Yet the general heads under which they have arranged the constituent principles of epic excellence appear not to be altogether useless.

Homer is in one sense no less the parent of criticism than of poetry. If succeeding poets have borrowed his beauties, critics have derived their rules from his practice, and the chance or the taste which regulated the course of his ideas have been converted into rules of art, admitting of no appeal. The definition which the more rigorous critics deliver of an epic poem is the following, "a fable poetically related, for the purpose of exciting admiration, and inspiring the love of virtue, by representing the action of an hero, favoured by heaven, who executes some great project, triumphing over the obstacles by which he is opposed." It is obvious that this definition is drawn from the ancient epic, and would exclude at least one of the most distinguished of those poems, to which the common feelings of mankind have induced them to apply the appellation of heroic. England, says Voltaire, possesses an epic poem, the hero of which, so far from accomplishing a great enterprize by celestial succour in a year, is deceived by Satan and his own wife in a day, and expelled from the terrestrial paradise for his disobedience to God. He would therefore define an epic poem, to be the recital in verse of an heroic action. As no definition of the epopœia can be given which shall exclude the poems of Homer, we may be the less solicitous on the present occasion respecting minute accuracy.

The following qualities will perhaps be admitted as essential to the just construction of an epic action; it should be *one*,—it should be *great*—it should be *marvellous*, without violating the laws of probability.

The epic action should be one. This is a point in which no controversy exists. The unity and completeness of an heroic fable is obscurely defined by Aristotle as the possession of a beginning, a middle, and an end, by which he can only mean; to describe an object clearly laid down at the commencement, as the foundation of the poem, the narration

ration of the events by which it is retarded or promoted, and the final catastrophe in which they issue. He justly remarks that an action is not one, merely by its relation to a single agent. He therefore censures those poets who have undertaken to narrate the whole series of exploits of some individual hero, as Hercules or Theseus, thinking that as Hercules was one, so the action of the poem which should describe his life and labours, would also be one. This critic has probably the merit of having been the first clearly to observe and explain the nature of the unity requisite to the heroic action. "In this respect also," says he, "Homer will appear divine, when compared with other poets, that he has not undertaken to relate the whole war of Troy, though possessing a beginning and an end, for it would have been of too great extent, and could not have been easily comprized within a single view, or even if confined within a moderate compass, would have been perplexed by the variety of events which it would contain. Therefore having selected a single part for his subject, he has introduced many other parts by way of episodes, as the catalogue of the ships, and other episodes, by which he introduces variety into his poetry. Other poets preserve indeed the unities of time and person, but violate that of action, as the authors of the Cypria, and the lesser Iliad; the Iliad and Odyssey each affording only the subject of a single tragedy, or two at most, while many may be taken from the Cypria, and from the lesser Iliad more than eight." The fable therefore should be one, tending throughout to the accomplishment of one purpose, possessing a sufficient complexity of parts to create an interest, yet easily connected with each other, and bearing an evident relation to the whole.

Yet sometimes the poet is permitted to withdraw the attention of his reader for a time from the principal subject, to some of the subordinate parts, which he selects for the purpose of ornament, and on which he expends all his skill. These episodes, or temporary deviations from the subject, are so far from being faults, that if judiciously introduced and well treated, they are often ranked among the principal beauties of a poem, and are the passages which are perused with most delight, and to which the reader most frequently recurs. The sacking of Troy, the love of Dido, the descent into the infernal regions, and the fate of Nisus and Euryalus, are well worth the rest of the Æneid.

The action should be great and interesting, the personages heroic, and the event to which their actions are referred, important. Hence epic poets have usually selected some event nationally interesting to their countrymen; Homer, the success of the Greeks; and Virgil, the establishment of the supposed ancestors of the Romans in Italy. Tasso has made choice of a subject peculiarly interesting in his own age to Christendom at large; and Milton wished to include the whole human race in close and equal participation in the importance of the events which he chose as the theme of his muse.

The machinery, uniting the marvellous with [illegible] commonly been esteemed an essential part of an epic [illegible]

success of those poets who have discarded it, will not perhaps justify us in excluding it.

An historic action rarely combines all the qualities desirable in an epic fable. It is therefore the part of a poet to select a subject sufficiently remote either by time or place to admit the introduction of poetic fiction without the violation of probability, and capable of being combined with a machinery adapted to the age and country to which it is referred. The Punic war of Silius, the Pharsalia, and the Henriade, relate to topics of history too important, too familiar, to require, or with propriety to admit, the aid of the poet, though many passages of these poems may doubtless be splendid and beautiful.

The fable must be regarded only as a kind of sketch or outline skilfully combined, in which the poet prepares to lay his colouring, and gradually to work the whole into life and beauty. The small number of performances admitted into the rank of perfect epic poems, tends to inspire us with a high idea of the difficulty of this species of writing. In few indeed are required greater or more various endowments; nor can we easily form a higher estimate of a mighty mind, vigorous by nature, and enriched by art and study, than we gain from the perusal of Paradise Lost. Man in his noblest forms is the proper theme of the heroic poet. In the school of life he must study the varieties and combinations of character, the expression and operation of passion: in that of philosophy the principles of vice and virtue, the object of social institutions: and the reference of individual action to the whole. In his mode of narration are required the combined beauties of almost every species of poetry. The knowledge of nature impressed on a lively imagination, must furnish his descriptions and images, and the art of the dramatist must often put his narration into action. The powers of language, and the melodies of verse must, be at his call; and then, with almost every endowment of knowledge that can ennoble the mind of man, he may challenge the highest honours which intellectual pre-eminence can deserve.

The nice and accurate discrimination of character is as requisite to the epic poem as to the drama, and constitutes one of the most important and difficult branches of each art. The perception which answers to the variety of character actually presented in life or history is common to all mankind; the conception which can give creation to imaginary character, and embody it in a distinct form, is the privilege of genius alone.

The sentiments proper to an epic poem, are to be deduced from all the stores of ethical knowledge, philosophical and practical. When combined in the form of speeches, the arts of eloquence and poetry must unite to give them grace and force. The rhetoric of poetry has its proper character, which it is difficult to preserve without infringement; and even Virgil, though the poet of judgment, has not escaped censure, as having in some instances confounded the provinces of these sister arts.

The epic diction possesses likewise peculiar characters. To perspicuity, the fundamental quality of all good style, it should join a gra-

vity

vity and dignity suited to the elevation of the subject. In these qualifications no writer has excelled Virgil, whose works may be regarded as presenting a poetic diction almost perfect. The ornaments of heroic poetry should be grave and chaste, and grandeur of effect is almost the sole object at which they ought to aim.

With respect to their structure, the fables of the Iliad and Odyssey are entitled to a high degree of praise. The fable of the Iliad in its general outline, is eminent for its unity, its simplicity, and its grandeur.

It has been asked, what is the subject of the Iliad? The poet's exposition of his argument in the seven introductory verses, speaks only of the dissension of the chiefs, and the fatal effects which resulted to the Greeks, from the anger and consequent secession of Achilles, the bulwark of the war. The subject therefore, says Wolf, so far as defined by the introduction, closes in the eighteenth book; and the remaining six books turn on a different argument, a new anger of Achilles, reconciled to his countrymen, and thirsting for the death of Hector, to satiate his own vengeance, and appease the Manes of his slaughtered friend. Any dispute however on this subject would be little more than verbal, and if the anger of Achilles will not serve the purpose, we may select his glory and vengeance as furnishing the leading idea of the poem, to which all the events in a greater or less degree refer, and which is eminently illustrated by the catastrophe. This principle is laid down with sufficient perspicuity in several parts of the first book. Accordingly Wolf proposes a new introduction, which is not perhaps very Homeric, but will satisfy, we should imagine, the most scrupulous critic, by its strict conformity to the subject.

ΚΥΔΟΣ αειδε, θεα, Πηληιαδεω Αχιληος,
Οςθ' 'ειως βασιλῆι κοτεσσαμενος ενι νηυσι
Κειτο, Αχαιοισιν τε και αυτῳ αλγε' εδωκεν,
Αυταρ ανισταμενος, Τρωοιν και Εκτορι διω.

We may assume then the glory of Achilles, displayed by the necessity of his valour and exertion to the success of the Grecian cause, and his signal triumphs over the author of his domestic insult and injury, and over his foreign foe, the murderer of his friend, as the argument of the Iliad.

The ancients have observed and admired the art with which the poem opens.

Non gemino bellum Trojanum orditur ab ovo:
Semper ad eventum festinat, et in medias res,
Non secus ac notas auditorem rapit.

The Grecian army is infected by a dreadful plague, to which multitudes fall daily victims. When no human means afford relief, Achilles calls a council of the people to deliberate respecting the causes of the divine anger, and the means of appeasing it: Calchas, the augur, to whom he appeals, ascribes the public [illegible] to the impiety of Agamemnon, in rejecting the supplications [illegible] priest of Apollo, for the restoration of his daughter, [illegible]

sacred character, and the respect due to the god, his patron. A violent debate takes place between the chiefs, and Agamemnon, reduced to the necessity of surrendering his prize, in revenge seizes Briseis, the favourite captive of Achilles. The insulted hero retires indignantly from the war. Jupiter, at the request of Thetis, decrees that the injury shall be signally avenged. The Greeks, abandoned by their most distinguished warrior, experience, though not without some turns of fortune, which relieve the narration, a succession of defeats, and are driven to their ships, their last resource, to which the enemy is on the point of setting fire. The Greeks were already sensible of the loss of the chief, who had formerly led them to victory; and Agamemnon himself had supplicated his return, with offers of ample reparation, but he remains inexorable. The nodus of the poem is, therefore, the accomplishment of the return of Achilles to the relief of the Greeks, which is effected by the death of his friend Patroclus, slain by the hand of Hector. Achilles is roused in an instant to revenge. Forgetting every former injury, a single object possesses his mind. He rejoins the army. The Greeks recover their courage, and resume the course of their successes. Achilles appears in all the splendour of his grand and terrific character, and his vengeance is soon satiated by the blood of his enemy. Here the fable might seem naturally to close. Achilles has triumphed, atonement is made for the insult which he had suffered, vengeance is gained for the loss of his friend. But the two fallen heroes still retain a part in our concern; the shade of Patroclus demands the performance of the rites of sepulture, as necessary to his repose; Hector has never lost his claim to our esteem, and we are shocked at the unworthy treatment which he receives from his inhuman victor. The restoration of his body to his parents and countrymen is effected by the interesting narrative of Priam's visit to the Grecian camp, and the prevalence of his prayers, enforced by intimations from heaven, over his ferocious enemy. This narrative may be censured as an excrescence from the subject; but whether contrary to the rules of art, or coincident with them, who would purchase a perfect regularity by its sacrifice? Here we come to a proper and natural pause. The angry passions of the savage hero are soothed, and the turbulence and fury of the preceding parts of the poem are closed by scenes of solemnity and temporary peace.

The distribution of the subordinate incidents is nearly as follows. War is the subject of the Iliad, battles are its great events. The battles are four.

Agamemnon, directed by a deceitful dream sent from Jupiter, to give battle to the Trojans, but doubtful of the disposition of the people after the secession of Achilles, makes trial of them by a stratagem. The armies come in presence of each other, and on the proposal of Agamemnon it is agreed to decide the contest by a single combat between Paris and Menelaus, the parties most concerned in the origin and event of the war. The victory, by one of those contrivances [illegible], so convenient to the epic poet, is left undecided, and the truce is broken by the treachery of Pandarus, who wounds

Menelaus

Menelaus with an arrow. A furious battle ensues with various success, in which Diomede bears a conspicuous part. Hector leaves the army, to direct the Trojan matrons to offer vows and supplications to Minerva that she would avert the destroyer from the city, and on his return, challenges the bravest of the Greeks to single combat. The chance of the lot falls on Ajax, but the contest terminates decisively, and closes the first battle, vii. 305. A truce ensues for the purpose of burying the dead.

The second battle contains little variety and occupies only a part of the eighth book. The gods are prohibited by Jupiter from joining in the battle, and the Greeks are driven to their camp. The Trojans spend the night on the plain.

The third battle comprizes a wonderful variety of incidents, extending through eight books. (xi—xviii.) After various changes of fortune, the Greeks are driven back, the Trojans penetrate into their camp, and are proceeding to set fire to the ships, when Patroclus by his entreaties prevails on Achilles, to permit him to lead out the Myrmidons to the succour of the Greeks. The Trojans in their turn are repelled, but Patroclus falls. A furious contest ensues for the possession of his body, which lasts till Achilles appears on the rampart, and by the very sound of his voice terrifies the Trojans, and puts an end to the fight. xvii, 244.

The next day, the event which has been in preparation through all the preceding parts of the poem is accomplished by the return of Achilles to the war. The hero now becomes the sole object of interest. Through the Trojan ranks he is in quest of Hector alone. After a dreadful slaughter, the battle is ended by the death of that chief. The general colouring of the incidents in this battle is considerably different from that of the preceding parts of the poem. Here the action, strictly speaking, closes; the funeral ceremonies of Patroclus, and the visit of Priam to the Grecian camp, being somewhat extraneous.

The period of time which an epic poem admits, is obviously incapable of very strict definition. As however the action should be one and perspicuous, the time cannot be very much extended. That of the Iliad, even including the intervals of inaction, does not extend to more than fifty-two days. It begins in the ninth year of the war, probably in the summer. The plague commences, and rages for nine days. On the tenth Achilles summons the council, is insulted, retires, and receives the promise of his mother Thetis that she will supplicate Jove in his behalf for vengeance. The absence of the god in Ethiopia prevents the discharge of this promise till the twelfth succeeding day. On the twenty-first day therefore of the action, she receives the assurances of Jupiter in favour of her son. The twenty-second day includes the assembly in the second book, and the first battle, ending in the seventh. The twenty-third and the following day are devoted to the truce and the burial of the dead. The second battle takes place on the twenty-fifth, and the third on the two ensuing days. The twenty-eighth and twenty-

by the funeral of Patroclus. For twelve days the body of Hector is daily dragged round the tomb of Patroclus by the conqueror. On the fortieth, Priam goes to the Grecian camp, and obtains the corpse of his son, and a truce is formed for twelve days, that the Trojans may mourn for Hector, and celebrate his funeral.

Such is the outline of the fable of the Iliad. Its episodes will next come under consideration.

Dissertation on the Elysian Fields of Antiquity.

BY WILLIAM FALCONER, M.D. OF BATH.

(Concluded from page 154.)

HAVING thus spoken of the happiness of the climate, let us now proceed to consider the other sources of gratification with which these regions are said to have been furnished.

SPONTANEOUS PRODUCE OF THE EARTH.

The earth in these countries is said to have yielded all its fruits and produce without the labour of cultivation.

Homer* seems to allude hereto in his description of Elysium, although it be not expressed in Mr. Pope's translation, and Pindar's† words on the same subject carry nearly the same meaning.

Tibullus gives a similar account in a passage which I shall presently cite at length. These accounts perfectly agree with those which are given of the Canary, or Fortunate Islands. Plutarch has remarked it in the passage above cited, and this seems to be confirmed by later authorities which I shall presently mention.

Perhaps the idea of an exemption from labour being a principal source of happiness in a future life, might be in some measure derived from the nature of the climate, under which these notions were first suggested.

Bodily exertion, which is accounted a gratification in countries of a cold or moderate temperature, is, where great heat prevails, a painful operation. The entertainments, the pleasures, the occupations of different countries, manifest this incontestably.

But it is a maxim of a justly celebrated‡ moralist, "that, the more natural

* The words of Homer are, "τη περ ρηιςη βιοτη πελει ανθρωποισιν" which may be translated that the means of living there are very easy to men.

† ανοινεστερον εσθλοι πεμονται βιοτον. *Olymp.* B. iii, 112.

‡ Montesquieu.

natural causes incline men to indolence, the more should moral causes estrange them from it." Thus in the mosaic paradise, which was undoubtedly meant as a picture of the most perfect scene of human felicity, and possibly emblematic of what was to take place in a future condition, man was placed in a state of happiness, but not of indolence. It was specified by the Almighty, to be his duty, to cultivate and preserve the garden he inhabited. Labour without fatigue seems to have been intended for him, not as a toilsome duty, but as an enhancement of pleasure. But when man had lost his innocence, and thereby offended his creator, one of the penalties inflicted on him was, "that he should eat his bread in sorrow," that his labour, formerly a pleasurable employment, should become a painful and fatiguing task, and that his very subsistence should depend on his own efforts. It is even possible that some traces of this sentence of the Almighty might have given rise to the Pagan ideas of future happiness. What was imposed as a punishment in the present life, they might expect to be remitted in another, and more perfect state of existence. Nor are these ideas incongruous to the Christian Revelation. A state of rest is repeatedly mentioned in the Scriptures,* as expressive of the kingdom of God; and it is promised in the Book of the Revelations, as the reward of those that die in the Lord,† that they should rest from their labours.

Fruits produced at all Seasons.

Another happiness, which these regions are said to enjoy, consists in the great variety of excellent fruits produced at all seasons of the year. Thus Hesiod‡ tells us that the happy islands beyond the ocean produce delicious fruits thrice every year. Plato says that they yield at all times every kind of fruit and produce.

Lucian § in his extravagant and burlesque account has not forgotten this circumstance, as he makes the vines bear twelve times a year, and the other fruits, as the apples and pomegranates, not less than thirty times. The above accounts, that of Lucian excepted, differ but little from those which we have of the state of the Canary Islands, both from ancient and modern authors.

Plutarch, in the passage above‖ cited, says that they produce without trouble or labour plenty of delicious fruits sufficient to feed the inhabitants.

Diodorus says that the mildness and happiness of the climate is such, that it produces for the greatest part of the year ripe fruits, both of those kinds which grow on trees, and others; and he adds that

* See the third and fourth chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews, where this word is used in this sense repeatedly.

† Revelations, ch. 14, v. 13.

‡ τριτον μελισσιδιον καρπον
Τρις ετιος θαλλοντα φερει ζειδωρος αρουρα. Op. [illegible] 172.

§ Lucian Ver. Hist. lib. ii. p. 395.

‖ Life of Quintus Sertorius.

that such is the* exuberance of happiness which this place affords, that it appears to be the habitation of Gods rather than of men.

Le Maire,† a modern traveller, gives in his voyage to the same country a nearly similar account. "These Islands," says he, "which were formerly called Fortunate, deserved that name, if the goodness of the air, and the richness of the soil be considered. They abound in wheat and barley, and in some parts of them they have two crops in a year.—Honey, cows, sheep, deer, and all the necessaries of life are in great plenty." To which he adds, "that the happiness of this place, and the being able to subsist independent of other countries, made the heathens formerly believe, that it was the Elysian Fields, destined for the abode of happy souls after death;" and on his departure, he subjoins, "I was almost enchanted with this island, and with much ado parted from it, and if ever I leave France again, it shall be to live in the Great Canary.

FLOWERS.

Flowers are likewise introduced among the principal ornaments of these happy regions.

Homer in two‡ places speaks of the departed spirits as dwelling in meads of Asphodel, and Plutarch cites a passage from§ Pindar wherein not only roses of a scarlet hue are described, as ornaments of these seats of the blessed, but the gold-coloured, or Hesperidean fruits also.

Plato in the Axiochus describes the meadows‖ of Elysium as ornamented with ¶ various flowers.

Aristophanes also, in his comedy of the Frogs, speaks of the Elysian meads as filled with** roses, and as serving as places for the festive dances, and songs of the blessed spirits.

Tibullus has a celebrated passage to the same purpose, which so much

υπερβολη της ευδαιμονιας.

† Collect. of voyages and travels, London, 1732. Folio, vol. v.

‡ Odyss. lib. XI. l. 538. 572, lib. XXIV. l. 13.

§ See a preceding note.

‖ The garden of Eden was constructed by the Almighty with a view to beauty as well as utility. Not only every plant that was good for food, but such also as were pleasant to the eye, were planted there.

¶ παντων δε λειμωνες ανθεσι ποικιλοις εαριζομενοι. *Axiochus.*

Strophe IV.

** To the meads with roses gay,
To the flowery meads away!
There in frolic mood advance,
Form we there the mystic dance,
Which to crown this hallow'd eve
Lightly we are wont to weave;
Which the indulgent Fates restore
Partial to this sacred hour.

Antistrophe IV.

Cloudless his auspicious rays,
Sol to us alone displays,
Who from foul contagion free,
Give our lives to purity.
No contracted thoughts we know,
Fraught with general love we glow,
And to all alike dispense
Unconfined benevolence.

Aristophanes, Frogs, act 1.
Dunster's Translation.

much resembles the description of a Mahommedan Paradise, that many think the hint was taken from that Poet.

" Sed me quod facilis tenero sum semper amori,
Ipsa Venus campos ducit in Elysios.
Hic choreæ cantusque vigent, passimque vagantes,
Dulce sonant, tenui gutture, carmen aves.
Fert casiam non culta seges, totosque per agros,
Floret odoratis terra benigna rosis.
Ac juvenum series teneris immista puellis
Ludit, et assidue prælia miscet amor.
Illic est cuicunque rapax mors venit amanti,
Et gerit insigni myrtea serta coma.

Tibull. Eleg. Lib. i. *Eleg.* 3.

Which lines a friend of mine has thus elegantly translated.

" If whilst I liv'd, within my yielding breast,
Love ever dwelt a fondly welcome guest,
Be mine in death the blessing, to repose,
Amidst those joys which Venus self bestows,
While with conducting hand she kindly leads
Her faithful votaries to Elysian meads;
Blest scene of choral dance and rapturous song,
Where tuneful birds their sweetest notes prolong;
Where native casia flings perfume around,
And odorous roses paint the happy ground;
Where nymphs and swains in sportive measures play,
And wage in wanton mood their amorous fray,
Where each fond youth, who, in the realms above,
Remorseless death reft from the joys of love,
Meets the fair guerdon of his constant vows,
And with unfading myrtle decks his brows."

Lucian* has not omitted to tell us that the regions of happiness which he describes were ornamented with all kinds of flowers.

This is another distinction of the Canary Islands as we learn from Le Maire, who says that the choisest flowers grow there of themselves without any care.

SINGING OF BIRDS.

The singing of birds is another ornament of these happy regions. Tibullus, in the passage above cited, has laid considerable stress on the entertainment they afford; and singing birds, particularly the nightingale, are repeatedly mentioned in Lucian's description of the Elysian Fields. I need not mention that the Canary Islands afford this gratification in great abundance.

It is highly probable that Milton, whose erudition was nearly as extensive as his genius, and who understood better than any other man, the proper use of learning, drew from the sources abovementioned, many circumstances in his description of Paradise.

Notions

* Ver. Hist. 395.

NOTIONS OF PHILOSOPHERS ON THE HAPPINESS OF A FUTURE STATE.

Some of the philosophers of antiquity, superior to the ideas of sensual gratification, have supposed that the supreme rewards of a future state would consist in the happiness derived from the immediate presence of superior beings, which should, in those blissful regions, be vouchsafed to the spirits of the good and just, as the utmost enhancement of their felicity.

Hesiod, in his account of the golden age, which is evidently, I think, a paradisaical system, tells us that men * lived then as the gods, and enjoyed their friendship and society.

And even when † the first race of men was at an end, and the superior deities had withdrawn themselves from a personal intercourse with mankind, Jupiter, he informs us, created a number of inferior agents or guardian spirits, whose business it was to traverse the earth, to protect mankind, and to observe both their good and evil actions.

Plato, in the apology of Socrates, describes that philosopher comparing his state on earth with the one he expected to experience in a future life, in company with persons, who, for their transcendant virtues, had been exalted to the rank of deities.

And where in the Phædo he describes the regions of happiness, he is careful to tell us that there are groves and temples, which the gods *actually* inhabit, and that a familiar intercourse subsists between the gods and the inhabitants of this country.

In the‡ tenth book of the Republic he endeavours to excite his readers to the cultivation of justice and wisdom by the prospect of reward in the friendship and society of the gods.

Virgil, in his Pollio, when foretelling the return of the golden or paradisaical age says,

> " Ille deum vitam accipiet, divis videbit
> Permixtos heroas, et ipse videbitur illis. *Pollion*, l. 15.
>
> " He shall enjoy the life divine, and see
> The gods and heroes of eternity.
>
> Ælian

* Ως τε θεοι δ' εζωον. *Op. & Dies.* l. iii.
——— φιλοι μακαρεσσι θεοισι. line 116.

† Αυταρ επει κεν τουτο γενος κατα γαια καλυψεν,
Τοι μεν δαιμονες εισι Διος μεγαλου δια βουλας
Εσθλοι επιχθονιοι φυλακες θνητων ανθρωπων,
Οι ρα φυλασσουσιν τε δικας και σχετλια εργα,
Ηερα εσσαμενοι παντη φοιτωντες επ' αιαν
Πλουτοδοται. l. 121, &c.

The following passage of Milton seems to owe its origin to that of Hesiod above cited,

> ——— nor think tho' man were none,
> That heaven would want spectators, God want praise;
> Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth,
> Unseen, both when we wake, and when we sleep:
> All these with ceaseless praise his works behold,
> Both day and night. *Parad. Lost*, iv. 675.

‡ Versus finem.

Alian* in his account of the vast transmarine continent, which is taken from the historian Theopompus, and seems to correspond with the Atlantis of Plato, and is evidently meant to represent a place of future happiness and reward, says "that the virtue and justice of the inhabitants is such, that the gods themselves did not disdain their intercourse and friendship."

These passages bear a considerable analogy to some in the Old Testament, from which it is possible they may have originated.

L'AMADIGI DI M. BERNARDO TASSO.

(Continued from page 158.)

Canto 1. In those good old times when the world was adorned with every virtue, the wise King of Britain died, and his brother Lisuarte was summoned from Denmark, where he had married Brisene the Danish princess, to succeed him. Accordingly he set sail, and with a fair wind reached the court of Languines, in Scotland. Here, while the two kings were discoursing together, they beheld a ship come full sail through the sky, which alighted close to the shore; sweet music was heard, such as might make all cares be forgotten, and a lady came out with an armed youth more beautiful than Adonis. One damsel carried his lance, another his helmet; the lady accosted the two kings, and besought Lisuarte to knight the child, saying that he was not less noble than he was fair, and that she had brought him from his mother's home, which was far distant, to receive knighthood from his hand, he having sworn not to receive it from any other. Lisuarte, craving leave of Languines, performed the ceremony; that done, an ugly dwarf came from the ship, leading a stately steed; a shield was hanging from the saddle-bow, it was set with jewels, and bore the picture of a damsel in a field or; and that no sword or lance might profane the divine beauty of that face, it was covered with adamant: this shield had been made by the Fairy Silvana, who had nursed the child. She now gave him the shield, which he threw round his neck, mounted, and rode away, and she also disappeared. Much did Lisuarte regret that he had not learnt their names: many knights would have followed the strangers to enquire this, but he forbade them, judging that it was his wish to be concealed. Grimon however, took horse, and rode after him. He found him engaged in battle, and saw him kill his enemy. He asks his name; the young knight replies he must needs conceal it: a threat, and combat follow. Grimon is lying at his mercy, when a damsel comes up full speed, and holds the conqueror's hand, telling him that Grimon is one of her father's knights, whereupon he spares him and departs. She then

* Varia. Hist. l. iii. c. 18.

then by magic heals Grimon of his wounds, tells him that the child is son to a queen, who lives in sorrow because she cannot have the father for her husband, and gives him the picture of this queen in a golden casket, to carry to Lisuarte: Alidoro, she tells him, is the name of the youth, Silvana of the fairy, who came with him. The king changes colour when he sees it, for he then knows that the strange knight is his own son. Lisuarte proceeding to Britain, leaves his daughter Oriana with Languines. The Child of the sea is given her to serve her, and they love each other. One day when the queen and court are in the fields, a lion rushes among them. The knights run away. The beast makes at Oriana, and the Child of the sea kills him.

2. Alidoro and his dwarf ride on till it grows dark, and they stop beside a fountain; suddenly a light appears in the wild; it proceeds from a rich pavilion of silk and gold, in which four tapers are burning, a bed ready, and a table spread fit for a prince. A female voice says to him, as he is hesitating what to do, Eat, Alidoro, and go to rest, I am thy friend, and will serve thee while I live in whatever I can. He then goes in, and looking at the picture in his shield, falls in love with it.

While the queen and her ladies are returning home, carrying the dead lion, a giant with four knights surprises them. Five old barons, who attempt to defend them, are presently put to death, but the Child of the Sea, taking the sword of one, kills one of the giant knights, wins his shield, overtakes the giant who has Oriana in his arms, kills him also, and then kills the other three of the party. This is injudiciously conceived, a giant and four knights would have been a reasonable day's work for Amadis in his ripe years; for a first adventure, and he being unarmed also, it is preposterous. Some of the fugitives carry the alarm to court. The giant was known to be the lord of a neighbouring island, which lay between Ireland and Britain, and who had now come on one of his usual expeditions to catch concubines. Agriante, concluding that he has embarked with his captives, puts to sea in pursuit of him. Once more the queen and her company are interrupted on their return home. But it is now by a more agreeable adventure; a hundred dwarfs meet them at night-fall, each carrying a torch, and dressed in garments whose riches might have satiated a thousand misers. A damsel with them exhorts the queen in Urganda's name to be her guest for the night, saying, that a king is at hand to escort them. Perion accordingly comes up, and they all go to a pavilion in a valley between two hills, a place worthy to be the abode of Urganda. The doors were of crystal, the windows transparent as the very air; and in each corner was the semblance of a lion, whose eyes gave more light than the conflagration of Rome when Nero set it on fire. Here the Child of the Sea beseeches Oriana that she would ask Perion to knight him.

3. Urganda bids Oriana make this request, and tells king Perion that in his wars with the king of Ireland this child will be his main support. Four pages come in, bearing a suit of armour, made perhaps

haps under the influence of certain stars. The king knights him, and victory and honour descending from the heavenly quire, hover over him on harmonious wings of purple and gold, and fill the air with flowers. Perion then departs. The queen of Scotland enquires anxiously for her son Agriante, and is told that he will soon return after he has taken the giant's castle and released all his prisoners. A damsel arrives from Gandalin, bringing to the Child of the Sea the sword, the ring, and the cake of wax, which were found with him in his ark. Oriana takes the wax, and the Child departs with Gandalin. Oriana asks of Urganda if she shall see him again after she is sent for by her father; the enchantress assures her that she will, and then she asks what is his country and his parentage.

Alidoro passes the night in talking to the picture, and to himself, upon the folly of talking to it. At length he falls asleep, which he had hardly done before the birds awoke him with their morning song, and he found himself lying in the open country, and his shield hanging upon a bough near him. A man meets him, and directs him to a great adventure which is nigh at hand. A little way off, he says, there are three rivers, each with a stone bridge, and upon each bridge a statue, the two first of marble, the third of gold. As he approaches, the first statue will wind a horn, and a knight come to defend the passage; if he be overthrown, he loses his arms and horse, if he be the conqueror, two damsels will crown him with a garland of gold, and he must advance to the second bridge. There if he be defeated he will lose only his armour, but if he conquers, the statue will give him a mirror of adamant, in which he may, at any time, behold his mistress, in whatever state she may then chance to be. A giant guards the third bridge; here the forfeiture is to be his own shield, and all that he has won at the other two passes; but the reward also is greater, for the golden statue will answer any questions concerning his love, and his future fortunes. Alidoro wins the passage of the first bridge, and proceeds to the second.

The Child of the Sea meets with the woman who is ripping open the wounds of her husband. It will be sufficient thus briefly to mention such parts of the story as closely follow the Romance.

4. The Child meets the damsel of Denmark, here called Lidia, and rescues Perion. Proceeding, he meets a knight in the forest who jousts with him; both keep their seats; but the laces of the stranger's helmet burst, and shew her to be a woman of excellent beauty. The Child draws back, and would have loved her if his heart had been free. She urges him to continue the battle, and says, that if he forbears because she is a damsel, thinking that women are unworthy to bear arms, she will maintain that they are, and do battle with him upon that quarrel: but the Child protests he has no such unjust thoughts of a sex whom he honours; and they become friends through the secret instinct of nature. She tells him her name is Mirinda, and that all she knows of herself is what a female Indian has told her, that she is daughter of a king and queen, and has been instructed to seek

seek her father in this island. He in return, relates his own equally mysterious history; and they separate.

Alidoro meantime comes to the second bridge, and discomfits the second knight, who, as soon as he is overthrown vanishes, and the statue presents the conqueror with the magic mirror. Immediately he looks for the beauty of his shield, but to his utter astonishment, instead of perceiving a gentle damsel in womanly attire, he sees her armed on horseback, and in company with another knight, himself so beautiful, and in such friendly discourse with her, that the lover instantly becomes jealous.

Mirinda however has left the Child of the Sea; she lies down beside a brook to sleep during the heat of the day, and sees in a dream a knight kneeling at her feet, who makes a long declaration of love to her; she falls equally in love with him, wakes, and finds though the knight was an ideal form, the love remains. She looks for him in every place, and upbraids him for ungratefully forsaking her; in-not ferring, without reason, that if it had been only a dream, she would not have been so truly in love.

5. The Child of the Sea kills Galparo, who was more cruel than Nero or Ezzelino. The damsel, whom he has avenged upon him, goes to the court of Scotland to Agriante, who is now returned, and tidings come in from all parts of the Child's exploits. Oriana, who is about to go to England, sends the Damsel of Denmark to meet him in France, and gives her the wax which contains his name.

Alidoro, having been entertained by the two damsels of the first bridge, proceeds to the third, the golden statue winds the horn, and the giant advances to attack him. This monster was twenty ells high, if he who measured him is not a lyar; his arms seemed like two ship's yards, his legs and thighs like the trunks of two trees, and his armour was made of some marvellous thing, whether of the bones of a serpent, or of those monstrous birds which fly over Scythia, or of the tooth of orc or whale, the poet is uncertain. A terrible battle ensues. Alidoro's sword breaks, he throws the hilt at the giant's head, it makes him tremble and the bridge too. What can Alidoro do, without arms, and faint with loss of blood! must he perforce lose the mirror, the golden crown, and his darling shield, and be sent back with shame?

Mirinda meantime travels on, still complaining of love, till in a lonely valley she hears a knight complaining also of the same sorrow, he is lying along upon the grass, groaning and weeping, she accosts him, and persuades him to acquaint her with the cause of his grief.

6. He proves to be the king of Valencia; he and the duke of Medina had wooed the king of Seville's daughter, but while they stood at a distance, adoring the flowers of the tree, another rival had plucked the fruit. The duke, discovering this, had accused the princess to her father; by the laws of Seville incontinence was to be punished with death, the party tempting being to be burnt; but each

of the lovers claimed the punishment as guilty, to save the other, and the judges would not decide to sentence either. The king of Valencia says, that unable to bear this he forsook his country, but that the danger in which she is, grieves him even more than the total loss of his own hopes.

Urganda comes in a fairy ship, more beautiful than Cleopatra's, and carries Oriana and Mabilia to Windsor. On this day she tells her the history of the birth of the Child of the Sea.

(To be continued.)

MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

THE LIFE OF DONA LUISA DE CARVAJAL Y MENDOZA.

THE following narrative is collected from a volume, entitled *Vida y Virtudes de la Venerable Virgen Dona Luisa de Carvajal y Mendoza, su Jornada a Inglaterra y Sucessos en aquel Reyno, Por el Licenciado Luis Munoz, Madrid*, 1632. The book is dedicated to Philip IV. In this dedication the author asserts that the late king had made peace with England for the sake, among other motives, of rendering the name of Catholic less odious in that island by the support of his greatness and the communication of his piety; and that when D. Luisa was moved at the same time by Divine Providence to go to England, he favoured her purpose, asssisted her with his liberality, and recommended her to his embassador.

There is a second dedication, *A la Madre Mariana de San Joseph, Priora del Convento Real de la Encarnacion de la Recoleccion de San Agustin*. Here the author says that, thirty years ago, when he was very young, he had the good fortune to see the face of D. Luisa, which still remained impressed in his memory; his father had introduced him to her, that he might see and speak with her; and his mother who visited her at Valladolid, and for many years frequented the same church of the Jesuits, often talked of her virtues, and of her journey to England. These recollections induced him, when he had seen the *Librico de sus honras*, which was printed at Seville, to write an Eulogy on her death. There was also an account of her death current at Seville, and he wrote to a devotee of D. Luisa's to procure it for him: this person did not succeed, but informed him that there existed somewhere her life written by her confessor, which, upon farther enquiry was found to be in the *Convento Real de lo Encarnacion*. The prioress readily consigned it into his hands, together with seven and thirty depositions, which had been collected by command of the king, in order to procure her canonization. This confessor

fessor was an English Jesuit, by name Michael Walpole. It appeared at the end of his summary that he had compiled it from D. Luisa's own papers. She had tied these up and sealed them, and written on the cover these words both in Spanish and English: "I desire and enjoin my companions, that when I die they keep these papers under lock, without breaking the seals. If my confessor be in England they are to be delivered to him; and if not, let them be burnt in the presence of you all, no person reading them, as it is a matter of conscience." The licentiate thought he should not fulfill the duty of a diligent writer, unless he sought for these original documents. Father Henry Pollard, (*Polardo*) a countryman and companion of Walpole, had them in his possession at Seville. From him they were with much intreaty procured by means of Father Norton, another English Jesuit, with their original inclosure, and many letters written by her from England to her friends in Spain; and from these papers Luis Munoz composed his history, preserving as much as possible D. Luisa's own words. The originals by F. Pollard's consent, were then deposited in the *Convento Real*, where her relicks, as they were already considered, were preserved. Some poems of Luisa's are added at the end of the volume. They are all religious, and usually under the form of pastoral and amorous allegory, but written with a decorum which is not often to be found in such poetry.

D. Luisa was the daughter of D. Francisco de Carvajal y Vargas, and of D. Maria de Mendoza y Pacheco, being allied on both sides to the noblest families of Spain. She was born January 2, 1566, at Xaraizejo in Estremadura, where was the *antiquo solar*, the old family seat of the Carvajales.* Her baptism was deferred till the 15th, on account, it is supposed, of the inclemency of the season. She laments this in one of her writings, and calls the days which intervened most unhappy ones.

Of her early piety many instances are recorded; among others, that even when an infant she never suffered man to kiss her, not even her own father; defending herself with tears and screams, which are the arms of infancy. As children may as easily be bred up to be saints as to be any thing else, there is more probability in the account of her early dislike to going abroad, and to doors and windows; of her telling tales of the servants; and of her love of going barefoot in cold weather, a propensity explained by her early devotion to the barefooted friars. When she was little more than six years old, her mother caught the plague from the body of a poor person, whose funeral she attended, as was one of her charitable customs. She died, and the father took the infection and died also. A good portion was left to the daughter, with directions that she should be brought up in the house of his relation the Marquesa de Ladrada, till she was ten years old,

* Ten years ago, I remember sitting at the Posada door in that miserable town, upon the fragment of a pillar which must probably have been part of the ruins of this mansion.

old, and then placed in a convent, till she should be old enough to dispose of herself; but her great aunt, D. Maria Chacon, took her. This lady was mother to the cardinal, arch-bishop of Toledo, *Aya*, or governess of the Prince D. Diego, and *Camarera*, (lady of the bed-chamber) to the infantas. Upon her death, which took place when Luisa was ten, the child was removed to the house of her maternal uncle, the Marquis de Almaçon, to be educated with his daughter. She had an old servant of her parents for *Aya*, who loved her affectionately, and treated her with severity for the good of her soul. When she put her to bed, she always made her cross her arms upon her breast.

This uncle, D. Francisco Hurtado de Mendoza, held the highest employments under the crown. He was a pious man, but his piety was of that kind which is hereditary, like scrofula. His father had been called *El Santo*, the saint, and his sister had sacrificed her life to a useless ostentation of charity. At this time he was appointed viceroy of Navarre, and his conduct shews how successfully the Jesuits had propagated the methodism of popery. The viceroy of Navarre, who had been embassador in Germany, used to employ himself in singing psalms with his family, in disciplining himself with bloody severity, and in weeping at his prayers, till frequent weeping had brought on a defluxion in his eyes. He educated Luisa according to his own notions of the right way; her old governess died, and did not leave her under more reasonable tuition. She made a vow in imitation of St. Francisco to do whatever she was adjured to do by the love of God. There was an inconvenience in fulfilling this which she had not foreseen. When she went to church the beggars continued their importunities for the love of God, *(por amor de Dios)* after all her money was gone, and she was not sure whether or not this vow obliged her in that case to give away part of her apparel, as she did one day, a pair of ambered gloves. Her Jesuit confessor, however, limited the meaning of the vow to money. The Marques was well pleased that she should feed one poor person daily from her table; so she exercised the two virtues of charity and self-denial at once, by eating bread and broth herself, and giving away the delicacies which had been prepared for her. He enjoined her to pass at least an hour every day in mental prayer; the time was usually after supper: the place, her uncle's oratory; and the ordinary subject of meditation, was upon the seven sheddings of the blood of Christ, by the circumcision, the bloody sweat, the scourging, the crown of thorns, the rending off the garments, (which must have been put in, to make up the favourite number) the crucifixion, and the piercing his side. This was a fashionable devotionary receipt, and her *Aya* had instructed her in its mysteries. When he went out, he used to persuade her to stay in the oratory, and lock her up there. He enjoined penances also, not as expiations, for she never needed any, but in imitation of our Saviour and the saints. The Marquesa, who had something of the prevailing humour, would sometimes invite her to fast in honour of the saints, which

whom she particularly affected. Unfortunately she was a sound sleeper, and found it difficult to rouse herself for her prayers at dawn; to remedy this she used to stand with her bare feet upon cold stones, to kneel in the coldest places, and dip her hands and arms in cold water, comforting herself with the thought, that if her attempts after all did not avail as prayer, they would as mortification. Sometimes the Marques who knew all these things, recommended her to wear cilices. Once when she thought she had seen an apparition, which both the Marques and the biographer conceive to have been the devil, he made her go in the dead of the night to the same place, and discipline herself; and in this manner, from time to time, exposed her to the devil, till she had learnt to defy him. The Marquesa who had not so far lost all common sense and common feeling as her husband, said these things would bring her to her grave.

A treatise of St. Johannes Climacus upon obedience was her favourite study: her beloved companion, she called it. Obedience has the same meaning in monastic as in military language, and Luisa was thoroughly disciplined in it. Like Catharine in the play, she assented to whatever her uncle asserted, and obeyed him to the very letter of his commands. He bade her one day withdraw from the *brasero*, or she would burn herself; she obeyed, and being asked why she had drawn back, said, because she should have burnt herself if she had not: there was no fire in it. One morning when he went out at six, he bade her stay in the oratory till his return; he was delayed by unforeseen business till four in the afternoon, and Luisa patiently waited there for his appearance, contenting herself when he, somewhat angrily, reproved her folly, with the silent thought that it was an act of obedience.

There was a woman in the family, a great servant of God, she is called, and of sufficient spirit, secrecy and resolution. This woman was authorized by the Marques, to take upon herself the charge of humbling his niece with mortifications and disciplines, and Luisa was commanded to obey her. The reader will remember, that this is not an ordinary legend full of dreams and miracles; it is a narrative compiled from Luisa's own papers, and published only fourteen years after her death; that many of the family of the Marques were then living; and that all this, so far from being considered as the conduct of a desperate madman, is recorded in praise of his piety and excellent intentions. This incarnate fiend used to take Luisa into the oratory and fasten the doors, order her to strip to the waist, covering only her bosom with *a beatilla*,* and then kneel before the altar, while she disciplined her with a whip of cat-gut. Sometimes she gave her fifty lashes, sometimes a hundred, sometimes laid on without counting, till her shoulders were covered with wounds. When this was

* The *Beatilla* was a sort of veil or muffler, which was fastened to the coif or hood, and covered the chin and breast. Its name seems to imply it that was worn only by *Beatas*, female devotees.

was over, she made her fall prostrate and kiss her feet. At other times this infernal woman stript her entirely, allowing her nothing but a cloth round the waist, tied her to a pillar in the manner in which Christ is represented, and flogged her from head to foot. Exposed in this manner for sometimes a full hour in the climate of Navarre, her hands were frequently so benumbed with cold that she could not button on her dress. The Marques knew all this, and as if this one tormentor were not enough, set another over her with the same authority. They used to strip her in readiness for the scourge, and lead her about by a cord round her neck, insult her to prove her patience that way, strike her in the face, make her kiss their feet, and lie down that they might set their feet upon her. Such things, the biographer confesses, are recorded like many others in the lives of the saints, rather for our admiration than our example, and the conduct of the Marques was very disputable: the rectitude of his intentions, his great zeal, and above all the happy success which resulted, must be remembered to excuse him.

Yet while the Marques was educating his niece in this extraordinary manner, he did not design her for a nun. It was his wish that she should marry, because he thought the marriage state stood greatly in need of examples of sanctity; but the education which he gave her was such, that any person who the smallest taste for it, could not be supposed to think of any other than a heavenly spouse. Luisa decidedly refused to marry; she acknowledged and at the same time regretted that she felt no call to a monastic life, nor any inclination for it; her wish was to live in voluntary poverty, but still to be free. This design she could not execute till after the death of the Marques and his wife, which took place when she was in her twenty-seventh year.

At this time it was thought highly unfit that any woman should make a vow of chastity without retiring into a Convent. In their own language, the jewel she was to guard deserved such a casket, and required walls, bolts and bars for its defence. These arguments were used to dissuade her from her purpose, but to no effect. She took a small and inconvenient house at Madrid, in the *Calle de Toledo*, adjoining the Jesuit's College, that she might continue under their spiritual direction; and here she removed with a few female servants after her own heart. What furniture could be dispensed with she dismissed, selling it, and giving the price to the poor, except it could be of any use to the churches, in which case she sent it there. A few beds which she retained at first, she afterwards gave to the hospitals. Her dress was a tunic next the skin, of coarse cloth of six *reales*, without other shift or mantle, *(manteo)* than a kirtle of the same. Over this a mourning dress like a nun's, of the coarsest black cloth. Her fine hair was cut short, and her head covered with a coif, to which a coarse *beatilla* was fastened; she had only two of these just to wash and wear, her stockings were grey, her shoes three-soaled, her cloak of serge of Ascot. She slept upon planks till

infirmities came on her, which it may well be supposed her mode of life insured; then she indulged herself with a canvass mattrass stuffed with straw. As it was still expedient for the sake of mortification that she should be subject to somebody, an old Duena of the Marquesa, one of her companions, was appointed by her Confessor to command her, and almost intolerably rigorous she was, till she thought fit at length to go into a Nunnery.

Family pride was the last feeling which Luisa could subdue; it never made her abstain from performing the meanest and dirtiest offices, nor from courting contempt and insult by her strange and miserable appearance; still she had the feeling, and regretted it as a sin. She went to market herself in her turn, cleaned the house, carried out the filth into the street, and begged at the convent doors. Some of her relations affected not to see her when they past her in the streets; others on the contrary of the highest rank visited her, and the Queen once sent for her to Court. But in the streets and in the Courts of Justice, where she was obliged to attend in consequence of a law-suit respecting her property, she was often insulted. One day, as she was going to Mass, with the horse cloth, which served her as a blanket, thrown over her for a cloak, the boys hooted after her "the Mother of the Witches!" Her discipline was less inhuman than that to which she had been subjected in youth: it was, however, frequent and cruel. She wore bracelets of bristles and a necklace of the same; little chains with points of iron in them round her waist and the fleshy part of her arms; cilices of bristles and clothiers' teazles; a wooden cross with littles spikes upon her breast, and another made like a nutmeg-grater, upon her back, large enough to cover her shoulders.

No visions nor apparitions are mentioned in her life, except a very few which are fairly explicable by moonshine and by the vapours. The Biographer seems thoroughly honest, and Luisa was a faithful self-historian. The state of body to which she was reduced, may be understood by these circumstances: when she was in her best health, the walls of the chamber appeared to be black as ink as she tried to sleep: she slept miserably ill, and when asleep there *fell a humour upon her heart from her brain*, which made her start up in terror. Her income, in conformity to a vow of poverty which she had made, was disposed of in pious purposes, under the direction of her spiritual guides.

One regular symptom of hagiomania (if the word may be allowed) is the desire of martyrdom. Luisa began to experience it about the age of seventeen. Frequent meditations upon the sufferings of Christ led to this; her favourite day-dream was to imagine that she was enduring torments for the sake of the Catholic faith; and in her state of nerves, the vivid thought of bodily pain thus contemplated, induced a feeling of pleasure. England was usually the theatre of these reveries; there religion was reduced to its state in the primitive Church, and the old persecutions were renewed. To England she wished to go, and she wrote at this early age to the famous Nun of Lisbon, *Maria da Visitacao*, laying open her heart upon this subject, and requesting her advice.

advice. The Nun gave no reply, and this the Biographer attributes to Providence, that so holy an enterprise might not receive the sanction of an Impostor. She wrote also to Fray Luis de Granada—the Jeremy Taylor of Spain—and referred him for farther particulars to the letter which she had written to the Nun; the Nun did not communicate it as she had been desired, and Luis de Granada pleaded his ignorance in his answer as an excuse for giving no opinion. He was a good man, and common decorum as well as common sense prevented him from encouraging a girl of such rank in so perilous a frenzy.

This project was never laid aside. An account of Campian's execution sent home by D. Juan de Mendoza, the Embassador in London, renewed it in its original ardour, and this was heightened by the publication of the Life and Martyrdom of Henry Walpole. In this mood she made a vow that she would seek after martyrdom by every allowable means. It is plain, that the Jesuits encouraged her, and not without reason; for it was certain that she would not be put to death, and her real influence would be essentially serviceable to that conspiracy which they were carrying on against the church and the government of England. Whenever any one from the English Seminaries arrived at Madrid, or Jesuit who had been in England, her Confessor took him to visit her, that she might hear new particulars of the persecution, and of the sufferings of their brethren. They did not, however, openly advise her to go; on the contrary, they represented all the difficulties of the attempt, and expatiated upon the dangers. P. Luis de la Puente at length told her, he did not dare advise her to the journey, and still less did he dare dissuade her from it. The point of conscience was at length brought to issue; she must either go, or obstinately resist the impulse of God, as if she doubted, that he could bring about great events by feeble instruments. The death of Elizabeth offered a promising opportunity, and just at this juncture also, the long contested law-suit was decided in her favour. As soon as it was determined, she made over the whole of her property in favour of the English mission, for the purpose of founding a Seminary for English novices in Flanders. The donation exceeded 24,000 ducats. She had, at first, reserved a pension of 200 to herself; but of this she repented almost before the deeds were drawn, and gave up the whole, leaving herself without a real. The College was founded at Louvain, Father Parsons being trustee. She lived to see it produce fruits of martyrdom.

She set off from Valladolid, where the Court then happened to be, in the January of 1605. Money in abundance was offered her by the Duquesa del Infantado, and by the Conde de Miranda, the President of Castille; but she would accept none, only taking from the latter the necessary passports. None of her old companions accompanied her. Ines de la Assuncion, to whom she was the most attached, was going: whether her heart failed her or not, she one day required P. Lorenzo de Ponte, a Priest of great experience, to examine into her vocation; and he, finding that her motive was love for Luis, not any zeal for the mission, forbade her to go. To this disappointment Luisa submitted without a murmur, and placed her in a con-

vent. When this Life was published, she was one of the exemplary Nuns of Spain. Luisa took with her just sufficient money for the journey, a Priest of the Mass, and two servants from the English Seminary, who were young men of known virtue. She travelled on a mule, and suffered much in crossing the mountains in the depth of winter.

She staid ten days in Paris, with the barefoot Spanish Carmelite Nuns, and from thence proceeded to St. Omer's, where she remained a month in the house of Father Parsons's sister-in-law. The Jesuits in England were afraid of the consequences which her coming might occasion, she being a woman of such rank, and in infirm health. At length, Garnet sent over a woman to accompany her. They landed at Dover, and the next day arrived at the house of a Catholic near the river.

(To be continued.)

ORIGINAL POETRY.

For the Athenæum.

THE German original of this song was written extempore by a young poet while listening to the distant song of the vine-dressers. It is adapted to the tune which prompted the effusion, and I now give it with an attempt at translation, in which, however, I am sensible I fall far short of the Anacreontic simplicity of the German:

DER Dichter liebt den guten wein
Und singt er wirklich gut,
Sagt ihn die rebe niemals nein
Ist gleich die beste traube sein
Und opfert ihn ihr blut.

Der Dichter liebt den magdelein,
Und liebt er nicht zum scherz;
Ihn billigt gleich die mutterlein
Ist gleich die schönste mädchen sein,
Und opfert ihn ihr herz.

Dann möcht ich für mein leben gern
Ein guter Dichter seyn,
Denn mehr als gold und band und stern
Und alle andre geb ' ich gern
Für mädchen und für wein.

TRANSLATION.

The poet loves the generous wine,
And if the bard sings well,
For him shall bud the purple vine,
For him her sparkling juice refine,
And fairest clusters swell.

2.

The gentle poet loves the fair,
And loves her without art;
The mother hears the poet's prayer,
The fairest maiden bends her ear,
And yields the bard her heart.

3.

Oh could a wish successful prove,
The poet's lot were mine;
For stars and ribbands far above,
And far o'er gold, o'er crowns I love
The maidens and the wine.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

WRITTEN ON THE BANKS OF THE THAMES AT ETON.

SCENE of my boyish years!—there is a charm
Inwoven with each shade of circumstance
That marks our infant pleasures; ev'ry sight,
And ev'ry sound; the tree, the field, the stream,
Like friends long sever'd seize upon the heart;
And joys almost forgotten, re-assume
A shape, and twine around the memory;
Till dreaming Fancy paints them more than joys.
Scene of my boyish years! I not disown
These natural feelings. Let me rest awhile
Here on this grassy bank: beneath these elms,
Whose high boughs murmur with the leafy sound
That sooth'd me when a child: when, truant-like,
Of the dull chime that summon'd me afar
Nought heeding, by the river-wave I lay
Of Liberty enamour'd, and the Muse.
'rest of Rivers! I have seen the Rhine
's blue waters wide, midst sunny vines,
-hing to the noon, now dark revolv'd
t glooms, while mould'ring abbey-tow'rs
'ow'd awful o'er the sullen flood;
heart thy pastoral imagery,

Fairest

revenue of each year; but the deficiency is to be made good by *supplementary loans*, upon the established system of one per cent. on the capital towards the sinking fund. The new burthens that this will create will not, however, take place till after 1810, for it is calculated, that till that time the expiring annuities will provide for the interest of these loans; so long, therefore, the war may be carried on without any additional taxes.

It is unnecessary to say how welcome to the public was this unexpected relief from the immediate prospect of additions to the already enormous load of taxes, and how much it tended to reconcile men's minds to the idea of an indefinitely protracted war. How far its final effects will be beneficial to the nation, time alone can determine.

A bill for the final abolition of the slave trade, introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Grenville, has passed that house, not indeed without considerable opposition, but with a strength and zeal of support that seem to promise it the same success in the Commons.

LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

The Rev. James Cordiner, A. M. Chaplain to the Honourable Frederick North during his late government of Ceylon, is about to publish a description of that island, containing an account of the country, inhabitants, and natural productions, with a tour round the island, a journey to Ramisseram, and a detailed narrative of the late warfare with the King of Candy; embellished with twenty-four engravings, from original drawings: in two volumes 4to. This work contains much new information, and gives a view of every subject which is interesting in the island of Ceylon: the manner of ensnaring and taming the wild elephants, the mode of diving for the pearl oysters, the stripping of the cinnamon bark, and the process of collecting natural salt, are all minutely described from actual observation, and authentic documents. The plates exhibit the costume of the country, the most striking scenes along the coasts of the island, as well as some expressive features of the inland districts, executed by eminent artists, from drawings made on the spot. Descriptions of the forts and towns, the rural scenery, the dresses and manners of the natives, and the state of the English Society, enter into the plan. To which is added, a list of the present civil and military establishment in Ceylon.

Ramisseram, a small island dedicated to religion, under the dominion of the East India Company, appears to be here represented in its real state; and its splendid pagodas, and sumptuous buildings for the reception of travellers, are well calculated to excite admiration.

The narrative of the campaign of the British forces in the Candian territories, the author informs us, was compiled at Columbo, from the information of the principal civil servants of government, and an extensive correspondence with respectable officers in the field. To it is added, a medical report concerning the health of the troops in the month of April, 1803, by the superintendant of hospitals in Ceylon, whose observations throw a clear light on the nature of the climate, and the diseases to which it is subject. The work concludes with a description of the ceremonies practised at the Candian court.

Mr. Gell, author of the splendid work on the Troad, is preparing his travels in Ithaca, containing an accurate survey of the present state of that celebrated island, including an account of its geography, antiquities, productions, and customs

toms of its inhabitants. The work will consist of descriptions and details of every part of the country; among the remarkable objects of which are the rock Korax, and fountain of Arethusa; the city of Bathi, and its ports; the ancient citadel, or Palaio-kastro of Ithaca, of which a particular plan will be given, with architectural elevations of the Cyclopian walls; the monastery of Kathara, or Mount Neritos; the ports of Polis, Frichies, Maurona, and Kione; an account of a second ancient city in Ithaca, near the town of Oxoe; the rock called Homer's School, &c. &c. &c. The work will be ornamented with ten or twelve engravings, among which are two panorama views, one from the ancient citadel, and the other from Mount Neritos. In these designs, the bearings of the different points and islands are so correctly marked, as to render each a geographic survey. A map of the island will also be added, planned and executed on the spot, on a very large scale.

Mr. Burnet has a new work in considerable forwardness, entitled "Specimens of English Prose-Writers, from the earliest Times to the Close of the Seventeenth Century, with Sketches biographical and literary, including an Account of Books, as well as of their Authors, with occasional Criticisms, &c." This work, it is apprehended, will possess some singular and important recommendations. The primary object of the series of specimens, is to illustrate the progress of the English language, from its rise to its complete establishment. The principles by which the author has been generally influenced in his choice of extracts, have been, to select passages curious or remarkable, as relating directly to the subject of language; as possessing intrinsic value as examples of style; as characteristic of the author; or as distinctive of the manners and sentiments of the age. In writers of continuous reasoning, which abound from the reign of Elizabeth, his aim has commonly been to present as clear a view of the general principles of the author, as his limits would admit, and as could be done *in the words of the author himself;* which has been attempted not simply by the selection of those parts where they are distinctly stated, but by frequently conjoining passages distant in place, though connected in sense. Moreover, the work will comprize an account of, and extracts from, most of the ancient chroniclers and historians who have written in English. Hence it will contribute, together with the interspersed remarks and the occasional sketches of literary history, to elucidate also the progress of manners, of opinion, and of general refinement. There are many obvious advantages in thus exhibiting a view of writers and of their works, in chronological order. It assists the memory, by favouring the most natural and appropriate associations; the celebrated contemporaries are represented, as they ought, in groups; and if the questions arise, Who were the literary worthies that adorned any given reign? and what were their respective claims to distinction? we have only to turn to that reign, in the work which is here announced, to be speedily satisfied. Even the incidental mention, in the biographies, of facts in civil history, will tend to awaken the curiosity to become better acquainted with the chain of transactions of which they are links;- and thus the reader will be insensibly led to the civil, as well as the literary history of the period. Upon the whole, it is hoped, that the work will prove *entertaining* to many and very different classes of readers, from the variety of its materials; that it will constitute an *useful* manual to the student of our early literature; and that it will be found *convenient*, even by persons already informed in this department, as a book of occasional reference.

A new edition of Mr. Turner's History of the Anglo-Saxons, will be soon published, in 2 vols. 4to. It contains many corrections and additions. An account of the first peopling of Britain, and its history, to the time of the Saxon invasion, is contained in a previous Introduction. This will make it a complete history of England, to the period of the Norman Conquest. This [illegible] Saxon poetry is much enlarged, and the history of the ballad and poetry, during that period, is inserted. The fabulous [illegible] omitted, but an inquiry is made into the origin of the romances. We are glad to learn, that some necessary corrections have [illegible] style of the work.

Captain Thomas Williamson, author of the Wild Sports of India, has a new work on mathematics in considerable forwardness, entitled, Mathematics Simplified, and practically illustrated, by the Adaptation of the principal Problems to the ordinary Purposes of Life, and, by a progressive Arrangement, applied to the most familiar Objects in the plainest Terms. The mechanic, the artist, and others, may, by this compendious code, be enabled to augment or reduce, to measure or compute, to plan or execute, with precision, and with the justest appreciation, whatever operations dependant on the mathematics may be required by their respective avocations. In the course of this work, which will be found both interesting and intelligible to ladies, an ample description of the several instruments and scales in modern use will be given, and a complete essay on the art of surveying lands, &c. by such simple inventions as will preclude the necessity of costly and complex instruments.

Mr. Grant, of Crouch End, near Highgate, has now in the press a work entitled "Institutes of Latin Grammar." This work is intended chiefly for the higher classes of an academy or grammar school. With this view, the author has not only endeavoured to supply the deficiencies, and correct the errors of our common grammars, but has likewise introduced a variety of critical and explanatory observations. By exhibiting an ample and accurate digest of the rules and principles of the Latin language, and by a copious enumeration of anomalies and exceptions, he has laboured to furnish, not only the senior scholar, but also the master, with a useful book of occasional reference.

A new edition of the COMPLETE FARMER, a work which has been greatly delayed by the unfortunate destruction of Mr. Hamilton's printing-office, by fire, is now, we understand, nearly ready for publication. It is said to be much enlarged in its plan, forming two large volumes in quarto, and comprehending *all* the various discoveries and improvements in MODERN HUSBANDRY and RURAL ECONOMY, as in the nature of Tillage, Cultivation, the modes of Breeding, Rearing, and Managing, with the systems of Feeding and Fattening different sorts of Live Stock; and the methods of laying out, forming, and constructing Roads and Embankments, as well as a full and correct explanation or Glossary of the numerous terms of the Art, whether of a General, or Local Nature, constituting of course a Book of Copious Instruction and Useful reference on the important SCIENCE of AGRICULTURE; the Diseases of Cattle and other Animals, that interest the Farmer, have also been carefully arranged and digested under their proper Heads, and the most appropriate Remedies, or means of Bure, introduced. The whole illustrated by nearly ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS, representing he most useful and approved IMPLEMENTS, and other MACHINERY employed n the business of Farming; the most esteemed NATURAL and ARTIFICIAL GRASSES, and the various *Improved Breeds* of *Domestic Animals.*

Dr. Smith, President of the Linnæan Society, will immediately publish a second edition with considerable additions, of his very interesting Tour on the Continent.

Mr. John Pinkerton is preparing or the press a New Modern Atlas. It is proposed that this Atlas shall consist of at least an equal number of maps with those of the new edition of Mr. Pinkerton's Geography, but of the size called Atlas, so as to correspond with the celebrated works of D'Anville. These maps will be delineated with all the superior advantages afforded by the late improvements in geographical precision, and engraved with the utmost beauty that the state of the arts can admit, so as to be a national and perpetual monument, worthy of the first commercial country in the world, and from whose exertion and enterprise have arisen the most recent and important discoveries. Each map will be drawn under Mr. Pinkerton's own eye, revised with the utmost care; and will form, like the works of D'Anville, a complete record of the state of science at the time of publication. Table lands, chains of mountains, and other features which belong to the natural geography of each country, will be indicated in a new manner, and with an exactness not to be expected from geographers who are unacquainted with that branch of the science, which is however so essential, that without it no country can be truly represented, nor works on natural and civil history perfectly understood. In the other parts which il-

lustrative civil history, equal care shall be exerted, not to insert obscure hovels and villages, while places remarkable in historical record are totally omitted. Instead of careless positions, arising from the blind imitation of antiquated maps, the greatest attention shall be bestowed, that every position be conformable to the latest astronomical observations, and, in default of these, to the result of the best itineraries, and other authentic documents. The expence and labour of drawing and engraving such an Atlas, must necessarily be very great, and only capable of being repaid by a country in the first state of opulence. But while the merely ornamental arts have met with a most liberal encouragement, in the publication of literary monuments of great expence, it may be hoped, that the work, uniting great and lasting utility with beauty and magnificence, will not be neglected by a discerning public. It is supposed that the whole expence of this Atlas, executed in a more capital style than has ever been before attempted, may be about twenty or twenty-five guineas; and it is proposed that it shall be published in numbers, each containing three or four maps.

Mr. Thomas Tomkins, of Foster-lane, will bring forward this month his new work, entitled, "Rays of Genius." The design of the publication is, not only to excite in youth, a desire for Literary Pursuits, but earnestly to recommend the cultivation of those virtuous affections, and of that refined Taste for the only true Pleasures of Life, which cannot fail to secure to them the respect and esteem of every Friend to rising Merit.

Lord Valentia has, we understand, made considerable progress in preparing for the press an account of his travels in the East Indies. It is estimated that the work will form three volumes in Quarto, which will be accompanied by a folio volume of plates, illustrative of some of the most interesting subjects of the narrative. His lordship was induced to visit India by motives of personal curiosity; and having traversed districts hitherto but little known to Europeans, and made many valuable observations on the general features of the country, its produce, natural history, the customs of its inhabitants, &c. &c. he is desirous of rendering his own amusement and gratification subservient to the public instruction and benefit by the publication of his journal. His lordship having gone by land from Calcutta to Lucklow, where he resided for some months, availed himself of the rainy season to descend from thence along the Ganges; by which means he had an opportunity of exploring that noble river, which is so intimately connected with the national superstitions and religious customs of the Hindûs. Nor was his lordship one of those hasty travellers who take merely a rapid and bird's eye view of the country through which they pass. He resided some years abroad, and had repeated opportunities of reviewing, and correcting where necessary, the observations he had made in his different excursions. From India, which was the chief object of his curiosity, his lordship extended his researches into other districts of Asia, and to some parts of Africa; and, from his well known abilities, and spirit of observation, little doubt can be entertained of his work proving highly interesting and valuable; by adding largely to our present scanty knowledge of those important districts which came under his notice.

Another posthumous publication of the venerable Principal Campbell of Aberdeen will shortly appear; it consists of his Lectures on Systematic Theology and on Pulpit Eloquence, and will be highly acceptable to Students in Divinity.

M. Lasteyrie's two works upon Spanish sheep, and upon their introduction into other countries, are translating by Mr. Luccock, who will add notes, illustrating the breeds of foreign sheep, wool, and woollen manufactures.

A most beautiful cabinet picture, painted by that eminent artist, Mr. Stothard, is just completed. The design of it is to bring together, in one point of view, and to represent in their true forms, living features, and adventitious embellishments, *all the characters of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales*. In justice to the subject, the painter ought to possess all the powers of description and arrangement; all the satire, the genuine humour, the knowledge of life and character for each of which the original is so eminently distinguished. We hope the picture will shortly be exhibited. How far Mr. Stothard is qualified

undertaking of this importance, the public will determine from his numerous works already before them. It will be sufficient for us to observe, that if there be a walk of art, in which, more than any other, his excellence rises above question, it is in this kind of characteristic painting, so congenial with his natural talent and taste for historical research. The artist has not allowed himself a capricious licence in his treatment of the dresses: so far from it, they have been adopted with the nicest fidelity, from the best authorities; from the British Museum, and other public depositories of rare MSS; from monumental remains; from the authority of Chaucer himself; and from ancient illuminated manuscripts, painted in his time. The assemblage of characters and materials is copious and varied beyond example, and interesting beyond comparison: antiquarian correctness is combined with picturesque beauty, and recourse has been had to some of the most curious, scarce, and authentic documents, that are known to exist.

Mr. J. H. Rice has in the press a work of some promise, for the use of schools, entitled Collectanea Oratoria, or the Academic Orator, which is expected to make its appearance early in the ensuing spring.

A new edition of Mr. Duppa's Life of Michael Angelo, with several additional plates, is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. Fraser, Author of the Statistical Surveys of Devon and Cornwall, and of the County of Wicklow in Ireland, has recently finished his General View of the Agriculture, &c. of the County of Wexford, drawn up for the consideration of the Lord Lieutenant and the Dublin Society; and which, it is expected, will be speedily published under their direction. We understand this work contains, amongst other topics, a minute and interesting account of the Baronies of Bargie and Forth, in the southern part of that county, occupied by the descendants of an Anglo-Saxon Colony, planted there by Earl Strongbow in the reign of Henry II. exhibiting a state of society in which, for decent and orderly manners, for industry and improved cultivation, the inhabitants surpass other districts of Ireland, and hardly yield in comfort and happiness to many of the best districts of Great Britain.

The same author is about to publish an account of his labours, in endeavouring to establish the *Nymph Bank* fishery, together with a plan for the establishment of fishing companies, to trade to the coast of Ireland, and other fishing grounds on the southern and western coasts of Great Britain, in which he is zealously supported by a great number of noblemen and gentlemen, at the head of whom are the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Romney, Lord Somervile, Sir William Paxton, Mr. Hoare, &c.

Mr. Fraser is also preparing for the press a new edition of his Inquiry respecting the Support of the Population of the Highlands of Scotland, and the permanent employment of the people; in which he maintains, that the Caledonian canal will have a very limited effect on either, and proves, that very extensive lines of inland navigations may be formed at a moderate expence, and, notwithstanding the mountainous nature of the country, may be carried on very long levels, from the sea-coasts to the internal highlands, for the diffusion of coals and lime, by which the cultivation of those countries can be extensively improved, and abundant and profitable employment found for the surplus population driven out by the monopolizing system of sheep-farming. Some extensive lines of this inland navigation have been surveyed this last summer, under the direction of Mr. Rennie, at the suggestion of this gentleman, and under the patronage of the Earl of Breadalbane, and other noblemen and gentlemen of that country.

Sir John Sinclair has nearly ready for publication a Code of Health and Longevity.

The late Mrs. Chepone's Posthumous Works on Education, and her Correspondence with the celebrated Mrs. Carter, will be published early in March.

Mr. Howard's Translation of the Inferno of Dante is in great forwardness.

The late Mr. Strutt's Posthumous Work, upon the Domestic Manners and Amusements of the Fifteenth Century, will be published early in April.

Dr. Wilson, of Worcester, has nearly ready an Original Essay on the Nature of Fever.

Dr.

Dr. Gerrard's Institutes of Biblical Criticism, is nearly ready for publication.

Dr. Hooper's Physician's Vade-Mecum, and Anatomical Atlas, are in great forwardness.

The new edition of Mr. D'Israeli's Romances will contain the celebrated Persian romance of Mejnoun and Leila, interspersed with descriptions of Oriental scenery, and passages of Oriental poetry.

Sir John Carr is preparing for the press an account of his Excursions into Holland and up the Rhine, as far as Mentz.

The miscellaneous writings of the critic Ruhnkenius are preparing for Publication by Mr. Kidd, under the title of Opuscula Ruhnkeniana.

Walter Scott, Esq. is preparing for publication a new Poetical work, to be entitled, Six Epistles from Ettric Forest.

Dr. Calcott's Musical Essays, will appear in the course of this year.

Dr. Percy, of St. John's College, nephew to the Bishop of Dromore, is preparing, with his approbation, a fourth Volume of the Reliques of Ancient English Poetry.

Mr. Beloe has two more volumes of his Anecdotes of Literature, in preparation.

A Practical Treatise on Pleading, with an Appendix of Precedents, by J. Chitty, Esq. of the Temple, will appear very shortly.

The Abbate Isidore Bianchi is engaged on a work, which has for its subject the elucidation of the Literary History of Cremona, under the title of La Vicende della coltura de' Cremonesi.

The Abbate Sestini has undertaken to compose a complete System of Geographical Numismatics, in twelve folio volumes; it will contain a description of the most interesting Coins and Medals of Antiquity, and of all the Cabinets of Medals in Europe, both public and private, of which the Author can obtain the particulars.

The Literature of Portugal is about to receive a valuable accession in a Translation of Voltaire's Henriade, by the Marquez de Bellas, formerly Ambassador extraordinary at the Court of London, and now at the head of the Judicial Department in his own Country. This work is to be inscribed to his accomplished and amiable Daughter, and it is reported to do no small honor to the poetical talents of the Illustrious Translator.

M. Labensky, Superintendant of the Palace of the Hermitage of Petersburg, intends to publish by subscription, a Description of the Gallery of Paintings in that place. Each number, price ten Rubles, will contain fifteen Engravings, in Quarto, with explanations in Russian and French, to be published every four Months. The whole work will consist of sixteen volumes, and be finished in five Years.

The new edition of Mr. Jerningham's Mild Tenor of Christianity is in great forwardness. The additional Illustrations which accompany this edition, are well adapted to the object of this Essay, which is to display more amply to view, the cheering Attractions, and endearing Attributes with which Genuine Religion is adorned by the Hand of Truth.

Mr. Joseph Nightingale is preparing for publication an Impartial View of the Origin, Progress, Doctrines, Discipline, and Singular Customs of the Wesleyan Methodists, in a Series of Letters, addressed to a Lady. This work is intended to include several interesting particulars relative to the Divisions which have taken place amongst the Methodists, since the death of Mr. Wesley; and will be interspersed with a variety of curious Anecdotes.

An edition of Lord Orford's Royal and Noble Authors, augmented and continued to the present time, by Mr. Park, the Editor of Harrington's Nugæ Antiquæ, has been announced for speedy publication; and is to comprise a hundred and fifty engraved Portraits of the principal Personages, with detached specimens of their literary Performances from the rarest sources in Print and Manuscript. This has extended the work to five octavo volumes.

M. François Hue, one of the Attendants of the late King of France, the 10th of Aug. was selected by his Majesty to remain with the Royal Family. He has a new work in the press, entitled, The last Years of the Reign of Louis the Sixteenth.

A new edition of the Conversations on Chemistry, with considerable additions and alterations, is in the press, and may be expected this month.

The Poems of Richard Corbet, late Bishop of Oxford and of Norwich, to which are now added, Oratio in obitu Henrici Principis, from Ashmole's Museum, Biographical Notes, and a Life of the Author, by Octavius Gilchrist, Esq. are nearly ready for publication.

Mr. Park is preparing for the press the principal Poem of Adam Davie, called the Life of Alexander.

MONTHLY LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

A SHORT Account of the Cause of the Diseases in Corn, called by Farmers the Blight, the Mildew, and the Rust. By the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. with Marginal Annotations, pointing out a remedy where this cause appears to arise from bad Husbandry, insufficient Tillage, improper Manure, or from small Inclosures, which prevent a free circulation of Air. To which is added, Receipts for preparing Wheat for sowing. By an Agriculturist, F. R. S. Royal 8vo. with two coloured Plates.

ARTS—FINE.

The Historic Gallery of Portraits and Painting, in monthly Numbers, with 12 Engravings each, 4s. and on large Paper 7s. 6d.

The third Number of the genuine Works of William Hogarth, (to be comprised in Sixteen Numbers, each Number containing seven or eight Prints, and about forty pages of Letter-press) illustrated with Biographical Anecdotes, a Chronological Catalogue and Commentary; by John Nichols, F. S. A. Edin. and Perth; and the late George Steevens, Esq. F. R. S. and F. S. A.; containing Sarah Malcolm, Industry and Idleness, Plate I.—Frontispiece to the Artist's Catalogue, Farmer's Return, Second Stage of Cruelty, Evening, Analysis of Beauty, Plate I.—Tail Piece to the Artist's Catalogue. Price half-a-Guinea on Demy Paper, or Price one Guinea on Royal Paper, with Proof Impressions.

DRAMA.

The Curfew, a Play, in five Acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, by John Tobin, Esq. author of the Honey Moon. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

Synonymes de la Langue Française, par M. de Levisac, 12mo. 6s.

Robinson's Ancient History, 12mo. 6s. bds.

An Analysis of the Experiment in Education made at Madras; comprising a System alike fitted to reduce the Expence of Education, abridge the Labour of the Master, and expedite the progress of the Scholar; and, by Schools of Industry, to economise the maintenance of the Children of the Poor. By the Reverend Dr. A. Bell, Rector of Swanage.

GENERAL SCIENCE.

The New Cyclopedia; or, Universal Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Literature; formed upon a more enlarged Plan of Arrangement than the Dictionary of Mr. Chambers; comprehending the various Articles of that Work, with Additions and Improvements; together with the new Subjects of Biography, Geography, and History; and adapted to the present state of Literature and Science. By Abraham Rees, D. D. F. R. S., editor of the last edition of Mr. Chambers's Dictionary, with the Assistance of eminent professional Gentlemen. Part XIV. in 4to. price 18s. in Boards; and arrangements have been lately made to publish the succeeding parts every two months, till the whole work be completed.

A Dictionary

A Dictionary of Arts and Sciences by G. Gregory, D. D. 2 vols. 4to. Price 5l. 8s.

HISTORY.

A connected Series of Notes on the chief Revolutions of the principal States which composed the Empire of Charlemagne, from his coronation in 814 to its dissolution in 1806. On the Genealogies of the Imperial House of Habsburgh; and of the Six Secular Electors of Germany, and on Roman, German, French, and English Nobility. By Charles Butler, Esq. Royal 8vo.

LAW.

A Dictionary of the Law of Scotland. Intended for the Use of the Public at large, as well as of the Profession. By Robert Bell, W. S. Lecturer on Conveyancing, appointed by the Society of Writers to the Signet. The First Vol. in 8vo. Price 12s. in Boards.

A Collection of interesting and important Reports and Papers on the Navigation and Trade of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Colonies in the West Indies and America, with tables of Tonnage, and of Exports and Imports, 8vo. 14s.

MEDICINE.

An Account of the Diseases of India, as they appeared in the English Fleet, and in the Naval Hospital at Madras, in 1782 and 1783. With Observations on Ulcers, and the Hospital Stores of that Country. To which is prefixed, A View of the Diseases on an Expedition and Passage of a Fleet and Armament to India, in 1781. By Charles Curtis, formerly Surgeon of the Medea Frigate. In One Volume 8vo. Price 7s. in Boards.

Medicinæ Praxeos Compendium, Symptomata, Causas, Diagnosin, Prognosin, et Medendi Rationem, exhibens. Auctore E. G. Clarke, M. D. Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis, nec non exercitus Medico. Editio Quarta, Plurimum Aucta et Emendata. Price 5s. sewed.

The Morbid Anatomy of some of the most important Parts of the Human Body. By Matthew Baillie, M. D. F. R. S. 3d Edition, corrected, 9s.

Observations on the Humulus Lupulus of Linnæus, with an account of its use in *Gout*, and other Diseases, with Cases and Communications, by *A. Freake*, 2s. 6d.

MINERALOGY.

A methodical Distribution of the Mineral Kingdom into Classes, Orders, Genera, Species, and Varieties. By Edward Daniel Clarke, LL. D. Fcap. 11. 1s.

MISCELLANIES.

Some Account of Dr. Gall's New Theory of Physiognomy, founded upon the Anatomy and Physiology of the Brain, and the Form of the Skull. With the Critical Strictures of C. W. Hufeland, M. D. Author of the Art of prolonging Life, &c. In One Volume Octavo, 6s.

A Supplement to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language; or, a Glossary of Obsolete and Provincial Words. By the late Rev. Jonathan Boucher, A. M. Vicar of Epsom, in the County of Surrey. Part the First. In Quarto, Price 7s. 6d. sewed.

Asiatic Annual Register for 1805, 8vo. 13s.

The New Annual Register for 1805, 8vo. 16s.

Narrative of a five years expedition against the Revolted Negroes of Surinam, in Guiana, on the Wild Coast of South America, from the year 1771 to 1777, elucidating the History of that country, and describing its productions. By Captain J. G. Stedman. Second Edition, 2 Vols. 4to. 4l. 4s. Or with Coloured Plates, 6l. 6s.

The Edinburgh Review, or Critical Journal, No. 12. Price 5s.

A detailed account of the Battle of Austerlitz. By the Austrian [illegible] General Strutterheim. Translated from the French by Major [illegible] 8vo. 5s.

A Vindication [illegible]

A Vindication of Mrs. Lee's conduct towards the Gordons. Written by Herself. 4to. 3s.

An Address to the Members of Convocation at large, on the proposed New Statute respecting Public Examination in the University of Oxford. 1s. 6d.

The Pleasures of Human Life: Investigated—Cheerfully,—Elucidated—Satirically,—Promulgated—Explicitly, and Discussed—Philosophically. In a Dozen Dissertations on Male, Female, and Neuter Pleasures. Interspersed with various Anecdotes, and expounded by numerous Annotations. By Hilaris Benevolus, & Co. Fellows of the "London Literary Society of Lusorists." Embellished with five Illustrative Etchings, and two Head-pieces.

NOVELS.

Elizabeth; or, The Exiles of Siberia, from the French, 12mo. 4s. 6d.

Monk of Dissentis, 3 vols. 12mo. 12s.

POETRY.

Specimens of the Later English Poets, with Preliminary Notices. By Robert Southey. In three Volumes crown octavo, 1l. 11s. 6d.

Odes of Pindar, translated from the Greek, with Notes and Illustrations. By G. West, Esq. LL. D. and H. Pye, Esq. to which is prefixed a Dissertation on the Olympic Games, By Gilbert West, Esq. LL. D. A new Edition in two Volumes, 12mo. Price 9s. in boards.

Oxford Prize Poems; being a Collection of such English Poems as have at various times obtained Prizes in the University of Oxford. 12mo. 3s.

Beachy Head, with other Poems. By Charlotte Smith, now first published, 6s.

Poetical Translations. Volume the Third. Containing Francis's Horace, Garth's Ovid, and Lewis's Statius, royal 8vo. 1l. 1s.

Songs and Poems, by Charles Dibdin, junior, 12mo.

POLITICS AND STATISTICS.

A Short Inquiry into the Policy, Humanity, and past effects of the Poor Laws; and into the Principles upon which any measures for their improvement should be conducted. By one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for three inland counties. 8vo. 8s.

A Treatise on Indigence, exhibiting a general View of the National Resources for Productive Labour, with Propositions for ameliorating the Condition of the Poor. By P. Colquhoun, Esq. LL. D. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Advantages of Russia in the present Contest with France, with a short Description of the Cozacks. 2s. 6d.

The System of colonial Law compared with the eternal Laws of God, and with the indispensable Principles of the English Constitution. By Granville Sharpe. 6s. Boards.

THEOLOGY.

Lectures delivered in the Parish Church of Wakefield, in the year 1802, on that Part of the Liturgy of the Church of England contained in the Morning Prayer. By Thomas Rogers, M. A. Master of the Grammar School, afternoon Lecturer of St. John's, and Sunday evening Lecturer of the Parish Church in Wakefield. In crown octavo, Volumes III. and IV. Price 12s. in Boards. A new Edition of the 1st and 2d Volumes of the above Work, Price 12s. or the whole complete in 4 vols. Price 1l. 4s. in Boards.

A Priest to the Temple; or, The Country Parson's Character and Rule of Holy Life. By Mr. George Herbert. In one volume, foolscap octavo, Price 4s. 6d. in boards.

The Glory of the Heavens. By the Rev. T. Basely A. M. Chaplain to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Lincoln. In one volume 12mo. Price 3s. 6d. in boards.

The Rule and Exercises of Holy Living, in which are described the Means and Instruments of obtaining every Virtue, and the Remedies against every Vice, and Considerations serving to the resisting all Temptations; together with Prayers, containing the Whole Duty of a Christian, and the Parts of Devotion

NOTES.

a. Misty.

b. A squall with rain at 2 p. m.

c. Snowy, p. m.

d. A faint but large solar halo for two or three hours. After sunset the wind rose, and the night was stormy with rain.

e. Hoar frost, and on the 26th, much rime with a thaw after it.

f. A very damp chilling atmosphere, there being a prodigious quantity of cloud, but as yet no wind or rain answerable to the great depression of the barometer.

g. Very foggy evening. It appears from the papers that a great storm of wind occurred about Exeter on the 22d.

h. This day, about noon, the haze which had long occupied the higher atmosphere, became arranged into broad parallel bars of cirri, extending N. E. and S. W. beyond the horizon. In the latter quarter some appearance of denser clouds forming below the haze. The evening proved calm, with sunshine; but there followed in the night a brisk gale, with heavy rain and snow, from the North. The latter fell also, but in small quantities, on the 2d, 3d, and 4th inst.

RESULTS.

Prevailing Winds Westerly.

Mean Elevation of Barometer - -	29,78 In.
Mean Temperature - - - -	34.75°
Evaporation - - - - -	0.76
Rain - - - - - -	0.98 In.

The character of this period has been on the whole frosty, the Temp. having usually fallen at night below 32°, though the vaporous state of the atmosphere has given occasion to frequent remissions with rain.

The gravity of the Air has undergone some notable changes. From the 1st to the 20th ult. the result of its frequent variations was a loss on the whole equal to 1½ In. of quicksilver. In four days, from the 20th, this quantity was restored, the rapid movement necessary to this effect being chiefly felt, as it seems, on the South coast. The increase was retained just four days; and in four days more, the whole, except the weight of two-tenths of an Inch in the Barometer, was again parted with. These effects resemble the increase, continuance, and subsiding of an inundation; and possibly the cause of this sudden swell may have been the meeting of simultaneous opposing currents from the North and South, which, after taking some time to unite and assume a new direction, passed off to the Eastward.

L. HOWARD.

Plaistow, II. month 12, 1807.

The Observations on the Register to be concluded in our next.

INTELLIGENCE

RELATIVE TO ARTS, MANUFACTURES, &c. IN FEBRUARY, 1807.

On the extraction of oil from poppy seed, its superiority to common olive oil, and the benefits of its more general use, by Dr. T. Cogan.

Trans. of Bath Agricultural Society. V. 10.

Dr. COGAN commences with a judicious refutation of the prejudices against the use of poppy oil as an article of food, derived from the well known narcotic nature of the juices produced by other parts of the poppy; he enumerates several vegetables and plants, the juices from different parts of which have not only different, but opposite effects, as oranges and lemons, whose internal juices are mild and refrigerating, while those of the rind are acrid and stimulating; and the tree which produces the nutritive tapioca, whose roots are known to be highly poisonous. But a matter of so much importance to general health, as the recommendation of an article for food, does not depend solely on arguments of analogy; the Doctor states the compleat investigation of this point, made by the Agricultural Society of Amsterdam, and their satisfactory refutation of the prejudices entertained on the subject as follows:

In the year 1798 the Amsterdam Society, in the course of their enquiries relative to poppy oil, found that it was not only generally used in the place of olive oil in several parts of France, Brabant, and Flanders, where the poppy was extensively cultivated, but that several thousand casks of it were annually exported, a large quantity of which was either sold in Holland as olive oil, or mixed with it in a large proportion. These facts induced the society to offer premiums for the most extensive cultivation of poppies, and for accounts of the quantity of seed-sown, quality of soil, manner of cultivation, quantity of oil produced, and total expences.

In consequence of this, in 1799, Mr. P. Haak sent in specimens of poppy oil produced by him, with testimonies from respectable physicians, that from experiments made by them, the oil was not in the least prejudicial to the human constitution, and that the oil cakes were very wholesome and nutritive food for cattle. The committee appointed to examine this report, expressed their satisfaction with it; and in corroboration of it laid before the society an account of the proceedings which had taken place in France on this subject: from which it appeared that, so early as the beginning of the 17th century, oil of poppies was produced in such abundance as to occasion great and lasting contentions relative to the propriety of permitting its use; those who opposed it, urging the objections from the narcotic nature of certain juices of the poppy; and the advocates for it maintaining, that experience testified that the seeds were peculiarly nutritive to men and cattle, that the ancient Romans were accustomed to use the seed and oil mixed with honey constantly at their tables, that its taste was pleasant and delicate, somewhat resembling that of an hazel nut, that it continued longer fluid in a greater degree of cold than olive oil, and remained longer free from rancidity; that in these particulars it not only approached to the finest Provence oil, but mitigated the disagreeable taste which this latter acquired by length of time, and that poppy oil was preferable to every other oil expressed from nuts, almonds, or seed, which, though yielded in large quantities, soon became rancid.

In consequence of a failure of nut and olive oil from a severe winter in 1709, poppy oil was afterwards much mixed with olive oil in various proportions up to one half without hindrance; but its sale in the unmixed state was so violently opposed, that in 1717, the lieutenant general of police of Paris, ordered the medical faculty of that city to examine the subject in the strictest manner, and report on it.

Forty of the most celebrated physicians were accordingly appointed as a committee of enquiry, and their report was thus expressed: "*cum sensuissent doctores, nihil narcotici aut sanitati inimicum in se continere ipsius usum tolerandum*

When large pistons are used, Mr. Wolfe recommends another method, on the same principle, for the above purpose; in this way, five or more screws, placed at equal distances from the piston-rod, with small toothed wheels on their heads, close the cover, before described, on the piston; another toothed wheel, placed on the piston-rod, and revolving round it, meets the teeth of those on the screw heads; one of the screw heads rises up above its wheel, and is formed square to receive a key through a hole in the lid of the cylinder, in the manner above mentioned, and on turning this the centre wheel is put in motion, and with it all the other screws, by which they all act together to press down the cover on the stuffing.

Method of ascertaining whether Wines are adulterated with Litharge. By Mr. Nauche.

Sonnini's Journal. July 1806.

The method most in use for discovering the very injurious mixture of litharge with wine, is by pouring into it some pure sulphuric acid, which causes a white precipitate to fall to the bottom of the vessel.

This is not so accurate a test of lead as water charged with sulphurated hydrogen, which is thus prepared: put into a phial a paste of sulphur and iron filings, pour on it a little sulphuric acid, and pass the gas produced into a flask of water, by a bent tube.

This water poured on wine, mixed with litharge, renders it black and flakey, and produces an abundant precipitate, which soon falls to the bottom of the vessel.

Method of preventing wet from being driven into rooms through the joints of folding sashes. By Mr. Collinge.

Folding sashes, of late become very fashionable, are subject to have the wet forced through their joints, so as often to occasion damage to the carpets, and other furniture of rooms, where they are used. Accurate workmanship has not been found to be sufficient to remedy this evil, for the best fitted joints seem more liable to this defect than those more roughly constructed. Mr. Collinge conceiving, that this evil was caused by the close joint acting like a capillary tube to sustain the wet till it was forced inward by the wind, and that a larger passage to convey away the water, would prevent this effect, had small semi-cylindrical grooves, about a tenth of an inch in diameter, ploughed in each re-entering angle of the sash joints, from top to bottom. This simple remedy is found to be very effectual, allowing the water to run down to the bottom of the frame, where it is carried off by a similar channel to any place of discharge required.

A simple Printing Apparatus.

Travelling comedians frequently print their play-bills by the following contrivance: The form of letter is placed on a flat support, having ledges at each side, that rise within about a thirtieth of an inch of the inked surface of the letter. The damped paper is laid upon the letter so disposed, and previously inked, and a roller, covered with woollen cloth, is passed along the ledges over its surface; the use of the ledges is to prevent the roller from rising in too obtuse an angle against the first letters, or going off too abruptly from the last, which would cause the paper to be cut, and the impression to be injured at the beginning and end of the sheet. The roller must be passed across the page, for if it moves in the order of the lines, the paper will bag a little between each, and the impression will be less neat.

Art of taking Impressions from Designs formed on the Surface of Stones.

On the surface of a hone, or close-grained stone, designs are to be made in the stroke manner, with a pen dipped in an ink, or pigment, formed of solution of lac in leys of pure soda, and a little soap added, coloured with lamp black. When the design has been allowed to harden for three or four days, the stone may be dipped in water, to wet its surface: in this state, if it is daubed with printers' ink from the balls, the ink will stick to the design, but not to the and a copy may be taken from it by applying wet paper, with the press

rolling or screw press, the latter of which seems to be preferable. It is probable that a roller covered with leather would be a better instrument for laying on the ink, in this mode of printing, than the common balls, as it would less touch the stone.

By this means bills, orders, or notices, might, in want of a better method, be multiplied at a small expence.

New Swinging-Lamp for Passages, Halls, &c.

A lamp, on a new construction, has been lately brought forward for sale by Mr. Patrick, the object of which is, to keep the oil always at nearly the same level, with regard to the inflamed part of the wick.—It consists of an oblong case of tin, about six inches long, one and half deep, and one inch broad, suspended by a pivot or axle, at about one-third of the whole length from the wick, and near the upper surface, from two upright slips of tin, rising from a stand like a candlestick: the wick-holder, or burner, passes downwards through a slit in the upper part of the case, close to the end, and through this aperture the case is also filled with oil; the part next the wick is so loaded with lead, that when the case is full of oil, it may counterbalance the greater quantity of oil at the opposite side of the pivot in the longer division of the case, and bring the case to a horizontal position. The consequence of this arrangement is, that as the oil is consumed, the part next the wick outweighs the other part of the case, and sinks lower than it, which causes the oil always to keep the same relative elevation to the burner.

The advantages which these lamps have over the common fountain lamps are, that they are more easily made, and can be filled with less danger of wasting the oil, less trouble, and less dirt, and that as the burner comes more immediately in contact with the body of oil, the oil will be kept hotter than in common lamps, and consequently more fluid in cold weather.

This lamp was invented by the Rev. Mr. Porter.

Patent Lamps of Mr. G. B. Alcock, of Kilkenny.

The intention of the first of these lamps, is to cause compressed air to act on the surface of oil contained in a vessel beneath the burner, so as to elevate it as wanted to the top of the wick, without running over. This is effected by a small valve, opening downwards towards the oil vessel, which is connected by a wire with a float, sustained by the oil in a tube, of the same height as the burner, that descends into the oil vessel below the surface of the oil. The action of the float shuts the valve, till so much oil is consumed as causes it to fall, which opens the valve and admits more oil, and this again causes the float to rise and shut the valve. The air may be compressed in the oil-vessel, either by a syringe annexed to the vessel, or separate from it, furnished with valves as usual for compressing air, or by water or mercury, in another vessel communicating by a pipe with the oil vessel.

The other lamp consists of a tube placed upright, furnished with a piston rising from beneath: the burner is at the top of the tube, and the oil, with which the tube is filled, is raised to the top as wanted, by pressing upwards the handle of the piston.

The first lamp is an ingenious contrivance, and will be very useful for giving light on tables, as its oil vessel cannot intercept any portion of the light. It is probable that the air might be sufficiently compressed in it by a common bellows, with a little management, which would much simplify the apparatus. In the drawings of the specification, the described apparatus is represented as fitted up to act with an Argand lamp: but as the contrivance is generally applicable to all oil lamps, it is obviously not confined to this particular species.

The second lamp does not promise to be of so much use; as the attendance it requires would defeat the chief purpose for which lamps are preferred. It might, by some additional apparatus, be made to raise the piston, by the mere loss of weight of the oil as consumed; but in this state it would probably be more complicated than the first lamp, and would have no advantage to counterbalance this inconvenience.

The patent is dated July 1806.

Mr

Mr. Woolaston's Patent Instrument for copying Prints, or drawing from Nature.

The intention of this instrument is to supply the place of the camera-obscura. In it two plane reflectors are placed at such angles respectively to each other, and the objects to be delineated, that the latter are seen on the second reflector as if on the same plane as that on which the paper is placed whereon they are to be drawn, and as if lying at one side of it; by which means the same facility of delineating real objects is produced, as of copying prints or pictures, with the advantage of being able to reduce or enlarge them at pleasure, by the proper interposition of convex or concave lenses. Nevertheless, this instrument is so far inferior to the camera-obscura; as it is easier to trace the outlines of a figure really thrown on the paper, than to copy them from representations lying beside it. The figures belonging to the specifications of this and the preceding patent may be seen in the Repertory of Arts, No. 57.

This patent is dated December 1806.

OBITUARY OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

GENERAL PAOLI.

ON Thursday, February the fifth, died, at his house on the Edgeware Road, at the advanced age of eighty-one, Pascal Paoli, distinguished in the annals of modern times as the patriotic champion of the liberty and independence of Corsica. He was born in that island in the year 1726, and was the second son of Giacinto Paoli, a man of considerable weight and influence in the country, who had frequently taken an active part in the government of its affairs. The early part of Pascal's education was conducted under the immediate care and superintendance of his father; but when the circumstances of the island induced him to remove his family to Naples, Pascal was placed under the tuition of the Jesuits at the university of that city.

Corsica, which was destined to be the theatre on which the genius of young Paoli was to be called into action, had, before his birth, experienced many vicissitudes, and been subjected to a variety of masters. Different states held it in subjection by turns, just as their power predominated over that of their neighbours. During the prosperity of the Carthagenians, it had to own them for its lords: afterwards it passed successively to the Romans, and to their conquerors, the barbarians of the north; then to the Saracens; afterwards to the Pope, who made a transfer of it to the Pisans; and, lastly, was wrested from them by their more powerful neighbours and competitors, the Genoese, who, after some severe struggles, attended with various successes, became in the year 1354, its complete and undisputed sovereigns. In so many changes of proprietors, all equally regardless of their improvement and happiness, it is impossible but that the inhabitants must have been exposed to many of the greatest effects of tyranny and oppression. But the despotism of the Genoese made all their former durance and suffering appear light. They neglected all means to make them feel their authority, and ruled them with a sceptre of lead. There is a point beyond which arbitrary power cannot depress its victim, and from which, if once driven to it, its weapons will recoil, with accumulated force, to its own overthrow and disgrace. To this extreme the Genoese appear to have prosecuted their measures in Corsica, until the natives, unable to endure more, rose in rebellion. In the year 1729 they revolted in formidable numbers, and, under the conduct of Giacinto Paoli, obtained considerable successes in their war with their oppressors. It was in the course of protracted contest that Theodore de Newhoffe, a necessitous, wander[illegible] baron, by dint of artifice and spacious promises, prevailed upon them to elect him for their king. His reign being, however, shortly [illegible] the detection of his falsehood in every promise he had made, [illegible]

once more, obliged to look up to their native leaders for advice and support. After continuing in this situation for some years, governed by chiefs of their own appointment, under whom they prosecuted the war against the Genoese, a vacancy occurred on the death of Gaffori, who had once been the colleague of Giacinto Paoli in the government. It was at this season, in the year 1755, that their attention was directed to young Paoli, then studying at Naples. His progress had been solid, and rapid almost beyond example; and, from the diligence and success with which he attended to the instructions of his able and acute masters, the most favourable and sanguine hopes were entertained of his future advancement and greatness. The reports which reached Corsica of his genius and promising abilities, at once pointed him out to his countrymen as the most proper object of their choice to the supreme command; and an application to this effect was transmitted to his father at Naples. Nothing could be more gratifying to the feelings of Pascal than this voluntary and striking testimony of the good opinion and attachment of the people among whom he had been born; and, impressed with the generous ambition of serving his country, by asserting its liberties, he resolved to comply with the honourable proposal which had been made to him. His resolution on this occasion was not the rash dictate of the moment, induced by the prospect, fascinating at all times to the mind of youth, of eminence and fame; it was the reluctant determination of genuine patriotism, in which his diffidence and fear were forcibly overcome by the imperious calls of public duty. Of the greatness of the undertaking in which he was about to embark, and of the difficulties and dangers attending it, he was by no means insensible; but, considering his abilities, whatever they might be, as the rightful property of his country, he nobly determined to make every necessary sacrifice of a personal nature, to advance as far as he was able, its welfare and prosperity. This resolution was highly pleasing to his venerable father. He viewed with feelings of parental exultation, the obedience of his son to the calls of his oppressed country; and a ray of patriotic hope beamed in his countenance when he beheld him about to embark, in all the fire of youth, in the great cause to which he had himself devoted many of the best years of his protracted life. When on the eve of bidding a last adieu to his son, the venerable sire, agitated by a crowd of contending feelings, addressed him in the following affectionate language: "My son, I may possibly never see you more; but in my mind I shall ever be present with you. Your design is a great and a noble one; and I doubt not but that God will bless you in it. The little which remains to me of life, I will allot to your cause, in offering up my prayers and supplications to heaven for your protection and prosperity."*

When Paoli landed in the island all was enthusiasm and hope. His appearance seemed to verify every eulogium which had been passed upon his character, and to realize every expectation which had been formed upon the report of his talents. His dignified, though modest demeanour, his manly aspect, and general firmness and energy of character, rendered more engaging and attractive by his amiable temper, and affable deportment towards all with whom he conversed, warmed all hearts with admiration, and afforded an auspicious earnest of the eminence he was ultimately to attain. His formal appointment to the chief command, which took place soon after his arrival, was announced to the public in a proclamation of the supreme council, dated at St. Antonio of the White House, July 15, 1755. At the time Paoli was invested with the government of the island, the state of its affairs, and the general condition of its inhabitants, were most disorderly and wretched, and required the most prompt exertions of the great powers of his genius to regulate and reform them. The Genoese, notwithstanding every exertion to expel them, were still in possession of a great part of the country; and there was a total want of that discipline and subordination among the troops, and of that harmony and confidence among their leaders, so essentially necessary to enable them to act with vigour and effect; and they were almost entirely destitute of the arms, ammunition and

* Boswell's Account of Corsica, page 126.

and money requisite to prosecute a successful warfare against so vindictive and determined a foe as they had to contend with. Besides this, the people, rendered cruel, sanguinary, and desperate, by continual injustice and almost hopeless oppression, abandoned themselves, in many instances, to the most uncontrolled licentiousness, erected the turbulent dictates of inflamed passion into a supreme law, and avenged every insult and offence with the dagger of the assassin. Paoli directed his first attention to the Genoese, and was soon enabled, by the spirit and energy which his presence and direction inspired into the breasts of his countrymen, to drive them from all the interior districts, and to confine them to the maritime towns. He then availed himself of this temporary tranquillity to form some internal regulations, and embarked seriously in the difficult and hazardous undertaking of correcting the disorders which every where prevailed among the people, and of legislating for them a code of criminal law, which should at once meet their concurrence and approbation, and effectually restrain their licentiousness. This was a task which demanded all the wisdom, prudence, and vigour of which he was master; and he had the felicity to succeed in it even beyond his most sanguine expectations. By carefully studying the temper of those with whom he had to deal, and by directing his regulations in a more especial manner to those abuses which were most flagrant and notorious, he contrived to win their fullest confidence, and to persuade them that the laws he had instituted were such as were essential to their personal security, and could operate as a restraint and terror only to the criminal and evil-disposed.* He thus insensibly prevailed upon them to forego, to a considerable extent, the avenging of personal insult by the fatal and pernicious practice of assassination, and to transfer the right of punishment to the more dispassionate and equitable judgment of a public tribunal. After having thus established a code of civil and criminal law for the regulation of his turbulent subjects, he proceeded by easy gradations to adopt other measures of civilization and national improvement. He provided for the education of children by establishing schools in all the villages within his jurisdiction; and founded an university at Corte, which may be regarded as the metropolis of his dominions, upon as enlarged and liberal a plan as the circumstances of the island would at that period admit. To these salutary measures he added others which embraced the great sources of national strength and power, agriculture, manufacture, and commerce; and in the whole of his proceedings conducted himself with so much judgment, delicacy, and discression as neither to inspire enmity nor excite opposition among those who were to fall more immediately within the operation of his regulations.†

Paoli

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* A striking display of the character of the legislator and of the subject, is given in the following anecdote, related by Paoli to Mr. Boswell, when he visited Corsica: "A criminal," said he, "was condemned to die. His nephew came to me with a lady of distinction, that she might solicit his pardon. The nephew's anxiety made him think that the lady did not speak with sufficient force and earnestness. He therefore advanced, and addressed himself to me, "Sir, is it proper for me to speak?" as if he felt that it was unlawful to make such an application. I bid him go on. "Sir," said he, with the deepest concern, "may I beg the life of my uncle? If it is granted, his relations will make a gift to the state of a thousand zechins. We will furnish fifty soldiers in pay during the siege of Furiani. We will agree that my uncle shall be banished, and will engage that he shall never return to the island." I knew the nephew to be a man of worth, and I answered him: You are acquainted with the circumstances of this case. Such is my confidence in you, that if you will say that giving your uncle a pardon would be just, useful or honourable for Corsica, I promise you it shall be granted. He turned about, burst into tears, and left me, saying, "Non vorrei vendere l'onore della patria per mille zechini. I would not have the honour of our country sold for a thousand zechins." And his uncle suffered. Boswell's Corsica, page 312.

† Paoli was at this time young, not 30 years of age, and yet in no part of his

Paoli having compleated what appeared to him to claim his first attention, directed his thoughts once more to the Genoese forces in the island, and concerted measures to resist their power, and, if possible, to effect their utter expulsion. The people under his command, with the exception of a few factious and turbulent individuals, had now become tolerably united, and cordially co-operated with the ruling powers. Strong measures were therefore adopted to harrass the enemy; a small marine was fitted out to molest them on their own element, and a spirited manifesto was published, inviting the Corsicans to come forward, and to exert their utmost power to emancipate themselves from the bondage under which they had so long groaned. These proceedings, as was natural, alarmed the Genoese. They well knew, by a dear bought experience, the courage and intrepidity of the islanders, and they now beheld with trepidation and alarm, the increased energies with which they had been inspired by the wise counsels and animating example of their patriotic commander. Fearing that delay would only tend to establish their power, and render them firm and invincible in their cause, they first of all tried to gain them over by persuasion, and published a manifesto couched in such terms as were well calculated to lull the suspicions and appease the resentment of a people less wary and less sensible of their injuries than the Corsicans; but with them no such artifices could prevail; and the only effect produced by their proclamation was a resolution of Paoli and his brave associates in arms, never to treat in any manner with them until they should think proper to abandon their absurd claims to the sovereignty of the island, and recognise its freedom and independence. All prospect of negotiation being thus broken off, the affairs of the Corsican patriots assumed a most serious aspect. This year, therefore, (1761) they addressed a memorial to the sovereigns of Europe, in hopes of inducing some of them to interfere in their behalf, or to become a party in their struggle for liberty and even for existence as a nation; but their appeal produced no effect to their advantage. On the contrary, it seemed rather to aggravate the fears of their enemies; and Paoli, while lamenting the indifference of the European powers to the cause in which he was embarked, had the mortification to find one of the most formidable of them confederating with the oppressors of his country, and entering into an agreement to supply them with auxiliary troops to support their tyranny. This was the court of Versailles, which, in the year 1764, entered into a treaty with the Republic of Genoa to supply them with six battalions to garrison the towns which they still held in Corsica. Nothing can well be conceived more mean and unworthy a great nation, than this grant of aid to the Genoese, to rivet the chains and embitter the bondage of the unhappy islanders.* It was stipulated, indeed, that these

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his life did his genius and abilities shine with greater lustre. The following is an eulogium of no mean worth, drawn by the masterly pen of Voltaire, and occasioned by the consideration of this part of Paoli's conduct. "Quelque chose qu'on ait dit de lui (Paoli) il n'est pas possible que ce chef n'eût de grandes qualités. Etablir un gouvernment regulier chez un peuple qui n'en voulait point; réunir sous les mêmes lois des hommes divisés et indisciplinés; former à la fois des troupes reglées, et instituer une espèce d'université qui pouvait adoucir les mœurs, etablir des tribunaux de justice, mettre un frein a la fureur des assassinats et des meurtres, policer la barbarie, se faire aimer en se fesant obéir; tout cela n'etait pas assurément d'un homme ordinaire. Il ne put faire assez, ni pour rendre la Corse libre, ni pour y regner pleinement; mais il en fit assez pour acquérir de la gloire." Voltaire, Siecle de Louis xv. Article "De la Corse."

* Rousseau, in a letter to a friend, animadverts with just severity on this transaction. "Il faut avouer," he observes, "que vos Français, sont un peuple bien servile, bien vendu a la tyrannie, bien cruel, et bien acharné sur les malheureux. Si ils savoient un homme libre á l'autre bout du monde, je crois qu'ils iroient pour le seul plaisir de l'exterminer." Boswell's Corsica, page 138.

these troops should act merely on the defensive, and that their sole object should be, to preserve for the Genoese the towns already in their possession. But this reinforcement had the effect of suspending the operations of Paoli, who did not wish to provoke the French nation to open warfare by any hostilities against its troops, however unjustifiable their visit to the island might be considered. During the four years for which this treaty was to remain in force, Paoli confined his attention principally to such regulations as were necessary to preserve the country from being harrassed and plundered by these auxiliaries; and the only military operation of consequence which took place in this interval, was an attack upon the small island of Capraja in the vicinity of Corsica, then in the possession of the Genoese, which, after a vigorous assault, was carried by the patriots in the month of May, 1767.*

While Paoli and his followers were anxiously waiting the expiration of the term, during which the Genoese were to receive the assistance of the French forces sent to the island, an event happened, which threw a dark cloud over this devoted country and its brave defenders, and excited the indignation of every considerate man in Europe. The Republic, beholding the unyielding constancy with which the Corsicans maintained their cause, and reflecting upon the immense expences of the contest they were carrying on against them, entered into a negotiation with the French court to transfer the island, and actually concluded a treaty whereby they disposed to them of all their claims, such as they were, to its possession and sovereignty. As a preliminary step in the ratification of this treaty, the towns then garrisoned by the French troops were to be considered as ceded to France, and the remainder of the island was to be recovered from Paoli by the French themselves, either by negotiation or by force. The French minister, the Duke de Choiseul, was certainly very ill advised in this unfortunate bargain. Notwithstanding the lesson which the fatal experience of the Genoese might have taught him to the contrary, he appears to have thought, that in the hands of France the conquest or subjugation of the island might be accomplished without much difficulty; and, little knowing the firm and determined character of genuine patriotism, exerting itself in the defence of all that is dear to man, he made overtures to Paoli to forego any further opposition, and to suffer the French government to take quiet possession of their purchased territory. To induce his compliance, it was proposed to him to recognise his commission as commander in chief, and to continue to him that rank and authority, with this only, though indeed essential, difference, that he was to hold it under the supreme authority of the French government. But Paoli was not to be so easily inveigled into the toils of a corrupt court. He rejected its proposal with becoming dignity and spirit, declaring that "the rocks which surrounded him should melt away ere he would betray a cause which he held in common with the meanest Corsican." Negotiation having thus proved ineffectual to corrupt this Timoleon of modern times, the French minister found he must have recourse to more powerful means to force his submission. The war was begun by the French troops already in the island, under the command of the Count de Marbeuf; but as it was soon perceived that this force was too small and insignificant to prosecute any offensive operations of consequence, a reinforcement, consisting of about five thousand men, under

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* During some part of the four years here spoken of, there was a considerable faction in the island, in opposition to Paoli, which was encouraged and supported by the afterwards celebrated general Dumourier, whose services Paoli had declined to engage. Some Corsican officers, probably seduced and urged on by this party, made an attempt to assassinate the Corsican chief, but they were discovered and arrested. When brought before him, he addre[ssed] them as follows: "Gentlemen, although you proposed to take away my l[ife] which gives me a lawful power over yours, I shall not take that advantage [of] you then in peace, and examine from this moment whether I deserve [death]. I am ready to submit if you find a single article to lay to my c[harge]." Gentleman's Mag. Vol. 34. Page 351.

under the command of the Marquis de Chauvelin, was sent to its assistance. These troops landed at Bastia, flushed with the most sanguine hopes of victory, considering it impossible that so disorderly and ill accoutred an army as that of Paoli appeared to them, could long hold out against so numerous and well-disciplined a body as themselves. The event, however, proved that they were mistaken. In their first attack, indeed, they proved successful, and forced their enemies to relinquish the intrenchments, which they had formed on the heights of Croce, Maillebois, and St. Antonio; but being too highly elated with this advantage, they pursued their career with too little circumspection, and fell into a snare, which Paoli, who had withdrawn his troops to the other side of the Guolo, had laid for them. They were suddenly attacked by five or six thousand men, under the command of Clement Paoli, the brother of Pascal, and routed in all directions. Paoli immediately proceeded to lay siege to Borgo, a strong position, of which the French had obtained possession in their first successes, and which had been entrusted to the command of M. de Lude. Having no artillery, their menaces were regarded as impotent by their enemies, and treated with ridicule. The Corsicans, however, invested the place on the fifth of December, and blockaded De Lude and his troops so completely as to cut off all communication between him and the main body, and to deprive him of all supplies of water for himself and his men. At length his situation became so desperate, that M. de Chauvelin conceived it to be his duty to risque the safety of his whole army to endeavour to relieve him. Accordingly, an ill-conducted attack was made on the Corsicans, which terminated in their complete success. The French forces were driven back with the loss of about three hundred men, and De Lude obliged to capitulate with all the infantry, the colours of the royal legion, and four pieces of artillery, while the victorious Corsicans had not to lament the loss of one man in any part of the engagement. After this signal defeat, in which Paoli and his brave countrymen covered themselves with glory, M. de Chauvelin retreated in consternation to Bastia, leaving his conquerors in quiet possession of the field they had so nobly won. The French commander soon afterwards returned home in disgrace, and Marbeuf succeeded him *pro tempore*. A suspension of arms was agreed upon between the new commander and Paoli; but Dumouriez, who served in the French army as adjutant-general, being at variance with Marbeuf, determined not to remain idle. Under pretence that the Corsicans in opposition to Paoli, were not included in this treaty, he intrigued with several of the principal families among them, agreed to carry on the war at their head, and actually assaulted the post of Isola Rossa, and took the tower of Giralette by storm. This impotent warfare was, however, soon terminated; and the Corsican patriots had leisure to direct their thoughts to operations of greater consequence. Elated by their late successes, and willing to avail themselves of the favourable opportunity which the consternation of their invaders offered for the purpose, they entered into a regular and systematic conspiracy to destroy, or utterly to expel them from the island. "All the quarters occupied by the French were to be assaulted at one and the same time, and six battalions that wintered in Oletta were to be murdered by their hosts. This massacre did not take place, but the general attack was carried into execution. A battalion of the regiment of La Mark was surprised and cut off in the Patrimonio."* Reprisals ensued, and the war again broke out with increased violence.

Favourable as was the termination of this campaign to Paoli and his followers, they were too soon convinced that their victory had not secured them any lasting advantages. They had occasion to be justly alarmed by intelligence, that the Duke de Choiseul, considering the honour of France to be now at stake in the issue of the contest, had ordered a reinforcement of twenty battalions and two legions, together with twelve hundred mules, to transport their baggage in the Lilly countries, to be sent to Corsica; and that the chief command

* Life of Dumouriez, vol. i. page 154. from which the preceding account of the campaign of 1768, has been chiefly derived. He was an eye witness, and may therefore, in this instance, be admitted as competent authority.

mand of the whole had been entrusted to the Count de Vaux, whose military talents and resolution Paoli well knew how to estimate.

On the arrival of de Vaux in the island, he formed his plan of operations for the campaign, and put his army into motion. He divided his troops into two columns, each containing twelve battalions, which commenced their march at the same time, the one by the camp of St. Nicholas, the other by St. Antonio. M. de Narbonne, who had twelve battalions under his command, was to act on the side of Ajaccio, while M. de Marbeuf was to proceed through the plain of Mariano, with the design of ascending along the Tavignano, and of co-operating with the other troops in menacing an attack upon Corte. In this plan the French commander aimed at embracing the whole of the island; and, being fully confident of success from the vast superiority of his army, it was his design to inclose and hem in the Corsican forces, and oblige them to submit. Desperate as the affairs of the islanders had now become, they did not despair, but appeared animated with life and vigour proportioned to the emergency, and determined to grasp the darling form of liberty while life or hope remained. To the formidable armament of their enemies they opposed a firm undaunted front at the bridge of Guolo and the village of Valle, tenaciously defending, and, as they retreated, dearly selling every inch of ground to their foes. They afterwards took their station on a large plain, on the summit of a high hill, which, commanding the four adjoining vallies, might be regarded as the key to the whole island. Here they defended themselves with their accustomed bravery; but at length, after doing the enemy considerable injury, and proving to them how determined a people could fight when their liberty depended upon the issue of the contest, they were defeated at Ponte Nuovo, with prodigious slaughter.

After this fatal action, the conquest of the island may be considered as completed. Corte * soon fell into their hands, and they considered themselves as without an army to oppose. The French commander now became anxious to obtain possession of Paoli's person, and with this view offered two thousand Louis d'ors for his apprehension, but without effect. The Corsican chief had now remaining with him no more than about five hundred of the heroes who had shared his dangers and his glory; and with this small body he was surrounded by a victorious army of four thousand men, from whom there appeared but one mode of escaping. Upon this expedient, hazardous as it was, he and his followers immediately determined. They rushed upon their foes with the impetuosity of lions roused to desperation, forcibly cut their way through their ranks, and avoided the humiliating doom which awaited them beneath the rod of their invaders. After lying concealed for two days in a convent near the shore, Paoli, with several of his friends, embarked on the 16th of June, 1769, for Leghorn, in an English vessel which had been purposely provided, having nobly acquitted himself of the high trust committed to him, and defended the liberties of his country to the last faint glimmerings and final disappearance of hope.

While flying from his native land with the melancholy consciousness that its freedom was irrecoverably gone, his reception at Leghorn could not but have proved highly gratifying to his feelings, as affording him the consolatory satisfaction, that the expectations of Europe respecting his conduct, and the efforts he would make, had not been disappointed; and that, while they deeply sympathised with him in the unfortunate termination of his struggles, they united to hail the splendid triumph of his virtue and patriotism over every temptation to surrender the liberties of his country. On his arrival at Leghorn, all the English ships in the harbour displayed their colours, and discharged their artillery, and the inhabitants, native and foreign, vied with each other in their testimonies of applause. He here resided, for a short time, in the house of Sir John Dick, the English consul, and afterwards pursued his way to London.†

* At Corte, they found the library of Paoli, respecting which Dumouriez observes, there was not in it a single book which did not bear evidence having belonged to a man of genius and a politician.

† During this last campaign, the situation of the Corsicans had much attention in England; and a considerable sum of money was raised

In England, Paoli found a ready and welcome asylum. When his arrival was known, the highest characters in the state were forward to pay him their respects, and to cheer him with their condolence: and although the ministry had not taken any active or open part to assist his cause against the claims of France, they were not backward to render him that personal relief which his misfortunes required. He was, first of all, introduced at court, and the Duke of Grafton, who was then in the administration, obtained for him a pension of twelve hundred pounds a-year. To a man of Paoli's temper and economical habits, this generous donation was affluence; and he took care that it should not be wasted in vain and useless extravagance. His house and his table were at all times open to such of his brethren in adversity as had been able to reach England; and he cheerfully shared with them the bounty which had been designed for his individual support. Thus did Paoli improve the tranquil season of retirement. He supported his own misfortunes with magnanimity and resignation, and animated his compatriots and fellow-sufferers to similar fortitude, by his commiseration and example;—and enjoyed the pleasing society of the great, the wise, and the good, to which his own genius, character, and conduct served to impart the liveliest interest.

At length, after an interval of twenty years, during which his country continued under the sovereignty and dominion of France, new prospects of patriotic utility opened to the exiled chief, and invited him once more to authority and command. The extraordinary revolution which had begun in France, and had, in a short period, changed the whole system of its government and policy, extended its influence to its remotest territories, and rekindled the embers of liberty in Corsica. The simple circumstance of a Frenchman appearing at Bastia in the year 1789, with the national cockade in his hat, revived in the breasts of the Corsicans the almost extinguished spark, which was instantly fanned into a blaze in every part of the country, and wrought a complete revolution, without the expence of one drop of human blood. Immediately after this, the national convention passed a decree, in which the island was recognised as a department of France, and therefore entitled to its privileges; and they proceeded to reorganize its government upon the principles of the French constitution. The restoration of Paoli was regarded as an indispensable part of the measures to be adopted, and an application to this effect was directed to him, both from the National Convention and his countrymen. How great soever his satisfaction might have been to behold the prospect of emancipation and liberty which opened to his long-oppressed country, he hesitated to return. He considered it as still forming a part of France, and he could but ill reconcile his great mind to resume his station at the head of its affairs, while his government was to be subject to the control of a foreign power. But the earnest intreaties of his grateful countrymen, from whose hearts the interval of twenty years could not obliterate their deep sense of their obligations to his wisdom and valour, supported by the warm solicitations of the French assembly, finally prevailed. He resigned his pension, with feelings and acknowledgements to the generous people from whom he had enjoyed it, which reflected the highest honour upon the breast where every virtue seemed to be concentrated, and embarked once more for his native shores. On the 23d of April 1790, attended by deputies from Corsica, he presented himself at the bar of the national assembly at Paris. He was greeted on his entrance by shouts of rapturous applause; such was the enthusiasm communicated by the appearance of the great advocate of freedom to the breasts of those who were themselves but newly liberated from the shackles of oppression. The patriotic chief addressed the assembly with dignified composure, and impressive eloquence, in a speech expressive of the happiness he felt, after twenty years of exile from his country, to behold it once more about to be restored to the enjoyment of the sacred privileges of

relief. The trustees appointed by the subscribers were Messrs. Aldermen Beckford and Trecothick, and Mr. Samuel Vaughan. Paoli, in a letter to these gentlemen, dated March 20th, 1769, acknowledges the receipt of these generous benefactions, and mentions his having appropriated them to the purposes for which they had been designed.

of freedom, and of his readiness cheerfully to co-operate with the ruling powers of France to render that enjoyment solid and permanently advantageous to his fellow citizens. Paoli now took the necessary oaths as a subject of the republic, and hastened to take upon himself the high and honourable charge to which he was called not only by Corsica and France, but by the unanimous voice of all Europe.

Hardly had he received the gratulations of his country on his return, and entered upon the duties of his new trust, before he found the whole of his prospects darkened and interrupted by the changes which were daily taking place in France, by the alternate ascendancy of different factions, and ultimately by the condemnation and execution of the king. The struggles of contending parties which at this time convulsed the whole of France, considerably affected public opinion in Corsica. In some of the pieves, or departments, the violence of party spirit broke out into open tumult, and it was soon discovered that there was a disposition in a very great part of the inhabitants to avail themselves of the unsettled state of politics in the mother country to break their connection with it, and to shake off the yoke by which they were subjugated. To this party Paoli, after seriously considering the precarious condition of the island and of his government while subjected to a country which was itself the theatre of constant disorder, and the prey of turbulent factions, gave his powerful and commanding sanction. He was on this occasion joined by all the clergy of the country, who formed themselves into a military corps under the denomination of *the sacred band*. There was at this time a considerable body of French troops stationed in the different garrisoned towns. Finding that Paoli was taking measures to break from his allegiance, and being joined and instigated by some Corsican families who were at enmity with him, they formally took the field against him; but the force which he had been able to collect by the popularity of his cause and the universal attachment to his person, was so great, that he was not long in deciding the contest and vanquishing his adversaries. He was then invested with his original dignities of President of the Consulta, and Commander in Chief of the Island, dignities which he had held with the highest honour before his country had become a province of France. The national assembly were greatly enraged at this counter-revolution, and alienation of Corsica from its sovereignty and dominion: they denounced Paoli to be a rebel, set a price upon his head, passed a decree to cashier the Consulta or National Council, which he had re-established, and annulled, at least in words, which was all they had the power to effect, the authority which had been confided to him. Paoli was, however, too much beloved by his countrymen to be betrayed by them, and they were likewise little disposed to attend to the mandates or tremble at the denunciation of a government too distracted and impotent to do them immediate injury. Paoli saw nevertheless that it would not be possible to resist with success the power of France when once seriously directed to reduce the island to subjection; and well knew that a voluntary submission would not be received without being attended with fatal consequences to many individuals who had been instrumental in effecting its independence; he therefore resolved upon an alternative which appeared to him to promise the greatest security, and to hold out the fairest prospect of future tranquillity and happiness to his country, which was to obtain from his countrymen a voluntary surrender of the island to Great Britain. With this view he addressed a letter to them, dated from Furiani, May 1st, 1794, in which he explained at large his views and wishes, and advised that a meeting of the deputies should be held at Corte on the eighth of June following, to take into serious consideration the propriety of concluding the union which he proposed to them. In the conclusion of this letter he writes; "with respect to myself, my dearly beloved countrymen, after having devoted every moment of my life to your happiness, I shall esteem myself the happiest of mankind, if, through the means I have derived from your confidence, I can obtain for our country the opportunity of [illegible] free and lasting government, and of preserving to Corsica its unity and independence, whilst the names of the heroes who [illegible] their blood in its support and defence, will be, for future ge[illegible]

jects of noble emulation, and grateful remembrance."* This assembly of the deputies took place on the 14th of June. It was opened by an eloquent speech from Paoli, who took a review of the different events which had transpired, and the measures which had been adopted by him since the separation of the last general Consulta in May 1793, explained the purpose for which they had been convoked, and directed them to the weighty measures on which they would have to deliberate. After voting their unanimous thanks to Paoli, and expressing their full approbation of his conduct, they proceeded to declare "the separation of Corsica from France, and with the same unanimity, and with the strongest demonstrations of joy, voted the Union of Corsica to the Crown of Great Britain:" and it is added "that no national act was ever sanctioned by a more unanimous proceeding on the part of those who were authorised to do it, or by a more universal approbation, amounting to enthusiasm on the part of the people."† All the proceedings on this occasion were conducted with the strictest order and propriety; no measure being adopted in haste, or settled without full and dispassionate consideration. The necessary previous arrangements being formally concluded, the government was transferred to the English Commissioner, Sir Gilbert Elliot (now Lord Minto) who took possession of it as viceroy for the King of Great Britain. Paoli had now resigned the dignities of office, and reduced himself to the rank of a private citizen. What his intentions might have been with regard to his future residence, whether he meant to pass the remainder of his days in his native country or elsewhere, it is now impossible to say; but it is stated that a coolness which, from some cause or other, had unfortunately taken place between him and the English viceroy, at once determined him to quit Corsica; and he returned to the hospitable shores of that country where he had before experienced the kindest reception, and enjoyed a long interval of comfort and happiness. Having had the misfortune to lose the bulk of his property by the failure of a house at Leghorn, to which he had entrusted it, he was unable, on his return to London, to command the conveniences which his income had before placed within his power, and obliged for some time to live in the most private manner in an obscure part of the town. There is reason to believe, however, that when his pecuniary circumstances became known, prompt measures were adopted to improve them, and that his pension was again restored, and continued to him to the last.

The eventful life of this truly great man, great in all those noble and benign qualities which impart dignity and honour to the living, and consecrate the memory of the dead, was closed, after a short but painful illness, on Thursday, the fifth of February; and he was buried on Friday, the thirteenth of the same month, without pomp or ostentation, in the burying ground of St. Pancras. Though dead, his name shall continue to exist while virtue has a friend. Future generations will contemplate his character with admiring wonder and veneration, and PAOLI shall be enrolled among those benefactors of their kind who have immortalized themselves by transcendant actions of benevolence.

Semper honos, nomenque tuum, laudesque, manebunt!

JAMES CROWE, ESQ.

Died. On the 26th of January, at Lakenham-house, near Norwich, in the 57th year of his age, James Crowe, Esq. F. L. S. one of the senior aldermen of that corporation, having served the office of sheriff in 1771, that of mayor in 1774, and again in 1797.

By the death of his brother in 1792, Mr. Crowe inherited the entailed estate of Lakenham, and was also possessed of considerable landed property in other parts of Norfolk, which it was his delight to improve by the most scientific and skilful attention to planting and agriculture in all their branches.

He had for near 30 years past studied the botany of Britain with indefatigable zeal, and with peculiar success. A penetrating eye, and no less sagacious and discriminating mind, fitted him, in an eminent degree, for the study of

* Frederick's Corsica, page 60.

† Sir Gilbert Elliott's Dispatch to Mr. Dundas.

nature. No man ever loved that science more, nor derived more satisfaction from the goodness and wisdom of the Creator, as displayed in his works, to which he was continually recurring. To the more difficult parts of British botany he had given peculiar attention, especially to the mosses and fungi, but, above all, to the willows, a tribe of plants which, however important in an economical point of view, may be said, before his time, to have been almost entirely unknown to botanists, so confused were their ideas concerning them. Many of his discoveries and observations have been made public in Dr. Smith's *Flora Britannica* and *English Botany*. Nor will the rest of the materials which he had collected, be lost to the world; his affectionate family being solicitous for their diffusion, in order that his purposes of general utility may not be frustrated.

In public life Mr. Crowe was a warm and strenuous assertor of the genuine old English Whig principles, to which he was attached by early education, extensive reading and experience, but especially, by his uncommon acuteness of judgment and manliness of sentiment. Of him it may be truly said, that

"Never Briton more disdain'd a slave."

Mr. WILLIAM TAPLIN.

Died lately, in Queen-street, on the Edgeware road, Mr. William Taplin, a gentleman who had attained to considerable celebrity as a veterinary surgeon, and as a writer upon a variety of subjects connected with that art. In 1788, he published his, "Gentleman's Stable Directory," in octavo, to which he afterwards added a second volume; in 1796, he published another work in octavo, entitled, "A Compendium of Practical and Experimental Farriery," and in 1803, he composed "The Sportman's Cabinet," containing a correct delineation of the various dogs used in the sports of the field. This work is in two volumes in quarto; and from the exquisite beauty of the numerous plates with which it is embellished, which are executed in Scott's best style, merits the attention and patronage of every admirer of rural sports. A severe domestic affliction, which befel him about two years ago, unfortunately impaired his faculties, and produced the gradual decay of health which terminated in his death. He was much respected by his acquaintance, and generally esteemed for his skill in his profession.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

On Monday, 23d February, Haggerty and Holloway, who had been convicted, on the Friday preceding of the murder of Mr. Steele, were executed in front of Newgate. Holloway behaved in the most hardened manner, and both asserted their innocence to the last. The circumstances of this barbarous murder having excited considerable interest, many thousands were attracted to the Old Bailey, by their curiosity, to behold the perpetrators. The crowd was great beyond all former precedent, and the eagerness of each of the immense multitude to get as near the scaffold as possible, was the occasion of a most lamentable accident. The temporary railing which is put up to prevent the passage of carriages during an execution having suddenly given way, those who leaned against it fell to the ground, and their immediate neighbours, so far from being able to afford them assistance, were impelled forward by the irresistible pressure from behind: the consequence was, that upwards of thirty persons were trampled to death, and many more greatly injured, several of whom are since dead.

The following is an abstract of the effective strength of the volunteers in Great Britain; distinguishing infantry, cavalry, and artillery, according to the latest returns, dated the 1st December, 1806:—

CAVALRY.—Field officers, 160; captains, 493; subalterns, 1032; staff officers, 745; serjeants, 1556; trumpeters and drummers, 520; rank and file, 25,180.

INFANTRY.—Field officers, 1,238; captains, 3,851; subalterns, 7,466; staff officers, 1,786; serjeants, 13,826; trumpeters and drummers, 6,762; rank and file, 259,501.

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ARTILLERY.—Field officers, 29; captains, 151; subalterns, 369; staff officers, 55; serjeants, 554; trumpeters and drummers, 228; rank and file, 10,482.

TOTAL.—Field officers, 1,487; captains, 4,453; subalterns, 8,797; staff officers, 2,586; serjeants, 15,936; trumpeters and drummers, 7,505; rank and file, 295,180.

Whitehall, 27th Jan. 1807. J. BECKETT.

Married. The Hon. Col. Ponsonby, son of the late Lord P. to the Hon. Miss Fitzroy, daughter of Lord Southampton. Edward Barnwell, Esq. of the colony of Demerara, to Miss Lucy Brotherson, of Charlotte-Street. Thomas Lee, Esq. of Dover-Street, to Miss Helen O'Grady, of Upper Grosvenor-street, sister to Viscountess Harberton. The Rt. Hon. Lord Bagot, to the Rt. Hon. Lady Louisa Legge, eldest daughter of the Earl of Dartmouth. Henry Alexander, Esq. late Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, to Miss Rivers of Parliament-street. Lieut. Col. Geo. Cockson, of the Royal Horse Artillery, to Miss Mary Rennington, only daughter of William Rennington, Esq. of Clapham Road. 24th, At St. George the Martyr, George Lewis Hollingsworth, Esq. of Darlington, in the county of Durham, to Miss Stokes, daughter of Henry Stokes, Esq. of Brunswick-Row, Queen's-Square. The Hon. and Rev. Edw. Taylor, brother to the Marquis of Headfort, to Miss St. Leger, eldest daughter of Col. St. Leger. Robt. Harry Inglis, Esq. only son of Sir Hugh Inglis, Bart. to Miss Biscoe, eldest daughter of Joseph Seymour Biscoe, Esq. of Pend-hill, Surrey. John Walter, Esq. of Lindsey-Row, Chelsea, to Miss Moody, of Hans Place. The Reverend Edward Hodgson, of Rickmansworth, to Miss Fullerton, eldest daughter of John Fullerton, Esq. of Sundrish, Kent. 29th, At Hampstead, J. W. Lloyd, Esq. to Miss Longley, daughter of John Longley, Esq. At Stoke Newington, the Rev. William Parker, M. A. of Christ's College, Cambridge, to Miss Ann Gaskin, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Gaskin.

Died. In Portland Place, aged 66, James Law, Esq. formerly a major in the East India service. Mrs. Douglas, widow of the late Andrew Douglas, of Ednam. Mrs. Berry, widow of Samuel Berry, Esq. sister of the late Dr. Plomer, aged 83. In Great James-street, Thomas Lashley, M. D. F. R. S. In Baker-street, aged 80, Mrs. Hyde, widow of the late John Hyde, Esq. Hollis Edwards, Esq. of the King's-road, Bedford-row, aged 67. Henry Sutherland, Esq. of Park-street, one of the pages of presence to her Majesty, &c. aged 88. Mrs. Keith, wife of Francis Keith, Esq. of Grosvenor-place, aged 67. Mr. Wm. Taplin, the celebrated veterinary surgeon, (see obituary). George Wright, Esq. of Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square, formerly a major in the East India service. At his apartments in the Haymarket, Lieut. General Reid, Col. of the 88th foot. Edward Gibbons, Esq. formerly a wholesale stationer in Watling-street. On Sunday last, at her house in Hinde-street, Manchester-square, the Right Hon. Baroness Dufferin and Claneboye, of Down, Ireland. Her ladyship died at the age of 80 years, leaving issue five sons and four daughters, all married, and by them 15 grand children. She was mother of the gallant and brave Capt. Henry Blackwood, the confidential friend of the most illustrious Lord Nelson, especially in the glorious battle of Trafalgar. She is succeeded in her fortune and title by her son, the Hon. Sir James Blackwood, now Lord Dufferin and Claneboye.

The following shocking catastrophe happened on Monday night, Feb. the 2d, Mrs. Simison, the wife of an attorney in Poland-street, was sitting alone in the kitchen of her house, waiting the arrival of her husband, after the family had gone to bed. About twelve o'clock, a gentleman who lodges in the house, was alarmed by a smell of burning, which induced him to go down stairs; on opening the kitchen door, he discovered Mrs. S. lying by the fire-place, with her clothes completely burned. She remained alive until eight o'clock on Wednesday morning in extreme agony; during which time she was sensible, and took leave of her family. She was about forty years of age, and has left a son and four daughters.

At Stamford-Hill, aged 70, William Holdsworth, Esq. formerly of the Bank of England.

At

At Paddington, General Paoli. (See obituary.)

At Chelsea, Samuel Wyatt, Esq. architect.

At Turnham-Green, Philip Neil, Esq. Barrister at Law.

At Sheperton, Fletcher Reid, Esquire. He had spent the preceding evening with some select companions, and after having drank freely, retired at a late hour to his bed, in which he was found lifeless next morning. He was well known in the sporting world, and in him the professors of the *fistick* art have lost their best friend. Mr. R. was a native of Forfar, and had just succeeded to considerable estates in that county, in consequence of the death of his mother, of which he had received intelligence only two days before, and when his death was discovered, a post chaise was waiting at the door to carry him to Dundee, to attend her funeral.

Mr. Sawyer, of the Angel Inn, Borough, while talking to a customer at his bar, he suddenly dropped down, and expired. A messenger was instantly sent to an intimate friend, a publican in Long-lane, Smithfield, whose family returned for answer, that he died at the same moment of time, and in the like sudden manner.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married. Robert Charles Orlebar, Esq. third son of the late Robert Orlebar, Esq. of Henwick-house, to Miss Charlotte Shipton, daughter of the late Dr. Shipton, of Crawley.

BERKSHIRE.

Died. At Reading, Mrs. Eliz. Blandy, aged 83.

At Boxford, Mrs. Lucy Wells, widow of the late Rev. Joseph Wells, many years rector of that parish, aged 78.

At Woodland Farm, near Lambourn, Mr. Orchard Heding, aged 77.

At Winderbourn, aged 104, Mr. Fidler.

At Abingdon, aged 91, Mrs. H. Woodley.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The late Dr. Smith's two Prizes of 25l. each, for two Commencing Bachelors of Arts, the best proficients in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, are adjudged to Mr. Henry Gipps, of St. John's, and Mr. John Carr, of Trinity College.

Mr. Charles Edward Finch, B. A. of Bennet College, is elected a Fellow of that Society.

The Rev. Thomas Webster, and Mr. Robert Pedden Budicom, B. A. of Queen's College, are elected Fellows of that Society.

The Rev. Richard Dods, M. A. of Bennet College, is instituted to the Rectory of Fleet Lincoln.

Died. At Cambridge, aged 75, the Rev. William Elliston, D. D. Master of Sidney College. (to which he was elected, May 8, 1760, on the death of the Rev. Dr. Sawyer Parres,) A. B. 1751, M. A. 1757, B. D. and D. D. 1761. Vice Chancellor 1765 and 1786. He has bequeathed considerable property to his nephew, the admired dramatic performer. Report says 17,000l.

CHESHIRE.

A more distressing accident, from the imprudent use of fire-arms, has not of late occurred than the following:—A gun without a lock was lately sent to a gunsmith's shop, in Chester, to get one put on; the gun, in that state, was put into a vice, and an apprentice was affixing a lock to it, when a girl about thirteen years of age, with the infant child of her master in her arms, came to ask a question of the apprentice, and stood near the muzzle, when the boy unfortunately trying the lock, it went off, and lodged the whole of the contents in her body, carrying with it part of the infant's cloaths, which it set fire to. Immediate surgical assistance was procured, but in vain, as the girl only survived the accident three quarters of an hour. The infant was not hurt.

Married. At Northin, Mr. Hugh Pownall, of Leigh, to Miss Hardy, daughter of Josiah H. Esq. of Shaiston, Mount.

At Prestbury, the Rev. L. Heapy, M. A. to Miss Hobson, of Sutton, Macclesfield.

Died. At Chester, Mr. Alderman Turner.

At Moreton, aged 90, Mr. George Meadows.

Aged 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Marsh, of Houle.

CORNWALL.

The Hon. Thomas Brand is returned for Helston, in the room of the Hon. Nicholas Vansittart, who has chosen to sit for Old Sarum.

The Rev. Henry Woolcombe is presented to the rectory of Pillaton.

Died. At his house at Riviere, suddenly, while reading prayers to his family, John Edwards, Esq. 76.

Burnt to death, as she sat in her parlour, Mrs. Beauchamp, of Trevine, aged 79. Great apprehensions had long been entertained that such would one day be the fate of this lady, who had once at least before set fire to her cap while reading, and a servant was retained with orders to be constantly present with her, to guard against so dreadful an event. This servant had not been out of the room a quarter of an hour, when returning with the footman they found their mistress's cloaths on fire, her person dreadfully burnt, and already in a state of suffocation, from which she never recovered.

CUMBERLAND.

Lord Binning, son of the Earl of Haddington, is elected M. P. for the borough of Cockermouth, in the room of John Lowther, Esq. who has taken his seat for the county.

Married. At St. George's Church, Hanover-Square, Sir Daniel Fleming, Bt. to Miss Le Fleming, heiress of the late Sir Michael Le Fleming, of Rydal-Hall, Westmoreland.

Died. At Hawksdale, near Carlisle, John Pearson, Esq. 42. He was formerly a lieutenant in the 52d foot, and distinguished himself in several actions in the East Indies.

At Rickarby, William Richardson, Esq. 80.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married. At Youlgrove, Mr. William Briddon, of Manchester, to Miss Pidcock, of Ashborne.

Died. At Chesterfield, John Webster, Esq. formerly a banker in Derby.—Aged 68, Mr. Richard Slater.

At Sudbury, Mr. Stephen Oliver, alderman, aged 65.

DEVONSHIRE.

On the 29th of January a storm or rather hurricane was experienced in Exeter and its neighbourhood, the fury of which was beyond any thing of the kind ever before remembered; the piazza and corner of the theatre were swept away; houses unroofed, and the showers of bricks and slates that were flying in all directions, made it extremely dangerous for the inhabitants to approach the streets; a stack of chimnies was blown down at the Royal Oak Inn, in Guinea-street, which broke through the roof into the upper story, where a woman was at work, and with the accumulated weight of the roof and bricks, falling with such velocity, the flooring gave way, and the woman was precipitated, with the rubbish, through the second floor, but was dug from the ruins without any material injury. A man named Humphreys, a musician in the band belonging to the Montgomery Militia, who was seated in an apartment on the ground floor, was crushed to death. In the lawn at Cowick, 33 large and beautiful elm trees, were felled by the violence of the tempest. In the streets many persons were wounded by the slates, &c. and in St. Sidwell's a woman was blown from her horse, and severely bruised.

The Hon. Wm. Asheton Harboard is elected M. P. for Plympton, in the room of Sir Stephen Lushington.

The Rev. J. D. Perkins, Rector of St. Laurence, in Exeter, is presented to the Vicarage of Dawlish.

Died. At Plymouth, Lieutenant Colonel Hatfield, aged 70. He distinguished himself on several occasions, during the late American war, as commanding officer of the 43d and 45th grenadiers, and was, in the truest sense of the word, a soldier's real friend. He had retired for some years on full pay from the independent corps of invalids, quartered in the citadel of Plymouth; and his name will be long remembered and cherished by his contemporaries, as honest Jack Hatfield.

Mr. Henry Pugh, Surgeon, one of the Coroners for Devon, aged 33.

At Parker's Well House, near Exeter, Robert Sproule, Esq. aged 61.

At Nesten, Thomas Bond, Esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

The Rev. Blakeley Cooper, A. B. is instituted to the Rectory of Yarminster.

Married. At Stapleton, Henry Seymour, Esq. of Handford, to Miss Beckford, only daughter of P. Beckford, Esq.

Died. At Pool, aged 86, Mr. John Bird, an Alderman of that Corporation.

DURHAM.

The Mayor of Durham lately received by the London coach, a box containing 196 testaments, 2 bibles, and 41 common prayer books, with a letter, signed N. N. requesting they might be sent to the several parishes in Durham, to be distributed to the respective poor, which has been duly attended to.

Married. At Brancepeth, John Nelson, Esq. of Lowpark, to Miss Elizabeth Smith, of High Wooley.

At Durham, the Rev. Thomas Denson to Miss Margt. Robson.

Died. At Durham, aged 55, Mr. Robert Bone, secretary to the provincial lodge of Free Masons, of the county of Durham, from its commencement in 1788, which he filled, together with many other public offices, with such zeal and fidelity, as makes his loss sincerely regretted.

ESSEX.

Died. James Hatch, Esq. of Claybury Hall. He is said to have left to his daughter, Mrs. Abdy, of Albyns, 3000l. per annum, and to his two younger daughters 40,000l. each. The residue of his personal property, valued at 100,000l. with the estates of Claybury Hall and Woodford, are likewise bequeathed to Mrs. Abdy.

At Laytonstone, aged 75, Charles Lincoln, Esq. late deputy of the Ward of Aldgate, and many years a governor of Christ's and St. Thomas's Hospitals. He died as he lived, respected, beloved, and esteemed for the gentleness of his manners, and the goodness of his heart.

At Barking, aged 84, Mrs. Ann Allen.

At Weathersfield, aged 101, Mrs. Grubb.

Mr. Nathaniel Poole, of Springfield, formerly a considerable timber merchant.

At Braintree, Mr. Morris, Attorney.

At Walthamstow, Thomas Wetherhead, Esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

There is now living on St. James's-back, Bristol, a woman named Mary George, who was born at Ledbury, Herefordshire, 6th January, 1694, and was baptized, 26th June, 1697; her youngest child was born when she was 56 years of age, and she has walked from Gloucester to Bristol in one day, within the last seven years. She was nine years old when King William died, and says she remembers meat at a penny a pound, cheese at 8s. per cwt. and that Queen Ann was poisoned by a pair of stays.

Married. At Bristol, Mr. Wm. Reid, to Miss Rees, daughter of the Rev. ——— Rees, of Glamorganshire, Aberavon.

At West Wickham, Charles Gray Graves, Esq. only son of Walwyn G. Esq. of Mickleton, to Miss Sophia Eliz. Hicks, eldest daughter of John Hicks, Esq. of Bradenham, Bucks.

At Clevedon, near Bristol, Henry Hallam, Esq. commissioner of stamps, to Miss Elton, eldest daughter of Sir Abraham Elton, Bt. of Clevedon-court.

At Wooton-under-Edge, Granville Hastings Wheeler, Esq. to Miss Jane Tattersall.

Died. At Bristol, aged 87, Mr. Dowells.

Aged 83, Mrs. Berry, sister of the late Dr. Plomer.

At Clifton, deeply regretted by her numerous friends, Lady Hesketh, [illegible] was the eldest daughter of Ashley Cooper, Esq. formerly clerk of the [illegible] ment, and widow of Sir Thomas Hesketh, Bart. of Rufford Hall, Lanc. It was to this lady that so many of the letters of the late poet Cowper were addressed.

At Nailsworth, Peter Smith, Esq. a captain in the Hornsey and [illegible] volunteers.

As two men and a boy were taking a survey of an old house at Woodford, in the parish of Berkeley, it suddenly gave way and fell in, when one of them, named Wm. Apperly, was killed on the spot; the other two escaped unhurt. It is remarkable, that about two hours before the accident happened, Apperly had been speaking of a text for his funeral sermon from St. Matthew's Gospel, 24 chap. ver. 14. "*Therefore be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh!*" He has left a wife and three children to bewail his loss.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married. At the Grove, Jersey, Lieut. C. Patriarche, R. N. to Miss Patriarche, daughter of Col. P. of that island.

At Southampton, Wm. Gunthorpe, Esq. jun. of Bugle Hall, to Miss Jackson, eldest daughter of Josias Jackson, Esq. of Bellevue.

Died. At Abbotsbury, aged 61, Geo. Donisthorpe, Esq. He has left 100l. to the poor of Eversham.

At Alverstock, near Gosport, the Rev. J. M. Bingham, rector of Birchanger.

At Bramdean, aged 80, Mrs. Shakespear, widow of John S. Esq. late alderman of London.

At Jersey, Mrs. Offman, wife of Col. Offman.

At Eastcott, Leonard Tinker, Esq.

At Portsmouth, J. Swaffield, Esq. chief clerk at the Navy Pay Office.

At Southampton, Arthur Hammond, Esq. a very worthy and respectable magistrate.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The result of a course of experiments has been laid before the Hereford Agricultural Society, by T. A. Knight, Esq. by which it appears, that the strength of the juice of any cider apple is in exact proportion to its weight. Thus the juices of the inferior apples were light, when compared with the juices of the old and approved sorts. The Forest Stire outweighed every other, until it was put in competition with the new variety produced by Mr. Knight, from the Siberian crab and the Lulham pearmain; nor could any other juice be found equal in weight to the latter.

The Rev. Thomas Jennings, vicar of Dormington, has been instituted to the consolidated livings of St. Peters and St. Owens, in the city of Hereford.

Died. The Rev. Thomas Allen, vicar of Bridstow.

At Peele's Green, aged 89, the Rev. Joseph Careless, vicar of Stretford, Herefordshire, and of Kerry, Montgomery.

As Mrs. Knill, wife of Thos. Knill, Esq. mayor of Hereford, was sitting alone by the fire, a spark set her clothes in a blaze, by which she was so dreadfully burnt, that she expired next morning. She was nearly ninety years of age; yet, notwithstanding she had been deprived of her sight for several years, she was uncommonly cheerful in disposition, and her death is sincerely and universally regretted.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married. The Rev. Henry Walbrook, Rector of Michelmarsh. to Miss Staunton, youngest daughter of the late Thos. Staunton, Esq. of Siblon Park Suffolk.

Died. At his mother's house in St. Albans, aged 27, Richard Greaves, Esq. of the house of Grundy and Greaves, merchants, of Birmingham. By his death, his relations and friends have been deprived of a man professing a highly cultivated understanding, and society at large has lost one of its brightest ornaments.

At Hatfield, aged 75, Mrs. Mary Ross.

At Pauls Walden, aged 35, the Hon. Geo. Bowes, second son of the late Earl of Strathmore.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died. Aged 60, Sir Richard Hetley, of Atwalton. He served the office of High Sheriff in 1800.

KENT.

On Thursday last died, at his residence, in Old Palace Yard, London, aged 66, James Simmons, Esq. Senior Alderman and Representative for the City of Canterbury. In a long and active life, he distinguished himself as a firm and persevering friend to his native city; devoting a great part of his attention to its improvements and prosperity. In the respective branches of business in which he has been engaged, he displayed a very superior ability, and sound judgment; and, by indefatigable attention and industry, amassed an extensive fortune, which enabled him at all times to exercise his liberality and public spirit for the benefit of Canterbury. Among the numberless instances that have occurred, we shall mention the following, which are alone sufficient to prove his regard. In the year 1790, he cultivated, at an expence of more than a thousand pounds, that beautiful promenade, the Dungeon Field, solely for public accommodation; and, as another instance of his active spirit, he proposed, patronised, and has hitherto supported, the expence of plans, &c. for cutting a navigable canal, from the sea to this city, an undertaking, which must in the end have been attended with very important benefits. Indeed, by his lamented death, the city has lost a benefactor, and, as a public character, one of its brightest ornaments. The last testimony of gratitude and confidence, which he experienced from his fellow citizens, was, by being unanimously elected a Representative in Parliament for their ancient city. An honour thus handsomely and deservedly conferred upon him, he felt like a man; and, when elected, addressed them in the most pathetic language, with his usual energy. His popularity at this moment, appeared to overwhelm him with gratitude; and his choice was the general theme of admiration: but, alas! the web of life was nearly spun, and their hopes destroyed; for scarcely had he witnessed this new scene, than he ceased to live.

At Maidstone, at a very advanced age, Jeremiah Curteis, Esq. He is said to have left property to the amount of upwards of two hundred thousand pounds.

James Jacobson, Esq. aged 37.

At Canterbury, aged 95, Mrs. John Partridge.

In Troy Town, Rochester, aged 77, Mrs. Smith, widow of J. Smith, Esq. late Storekeeper of the Ordnance at Chatham.

At Sandwich, in consequence of a fall through the aperture of a trap door, by which he dislocated his spine; Peter Harrison, Esq.

At Greenwich, aged 76, Hannibal Hill, Esq. formerly of Clerkenwell.

At Dulwich, William Stevenson, Esq. Banker.

At Blackheath, aged 84, Robert Bell, Esq.

LANCASHIRE.

The extensive Cotton Mill, at Ashton under Lyne, belonging to Mr. John Taylor has been totally destroyed by fire with all the machinery.

Married. At Manchester, James Bellairs, Esq. of Derby, to Miss Peel, daughter of Laurence Peel, Esq. of Ardwick.

Died. At Manchester, aged 79, Mrs. Ely Boardman.

Mr. J. B. Steadman, Secretary to the Infirmary

At Kirkham, aged 77, Mrs. Starkie late of Redivals near Bury.

Mrs. Gibson of Quarmore Park near Lancaster. In her were eminently united the qualities of an affectionate wife, a tender parent, a sincere friend and a true Christian. Her loss will be long and deeply deplored by all who knew her; and by none more than the neighbouring poor, who were continually experiencing her bounty.

Aged 87, deeply regretted by all who knew him, Mr. Thomas Atkinson, of Furness Abbey near Dalton.

At Levenshulme, Mr. James Beswick, aged 92.

Near Gee Cross, aged 79, John Robotham (known by the name of Old England) He was much admired for his promptitude in making rhymes, many of which made, in reply to questions put to him in common conversation, will be long remembered by his acquaintance.

The Rev. Mr. Chickley, Minister of Platt Chapel, near Manchester.

William Dockray, Esq. of Heightside, near Newchurch in the Forest of Rossendale, one of the partners in the Hareholm manufactory. He was a member of the Quakers' Society, and though not assuming many of the peculiarities of that Sect, he was truly the character which it professes to be, and without affectation, a humane charitable man, a true Christian and a sincere friend. By his engaging manners and benevolent disposition, he had endeared himself to a numerous acquaintance, and the country in general. His loss will be severely felt and very long and deservedly lamented.

Aged 74, Mr. John Fox, for more than 45 years master of Tarleton school.

At Wigan, aged 90, Mrs. Ryding widow of the late Mr. Thomas Ryding.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The Rev. Frederick Apthorp, of Jesus College, Cambridge, is instituted to the Rectory of Grimley.

Married. At Washington, Mr. Harold Stanley, of Newark, to Miss E. Brown, second daughter of the late John Brown, Esq.

Died. At Queenby Hall, Wm. Lathom, Esq.

Aged 82, Mrs. Creswell, widow of the late Mr. Richard Cresswell, of Ravenston.

Aged 71, Mrs. Stone, of Quorndon.

At Leicester, aged 81, Mr. Wm. Cooper, formerly an eminent hosier.

At Wimeswould, Edward James, a day labourer, aged 84. He received two premiums from the Leicester Agricultural Society: the one for bringing up a numerous family without parochial assistance, and the other for his long servitude (45 years) in the family of Mr. Wm. Burrows, of Wimeswould. He supported through life an unexceptionable character for honesty, industry, and piety. His body was borne to the grave by six of his grandsons.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Died. Aged 68, the Rev. Humphry Hyde, Vicar of Bourn and Dembsby.

At Stamford, Mr. Lilly, Sub-Librarian of the Subscription room, aged 69. Few men have known more of the troubles and vicissitudes of life. He was a native of Market Raisin, but early in life embarked for America: in an excursion up the country he and his companions were seized by a party of Indians, and those who were not massacred were detained as slaves: in this situation he remained for a considerable time, during which he was repeatedly transferred from one savage chieftain to another. After enduring innumerable hardships, he at length effected his escape; and after spending some time as a schoolmaster in America, he returned in indigence to his native country, and was indebted for a moderate subsistence to the situation he was charitably put into in the Public Library.

NORFOLK.

Orders have lately been received at Norwich, from the East India Company, for 20,000 pieces of fine Camblet.

Married. At Welverton, the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Wodehouse, to Miss Hussey, eldest daughter of Thomas Hussey, Esq. of Galtrim, in Ireland.

Died. At Norwich, aged 80, Mrs. Scarlet, late of North Waltham.

Miles Sotherton Branthwayt, Esq. of Tavisham Hall.

At Normanston, Wm. Hurry, Esq. formerly an eminent merchant and shipowner of Great Yarmouth, aged 67. He was attached to a congregation of Unitarian Dissenters, and was distinguished as an unbending supporter of civil and religious liberty: his bountiful disposition and integrity of principle will long be widely missed. He has left a numerous progeny of children and grandchildren.

At Hingham, aged 75, Edward Evans, Esq. late a Captain in the Royal Welsh Fusileers.

At Necton, aged 72, William Mason, Esq. He was one of those few country gentlemen who continue to pass their whole lives among their tenants, and are constantly resident on their estates.

At Swaffham, aged 76, Mrs. Bonchery, widow of the late Rev. Gilbert Bouchery.

chery. She has left 500l. to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, 500l. to the Clergymen's Widows, and 500l. to the Benevolent Medical Society of Norfolk.

Aged 73, Francis Dalton, Esq. one of the Partners of the Norwich and Swaffham Bank.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The Rev. H. Quartley, M. A. Chaplain to the Earl of Rosslyn, is presented to the Rectory of Hitchin.

The Rev. Wm. Wing is presented to the Rectory of Thornhaugh with Wansford.

Died. The Rev. John Sutton, Vicar of Oakley-Magna.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The Magistrates of Newcastle have intimated to the burgesses, that they intend taking the state of the Hospital instituted for the support of aged freemen and their widows, into immediate consideration. Such benevolence on the part of the present officers of the corporation, cannot fail to secure to them the gratitude of their townsmen, particularly when it is known that since the foundation of that charity in 1683, only two pounds per ann. have been added to the allowance of each member (coals excepted) and that no increase has been made for the last thirty-eight years.

Married. At Newcastle, Mr. Thomas Peel, woollen-draper, to Miss Eliz. Martinson; and at the same time and place, Mr. James Blakey, to Miss Frances Martinson. It is rather singular, that these two brothers-in-law, by a former marriage of Mr. B.'s sister, should now be married to two sisters.

At Newcastle, Mr. James Allison, of Leith, to Miss Bell, daughter of the late John Bell, Esq. of Gallowhill House.

Died. At Newcastle, aged 76, the Rev. John Ellison, Rector of Wold Newton, in Lincoln, and 50 years Curate of St. Nicholas church, Newcastle. He was the father of the parochial clergy of that city; and from his great abilities, sound judgment, and the honest incorruptible integrity of his heart, his life, by the blessing of Providence, was rendered particularly beneficial to his private friends as well as to many public societies. For near half a century he was Chaplain of the Infirmary, and warmly promoted its interests; and for many years acted as Secretary of the Society of Sons of the Clergy, with a zeal and activity which sprung from the heart, and engaged him to enter into the personal feelings of the widows and the orphans of his brother Clergymen. So long a life, accompanied by such estimable qualities, cannot but be regarded with reverence and veneration, and his loss deeply and universally regretted.

At Carrs-hill, Mr. Wm. Airey, formerly an eminent woollen-draper in Newcastle, aged 69.

At Whalton, Mrs. Dent, widow of John Dent, Esq. of Shortflatt, aged 80.

At Morpeth, where he had been Minister of a Dissenting Congregation for 51 years, aged 75, the Rev. Robert Trotter, of Windyhaugh; a gentleman distinguished through a long and useful life for his unaffected piety, the meekness of his disposition, and his theological and classical learning. He was representative of one of the oldest families of the North; it sprung from the house of Mar, and was ennobled by one of the Scottish Kings, before titles became hereditary in that country. For some centuries the Trotters held places of great public trust and emolument: they were among the first who disposed of their lands for the relief of distressed loyalty, and were numbered among the most faithful adherents of the Stuarts, whose standards they followed in their different attempts to recover the sovereignty of these kingdoms; and the ruin of the family was completed in 1745, which was the last struggle for the cause of these unfortunate princes. Three of Mr. Trotter's sons are now wielding their swords in the service of their country.

At Warkworth, aged 65, John Watson, Esq. Major of the Northern Division of the Percy Tenantry Volunteer Riflemen.

Near Wooler, aged 87, Sir Patrick Claud Ewins, Bart, formerly of Earle Hall, Somerset.

Somerset. Early in life he married Signora Centuci, a Neapolitan Lady, by whom he had an only son, who upwards of forty years since married without his father's consent, which so irritated Sir Patrick that he sold off all his estates, and having invested the whole of the produce in the funds, withdrew into very humble retirement, leaving the young gentleman, who is long since deceased, the scanty pittance of 40l. a year; nor would he ever be prevailed upon to see or be reconciled to him. The deceased, it appears, made many wills, and by the last, after giving in legacies about 40,000l. bequeathed the residue of his immense property (exceeding, it is said, 300,000l.) to a distant relation at Newry, in Ireland, who dying but a very short time before the testator, the title and whole residue of this splendid fortune devolves by lapse to Sir Patrick's grandson, Mr. James Ewins, of Newport, Monmouthshire, perfumer, a man of unblemished character and integrity, with a large family of children.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The Countess of Jersey has established a school near her seat at Middleton, for 24 children, 12 of whom are clothed as well as educated at her sole expence.

The Rev. Chas. Jervis, B. A. of Trinity College, is appointed one of the Domestic Chaplains to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

The Rev. Robert Hughes, B. D. of Jesus College, is presented to the Rectory of Yelford.

Died. Lady Ashurst, wife of Sir W. H. Ashurst, of Waterstock.

At Oxford, Sir John Treacher, Knt. aged 68. He served the office of Mayor in 1784.

Aged 57, Mr. Jonathan Lowndes, many years a respectable printer.

At Bampton, Mr. Fox, sen. A daughter, who lives with him, and who has at different times discovered symptoms of derangement, placed a quantity of gunpowder under the chair in which he was sitting, and set fire to it by means of a train which reached to the outer door. He was so severely injured by the explosion, which was so powerful as to force a hole through the ceiling and the window out of the room above, that he lost the faculty of speech, and expired two days after.

At Banbury, Mrs. Barnes, wife of James Barnes, Esq. an Alderman of that borough.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married. At Barham Court, Wm. Henry Hoare, Esq. eldest son of Henry Hoare, Esq. to Miss Noel, eldest daughter of Gerard Noel Noel, Esq. of Exton park.

Died. At Burley, near Oakham, William Gilson, Esq. High Sheriff, 1802.

SHROPSHIRE.

Died. At Pitchford, Thomas Ottley, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County. Health and length of days were given to him by the Almighty, of which singular blessings no one ever made a more grateful or proper use, for his whole life was invariably directed to every wise and laudable purpose. In his public character he was upright and impartial, in private life his whole conduct was an example to those of his own rank, and his virtues and integrity an example to mankind. Universally and deservedly respected, full of years, and matured in all the virtues which adorn and dignify humanity, he departed this life with that unspeakable peace which ever marks the end of the upright, at the venerable age of ninety years.

At Shrewsbury, aged 83, Mrs. Vaughan, widow of the late Richard Vaughan, Esq. Joseph Jones, Esq. formerly an eminent surgeon at Wolverhampton, aged 72.

Aged 57, Samuel Powell, Esq. of Hales Owen.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Died. On Sunday se'nnight, at his house in Gay-street, Bath, at the advanced age of 95, Walter Long, Esq. of a very ancient and respectable Wiltshire family. The wealth of this Gentleman, landed, funded, and otherwise, may be justly termed immense. Notwithstanding his habits were generally supposed to be parsimonious, yet on numerous occasions he was generous and extremely liberal. To many public and loyal subscriptions, he contributed with exemplary readiness and spirit; and towards the rebuilding of St. James's Church in that city, he gave the sum of 500l. About 35 years ago, on account of his prudentially relinquishing an inconsiderate promise of marriage that he had made to the accomplished Miss Linley (the late Mrs. Sheridan) he was brought on the stage, by that unsparing satyrist, the English Aristophanes. In the year 1765, he served the office of High Sheriff for the county of Wilts. He was the following year a candidate to represent the city of Bath in Parliament, in opposition to the late John Smith, Esq. of Combhay; he lost his election by one vote only; which vote was afterwards the subject of contention in the House of Commons, where its validity was ultimately established. He possessed a comprehensive mind, and sound judgment, which continued to the last perfect and unimpaired. To the verge of life he felt anxiously warm to the situation of Europe, its politics, interests, and embarrassments; and possessed a perfect knowledge of every prominent character now acting on that great and gloomy theatre; but he never once despaired of the Continent surmounting its difficulties, of the safety of England, he did not entertain a fear. As a scholar, Mr. Long might be placed in a superior class; he was generally well read, and was allowed by persons of acknowledged taste and learning, to repeat the Odes of his favourite Horace, in the true spirit of that inspired poet; and that with the clearest recollection, to the last month of his very long life. His private charities were extensive and unostentatious, so that his death will be proportionably regretted. Not many years since he renewed the leases of most of his tenants, at their old rents, though the estates had, by a fair estimation, risen in value upwards of one hundred thousand pounds! In early life, Mr. Long entered largely into the fashionable world, and partook of its various pleasures; but never so far as to injure his own constitution; and though possessing a large fund of wit, it was so tempered with good humour, that it never was known to hurt the feelings of a friend, or wound the reputation of an individual. Such a character, though it may have possessed some errors that imperfect human nature is ever subject to, yet before so many acknowledged excellencies they will fade away and be forgotten; but his steady patriotism, his private charities, and public munificence, will be long held in grateful and affectionate remembrance.

Mrs. Smythe, mother of Lady Haggerstone and Mrs. Fitzherbert.—At Road, John Poole, Esq.—At Long Ashton, aged 97, Patience Murray, late of Boston, New England.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

EXTRAORDINARY MURDER.—George Allen, of Upper Mayfield, for some time past had been subject to epileptic fits, but latterly they had abated, and on the 18th of January he appeared quite well. At eight o'clock in the evening of that day, he retired to rest, and when his wife followed him, she found him sitting upright in bed, smoking a pipe, which was his usual custom. In another bed, in the same room, lay three of his infant children, the eldest a boy about ten years old, the second a girl about six, and another boy about three. The wife having got into bed, with an infant at her breast, Allen asked her what other man she had had in the house with her? to which she replied, "that no man had been there but himself." He insisted on the contrary, and his wife continued to assert her innocence. He then jumped out of bed, and went down stairs, and she, from an impulse of fear, followed him; she met him on the stairs, and asked what he had been doing in such a hurry? in answer to which he ordered her up stairs again. He then went to the bed where his children were, and turned down the cloaths. On her endeavouring to hold him, he bid her "to let him alone, or he would serve her the same sauce," and immediately attempted

attempted to cut her throat, in which he partly succeeded, but a handkerchief she wore about her head and neck prevented the wound from being fatal. She then extricated herself (having the babe in her arms all the time, which she preserved unhurt) and jumped, or rather, fell down stairs. Before she could well get up, one of the children (the girl) fell at her feet, with its head nearly cut off, and which he had murdered and thrown after her. The poor woman opened the door and screamed out "that her husband was cutting off the childrens' heads." A neighbour shortly came to her assistance, and a light having been procured, the monster was found standing in the middle of the house-place with a razor in his hand. He was asked what he had been doing? when he replied coolly "Nothing yet; I have only killed three of them." On their going up stairs, a most dreadful spectacle presented itself; the head of one of the boys was very nearly severed from his body, and the bellies of both were partly cut and partly ripped open, and the bowels torn completely out, and thrown on the floor. Allen made no attempt to escape, and was taken without resistance.

It appears from the testimony of his neighbours, that this unhappy man has lived in the utmost harmony with his wife for 17 years, and that he had the character of an honest industrious man. When questioned by the Coroner, he told an incoherent story of a ghost, in the shape of a horse, having about four years ago enticed him into a stable, where it drew blood from him, and then flew into the sky. With respect to the murder of his children, he observed to the Coroner, with apparent unconcern, that he supposed "it was as bad a case as ever the Coroner heard of."

Married. At Tamworth, the Rev. Townly Clarkson, Vicar of Hinton, to Miss S. Dubbs, daughter of the late Rev. J. Dubbs, of Seckington.

Mr. Chas. Harvey, of Lane-end, to Miss Hyatt, daughter of Wm. Hyatt, Esq.

At Stafford, Wm. Eld, Esq. of Seighford, to Miss Mary Keen.

Died. At Litchfield, in a very advanced age, the Rev. Baptist Proby, D. D. Dean of Litchfield, Rector of Doddington, in the Isle of Ely, and of Thornhaugh and Wansford, in Northamptonshire, and formerly of Jesus College, Cambridge, B. A. 1747, M. A. 1755, and D. D. 1769. He had held Doddington, which is said to be the most valuable Rectory in the kingdom, upwards of 55 years. He is succeeded in the Deanery by the Rev. John Chapel Woodhouse, M. A.

At Stafford, Mr. Thomas Westbrook, aged 80.

At Hamstead Hall, George Birch, Esq. a Justice of the Peace.

Suddenly, at Hanley, in the Potteries, Mr. Ralph Bell, an eminent artist; a man universally respected and much regretted.

SUFFOLK.

The Rev. Thos. Ellis Rogers, of Trinity College, Cambridge, is instituted to the Rectory of Lackford.

SURRY.

Married Lewis Tessier, Esq. eldest son of Lewis Tessier, Esq. of Woodcote Park, to Miss Price, eldest daughter of the late Richard Price, Esq. of Rhewlas, Montgomery.

James Ireland, Esq. of Brighton, to Miss White, youngest daughter of Mr. David White, of Lewisham, Kent.

At Ryegate, Jas. Okell, Esq. of Chester, to Miss Dix, of Topy Fren, Flint.

SUSSEX.

Married. At Lewes, Joh Smallpiece, Esq. of Guildford, to Miss Delia Molineux, second daughter of Joseph Molineux, Esq.

Died. At Bury, aged 84, Mrs. Leman, a maiden Lady, long a resident there, the only daughter of Robert Leman, Esq. who served the office of High Sheriff in 1744. Her charities were numerous and extensive, though mostly administered with the greatest privacy, and her loss will be severely felt by many poor families of the town and neighbourhood.

At Chichester, aged 92, Mrs. Ann Mason.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married. At Farnborough, Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart. M. P. to Miss Holbeck, eldest daughter of Wm. Holbeck, Esq.

At Aston, Thomas Parker, Esq. of Lombard-street, London, to Miss Hughes, daughter of the late Wm. Hughes, Esq. of West Bromwich.

At Blockley, —— Scott, Esq. of Coventry, to Miss Susan Fretwell, daughter of the late Thomas Fretwell, Esq. of Upton-wold.

Died. At Barton-on-the-Heath (of which he had been Rector 27 years) the Rev. James Wilmot, D. D. for many years fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, well known for his facetious and cheerful disposition.

At Birmingham, aged 93, Mr. Thomas Lunt, of Holloway-head. He was followed to his grave by his widow, who is now 94. They had been married 65 years.

At Allum Rock, Wm. Ward, Esq. one of the Governors of the Free Grammar School of Birmingham.

WESTMORELAND.

Married. Capt. Jas. Dunbar Tovey, 96th Foot, to Miss Moore, daughter of the late James, Moore, Esq. of Temple-Sowerby.

WILTSHIRE.

Chas. Moore Esq. and Michael Symes, Esq. are returned to Parliament for Heytesbury, in the room of the Right Hon. Chas. Abbot, who has taken his seat for the University of Oxford, and Sir William A. Court, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Married. The Rev. James John Hume, of West Kingston, to Miss Lydia Lane, youngest daughter of Thomas Lane, Esq. of Grittleton-house.

Died. At Marlborough, Mr. Robert Pinckney, an eminent surgeon and apothecary.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

At the close of the contest for Worcester, the numbers were for Mr. Gordon 704, Mr. Attersol 413; when the former was declared duly elected.

The Rev. Edward Waldron, M. A. Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Worcester, is presented to the Rectories of Hampton-Lovett and Rushbock.

Thomas Blaney, Esq. of Evesham, is appointed Clerk of the Peace for the County.

Married. At Castle Cary, Lieut. Col. Archdall, to Miss Clarke.

Died. At Pershore, aged 83, Mr. Stephen Wade, an eminent woolstapler.

YORKSHIRE.

William Ellis, Esq. is elected for the second time Mayor of York.

Hull, 31st January. Early this morning, the tobacco warehouse and manufactory of Mr. Smith, in Broadley-street, were discovered to be on fire; the flames having already made a rapid progress, and some time elapsing before the engines could be got to the spot, the interior of the buildings was totally consumed, nothing being left but the bare walls.

Thirty-six ships are now fitting out at Hull, for the Greenland and Davis Straits Fisheries, for the ensuing season, being four less than last year.

The annual meeting of the Hull Dock Company, was held at the Guildhall, on Monday the 2d Inst. when the accounts of the year 1808, were audited and the total sum to be divided, declared to be 8901*l.* 15*s.* or 49*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* per share on one hundred and eighty shares.

Married. At Halifax, Thomas Sudworth, of Blacon Cheshire, to Miss Ralph, of Horsley-Green, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Ralph, of Halifax. At Mitton, in Craven, John Charnley, Esq. of Lancaster, to Mrs. J. Poole, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Armstead, vicar of Mitton. John Cooke Phillips, Esq. of Bankhouse, near Keighley, to Miss Hartley, of Causey Bridge. At Pocklington, John Bagley, Esq. to Miss Hannah Bolt.

Died. At York, aged 88, John Agar, Esq. of Warthill. At Halifax, Charles Ormerod, Esq. of Greenmook, in Rossendale. At Sheffield, aged 88, Mr. John

John Trevers Young, merchant. At Skipton, aged 75, Mr. Thomas Moorhouse. At South Crossland, George Beaumont, Esq. formerly Major of the Leeds Volunteers. At Ripon, Mr. Thomas Jefferson, formerly of Drury-lane Theatre, 76. At Hidon, aged 71, John Burstall, Esq. At Oxton, near Tadcaster, aged 102, Mrs. Siddal, of Acomb. She retained all her faculties till the hour of her death. Aged 85, Mrs. Morgetroy, late of Caley-Hall, near Otley. At Drypool, aged 67, Mr. William Ramsden, formerly a stationer in Hull: author of several tracts on religious, moral, and popular subjects.

The following gentlemen have been pricked by His Majesty in Council to serve the office of Sheriff for the several counties in England for the year ensuing.

Bedfordshire, Sir Philip Monnoux, of Sanby, Bart. *Berkshire*, George Henry Crutchley, of Sunninghill park. Esq. *Buckinghamshire*, J. Backwell Pryed, of Tyringham, Esq. *Cambridgeshire* and *Huntingdonshire*, William Squire, of Kimpwell, Esq. *Cheshire*, F. Duckingfield Astley, of Duckingfield, Esq. *Cumberland*, John Tomlinson, of Briscoe-hill, Esq. *Cornwall*, Sir William Pratt of Call, Whiteford, Bart. *Derbyshire*, Sitwell Sitwell, of Renishall-hill, Esq. *Devonshire*, John Buttecl, of Fleet, Esq. *Dorsetshire*, Arthur Cozens, of Yarminster, Esq. *Essex*, William Matthew Raikes, of Walthamstow, Esq. *Gloucestershire*, Charles Evans, of High Grove, Esq. *Hampshire*, David Lance, of Chissel, Esq. *Herefordshire*, Richward Salwey, of Brimfield Court, Esq. *Hertfordshire*, George Caswell, of Sacomb Park, Esq. *Kent*, John Simpson, of Fairlown, Esq. *Leicestershire*, Edward Dawson, Esq. of Whatton House, Esq. *Lancashire*, Richard Leigh, of Shawhill, Esq. *Lincolnshire*, M. Nelson Grayburne, of Burton, Esq. *Monmouthshire*, William Partridge, of Monmouth, Esq. *Norfolk*, John Morse, of Mount Ida, Esq. *Northamptonshire*, Thomas Tryon, of Bulwick, Esq. *Northumberland*, Sir William Blackett, of Matsen, Brt. *Nottinghamshire*, John Langden, of Brancote Hills, Esq. *Oxfordshire*, William Hodges, of Bolney Court, Esq. *Rutlandshire*, William Shield, of Wing, Esq. *Shropshire*, William Charlton, of Apley Castle. Esq. *Somersetshire*, Sir John Hawkins, of Kelson, Bart. *Staffordshire*, John Lane, of King's Bromley, Esq. *Suffolk*, Thomas Mills, of Great Saxham, Esq. *Surrey*, James Newsome, of Wandsworth Lodge, Esq. *Sussex*, John Micklethwaite, of High Ridge, Esq. *Warwickshire*, M. B. Wise, of the Priory, Warwick, Esq. *Wiltshire*, Thomas Calley, of Burderop, Esq. *Worcestershire*, Thomas Bland, of Ham Court, Esq. *Yorkshire*, R. F. Wilson, of Melton on the Hill, Esq.

LENT ASSIZES.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT. Before the Right Hon. Sir James Mansfield, Knt. Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas; and the Hon. Sir Robert Graham. Knt. one of the Barons of the Exchequer. *Northamptonshire*, Monday, March 1, at Northampton. *Rutland*, Friday, March 6, at Oakham. *Lincolnshire*, Saturday, March 7, at the Castle at Lincoln. *City of Lincoln*, same day, at the City of Lincoln. *Nottinghamshire*, Thursday, March 12, at Nottingham. *Town of Nottingham*, same day, at the town of Nottingham. *Derbyshire*, Monday, March 16, at Derby. *Leicestershire*, Thursday, March 19, at the Castle of Leicester. *Borough of Leicester*, same day, at the Borough of Leicester. *City of Coventry*, Monday, March 23, at Coventry. *Warwickshire*, same day, at Warwick.

HOME CIRCUIT. Before the Right Hon. Sir Archibald Macdonald, Knt. Chief Baron of the Exchequer; and John Heath, Esq. one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas. *Hertfordshire*, Thursday, March 5, at Hertford. *Essex*, Monday, March 9, at Chelmsford. *Sussex*, Monday, March 16, at Horsham. *Surrey*, Wednesday, March 18, at Kingston upon-Thames. *Kent*, Monday, March 23, at Maidstone.

WESTERN CIRCUIT. Before Sir Alan Chambre, Knt. one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas; and Sir Thomas Manners Sutton, Knt. one of the Barons of the Exchequer. *Southampton*, Tuesday, March 3, at the Castle of Winchester. *Wilts*, Saturday, March 7, at New Sarum. *Dorset*, Thursday,

March 19, at Dorchester. *Devon*, Monday, March 16, at the Castle of Exeter. *City and County of Exeter*, same day, at the Guildhall of the City of Exeter. *Cornwall*, Saturday, March 21, at Launceston. *Somerset*, Thursday, March 26, at the Castle of Taunton.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT. Before the Right Hon. Edward Lord Ellenborough, and the Hon. Sir Nash Grose, Knt. *Buckinghamshire*, Saturday, Feb. 28, at Aylesbury. *Bedfordshire*, Thursday, March 5, at Bedford. *Cambridgeshire*, Saturday, March 7, at Cambridge. *Norfolk*, Saturday, March 14, at Thetford. *Suffolk*, Wednesday, March 18, at Bury St. Edmund's.

OXFORD CIRCUIT. Before Sir Alexander Thompson, Knt. one of the Barons of the Exchequer; and Sir Soulden Laurence, Knt. one of the Justices of the King's Bench. *Berkshire*, Monday, March 2, at Reading. *Oxfordshire*, Wednesday, March 4, at Oxford. *Worcestershire*, Saturday, March 7, at Worcester, *City of Worcester*, same day, at Worcester. *Gloucestershire*, Wednesday March 11, at Gloucester. *City of Gloucester*, same day, at the City of Gloucester. *Monmouthshire*, Saturday, March 14, at Monmouth. *Herefordshire*, Tuesday, March 17, at Hereford. *Shropshire*, Saturday, March 21, at Shrewsbury. *Staffordshire*, Wednesday, March 25, at Stafford.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT. Before Sir Simon Le Blanc, Knt. one of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench; and Sir Giles Rook, Knt. one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas. *York*, March 7. *Lancaster*, March 18.

WALES.

On Thursday, 22d Jan. as a butcher's wife was passing along Mountain Bridge, Pembroke, she and her horse were blown over the battlements by the violence of the wind; she was taken up alive, with her hip and collar-bone broke.

Died. At Haverfordwest, aged 107, Mrs. Ann Morgan. She was blind, and had been confined to her bed some years, but enjoyed the full possession of her other faculties.—At Trefeillir, Anglesea, Charles Evans, Esq.—At Bridgenorth, Wm. Macmichael, Esq. banker.—At Bryan yr Aber, near Bales, John Davies, Esq.—At Winton, Radnor, the Rev. H. Beavan, Rector of that parish, and Vicar of Langunthlor, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for that county, aged 47.—At Welshpool, John Meredith Williams, Esq. of Dolonnog, Montgomeryshire.—At Chester, John Lloyd, Esq. of Vallen-Vawr, Montgomeryshire, aged 37.—At Caermarthen, John Williams, Esq. of Wenailt.—At Chepstow, Charles George, Esq.—At Wrexham, John Matthews, Esq.—At Cadexton, near Neath, Charles D'Albiac, Esq. a gentleman universally esteemed for his urbanity of manners and excellent disposition.

The following Gentlemen have been pricked by his Majesty in Council to serve the office of Sheriffs in the several Counties in Wales for the year ensuing:

SOUTH WALES. *Carmarthenshire*, John Morgan, of the Furnace, Carmarthen, Esq. *Pembrokeshire*, John Colby, of Fynore, Esq. *Cardiganshire*, Thomas Smith, of Foel Alt, Esq. *Glamorganshire*, George Wyndh, of Clementstone, Esq. *Brecknshire*, Sackville Gwynne, of Tuymawr, Esq. *Radnorshire*. Edmond Burton, of Llanbrister, Esq.

NORTH WALES. *Merionethshire*, R. H. Kenrick, of Utheldron, Esq. *Carnarvonshire*, Hugh Rowlands, of Bodaden, Esq. *Anglesea*, Paul Panton, of Plas Gwyn, Esq. *Montgomeryshire*, D. E. Lewis Lloyd. of Maydog, Esq. *Denbighshire*, Simon York, of Erthing, Esq. *Flintshire*, Samuel Mostyn, Nantgwelun, Esq.

SCOTLAND.

The annual report of the Directors of the Glasgow Infirmary, states the number of medical patients in 1806, at 504, and of surgical patients at 288, of whom 460 were males, and 332 females: of these there have been cured 596, relieved 65, discharged, but continuing to receive assistance 40, discharged at their own request 101, discharged for improper and irregular conduct 40: 92 remained in the house on 31st December, and 58 have died, several of whom were when admitted evidently beyond all hope of relief, but in such circumstances that admission could not have been refused without great inhumanity.

The

The ravages of the late heavy gales have been severely felt on the north east coast, and many of the inhabitants of the numerous fishing villages in that quarter, have to deplore the loss of fathers and husbands, who have been swallowed by the waves. The following are some of the losses which have been ascertained: at Burgh-head, a boat with three men: at Rottenclugh, near Buckie, a boat with seven men: at Avoch, in Rosshire, a boat with seven men, and of thirteen people, the crew of a Leith schooner, wrecked on Flotta, one of the Orkneys, one only has escaped. But the calamity has fallen with accumulated weight on Stottfield, in Murray. This small village, which did not contain thirty families, has lost three boats and twenty-four men, twenty of whom have left widows, who, with fifty three children, are thus at once reduced to a state of indigence.

At the general annual meeting of the Highland Society of Scotland, at Edinburgh, 13th January. His Grace the Duke of Athol, in the Chair, one hundred and twenty members attended. After twenty-six noblemen and gentlemen had been admitted new members by ballot, the thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to Sir John Sinclair, for bringing in, and to the Members who supported the bill passed last Session of Parliament, granting to the Society 800*l.* annually for ten years, from the produce of the Forfeited Estates; and a second volume of the Society's Transactions, containing a selection of the most approved Prize Essays and Communications made to the Society was ordered to be published. The Duke of Athol was re-elected President, and the Duke of Argyle, and the Earls of Caithness, Mansfield, and Rosslyn, Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year.

Thomas Todd, Esq. Advocate, is appointed one of the Commissaries of Edinburgh, in the room of Andrew Balfour, Esq. resigned.

Andrew Duncan, Jun. Esq. is appointed Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Medical Police, in the University of Edinburgh.

Married. At Edinburgh, Archibald Buchanan, Esq. of Torry, to Miss G. Lindsay, of Kinkfothar. Alexander Wood, Esq. of the Civil Establishment of Ceylon, to Miss Forbes, daughter of the late Sir William Forbes, of Pitsligo.

At Glasgow, Mr. John Duncan, jun. merchant, to Miss Isabella Balfour, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Balfour. Mr. Thomas Watson, merchant, to Miss Hannah Henderson, daughter to the late Mr. Henderson, of Enochbank. Mr. Donald M'Gregor, to Miss Catharine Sharp, daughter of the late Mr. James Sharp. Thomas Lancaster, Esq. of Greenock, to Miss Jane Kelly, daughter of William Kelly, Esq. At Ayr, Samuel Watson, Esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Agnes Logan, daughter of Mr. William Logan. At Arbirlot, David Phillip, Esq. of London, to Miss Elizabeth Watson, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Watson. At Renfrew, James Liddell, Esq. of St. Petersburgh, to Miss Elizabeth Burns, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Burns. At Dundee, Thomas Kinloch, Esq. of Kilrie, to Miss Ann Morly, daughter of the late James Morly, Esq. At Banff, Francis Gordon, Esq. Advocate of Aberdeen, to Miss E. Gordon, eldest daughter of James Gordon, Esq.

Died. At Edinburgh, Lieut. Col. Monypenny, 73d regiment. William Robertson, Esq. younger, of Foveran, M. D. Mr. John Stirling, printer. Mr. Thomas Laing, aged 77. Mr. Campbell Adie, W. S. At Glasgow, Mrs. Ann Gillespie, wife of Colin Gillespie, Esq. At Carmichael-house, aged 81, Jane, Countess of Hyndford. At Leith, Mr. John Jameson, late wine-merchant. At Stonehaven, Charles Abercrombie, Esq. of Bellfield. At Kincardine, Mrs. Elizabeth Tait, wife of the Rev. Christopher Tait. At Paisley, Mrs. Lockhart Neilson, wife of Claud Neilson, Esq. At Greenock, James Malcolm, Esq. aged 60. At Hopsrigg, near Langholm, Mr. Walter Borthwick, aged 96. At Dundee, Mrs. Read of Logie. At Hoddington, Alexander Fraser, Esq. Sheriff Clerk of East Lothian. At Kelvinhead, aged 72, Nicol Beard, Esq. Surveyor of the Forth and Clyde Navigation. At the Manse of Frith, Orkney, aged 50, the Rev. John Malcolm, 20 years minister of the united parishes of Frith and Stennes. On its being represented to Lord Dundas, the patron, that Mr. Malcolm had left a widow and a large family, he immediately presented the eldest son to the vacant living.

IRELAND.

The Farming Society of Ireland have given notice that the following Premiums will be distributed at the Spring Shew of Cattle, which is to be held at Dublin, on the 3d of March.

For each of the best fat oxen, of the age of three, four, five, and six years, or upwards 10*l.* and for the best of the prize oxen, a silver medal.

For the best fat cows or heifers of the above ages, 10*l.* and for the best of the prize cows or heifers, a silver medal.

For the best pens of fine combing wooled, one and two shear wethers, 10*l.* each, and the like, for the best pens of clothing wooled wethers, and for the best wether of any age or breed, whether selected from the above pens, or exhibited alone, the silver medal and 5*l.*

For the best fat pigs, from six months to one year old, and of one, two, and three years old, or upwards, 5*l.* and for the best of the prize swine, a silver medal.

For the best barrel of barley, (sixteen stone) being part of a parcel of at least twenty barrels, 10*l.*

For the best barrel of oats, (fourteen stone,) 10*l.*

They have also given notice of a Ploughing Match, to be held near Dublin, on the 7th of March, when the following premiums will be determined.

To the person who shall plough thirty perches of land, at least five inches deep, in the best manner, the cup, and 15*l.*; and to the second best, 5*l.*

To the best ploughman, 10*l.*; to the second best, 6*l.* and to the best ploughman, a native of Ireland, 6*l.* To the owner of the best pair of plough horses, 10*l.*, and to the owner of the best pair of plough oxen, 10*l.* They have also announced the following premiums to be determined at later periods; *viz.*

For the best barrel of red wheat, 10 stone, 10*l.*

For the best barrel of wheat, 10*l.*

For the greatest quantity (not less than ten pounds weight,) of seed of the meadow foxtail, (*Alopecurus pratensis*) clean and well saved, collected in Ireland, 5*l.*

Great meadow grass, (*Poa pratensis*) do. do. 6*l.*

Meadow Fescue grass (*Festuca pratensis*) do. do. 5*l.*

To the person who shall sell the greatest quantity of hay, in Smithfield market, Dublin, (cut in trusses of 56lb. each) in 1807, 30*l.*; and to the person who shall *bona fide* buy the greatest quantity of hay, 10*l.*

As a proof of the flourishing state of the funds for supporting the Protestant schools in Ireland, it may be mentioned that the balance in favour of the institution, as appears from the last year's account, laid on the table of the House of Commons, amounts to 10,407*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*

At a late Quarter Assembly of the City of Dublin, the following resolution was unanimously passed, "That the Corporation of this city will use every constitutional means of opposition, to any attempt which may be made upon the charters of the Corporations of Ireland, and will make common cause with all the Corporations in the United Kingdom, in resisting any such attempt." A resolution also passed, that the foregoing be published, and a copy thereof served upon every Corporation in the United Kingdom.

At the Cattle Shew of the Wicklow Agricultural Society, lately held at Rathdrum, the prizes were adjudged as follows: *viz.*—For the best bull above two years old, and for the best milch cow, to the Earl of Meath; for the best bull of one year old, to Mr. Richard Graham; for the best heifer, two years old, and the best one year old, to Charles Tottenham, jun. esq.; for the best ram and ewe, to the Rev. James Symes; and for the best boar and sow, to William Parnell, Esq.

In the Cavan Militia is established a school for the education of soldiers' sons, they are taught to read and write, and the common rules of arithmetic, they are instructed in the principles of the Christian religion, and the duties of morality; are paraded with the men every Sunday, and marched with them to their respective places of worship. On Saturday the master has the boys prepared for examination, and any Officer who chuses to attend, may examine them.

them. They are furnished with a leather cap, a jacket, and two pair of cloth trowsers; annually, the parents supply them with shoes and shirts. The expence of this establishment is defrayed by a very trifling subscription, in the following monthly proportion: Field-Officers, 8s. each. Captains, 6s. Lieutenants, 3s. Ensigns, 2s. With this slender fund, they are enabled to clothe and educate 40 boys.

Married. At Dublin, Richard Anderson Rose, Esq. to Miss Tuitt, sister to sir George Tuitt, Bart. Richard Ruxton, Esq. of Black Castle, Meath, to Miss Staples, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Staples, Bart. Luke Harkan, Esq. of Roheen, Roscommon, to Miss O'Donnel, daughter of Maurice O'Donnel, Esq. of Carrick-on Suir. At Carrickfergus, Thomas Maunsell White, Esq. of Limerick, to Miss Blackwell, late of Armagh. At Ashley-Park, Tipperary, Francis Despard, Esq. of Stranderry, Queen's County, to Miss Head, daughter of John Head, Esq. At Castle Mahon, Clare, Edward Griffin, Esq. of Glinn, to Miss Lloyd, daughter of the late Edward Lloyd, Esq. At Clonmell, Captain Camman, of the Triton frigate, to Miss Barbara Edwards, daughter of Dr. Edwards. At Lisburn, William Irwine, Esq. of Mount Irwine, to Miss Sarah Delacherois Crumlin, daughter of Samuel Delacherois Crumlin, Esq. At Cashel, John Lindsay, Esq Major of the Tyrone Militia, to Miss Penefather, daughter of Richard Penefather, Esq. At Wexford, William Hobbs, Esq. of Waterford, to Miss Hobbs, eldest daughter of the late Michael Hobbs, Esq. At Cavan, Robert Crawford, Esq. aged 80, to Miss Sarah Graham, aged 15.

Died. At Dublin, Mrs. Dutton, widow of Ralph Dutton, Esq. brother to Lord Sherborne, formerly the accomplished and lovely Honora Gubbins, whose amiable disposition, vocal powers, and refined taste, were the theme of universal praise. The Rev. Mr. Kenny, of the order of St. Augustine. Lewis Hodgson, Esq. of Usher's-Island. William Preston, Esq. Barrister at Law. At Cromar House, Down, Mr. Peter Gardom, for some years the Amanuensis of the late Duchess of Devonshire. At Reynella, Westmeath, Richard Reynell, Esq. well known to the public, for his spirited and successful exertions in the improvement of every branch of rural economy. In Launceston, Meath, universally regretted, John Crawford, Esq. At Sligo, aged 121, Mrs. Copeland. She married a Serjeant in the Royal Irish Dragoons, 80 years ago. At Nenagh, Cornelius O'Brien, Esq. In him were combined the various qualities of a sound understanding, a kind heart and a social spirit. He was a true, upright, and honest man, and all who knew him lament the loss sustained by the respectable, but daily decreasing number of those, who by their lives have asserted the character of their native country, and practised the peculiar virtues by which it is distinguished and ennobled.

BANKRUPTS.

Bankruptcies and Dividends announced in the London Gazette, from 20 Jan. to 20 Feb. 1807. The Solicitors' names are in Parentheses.

John Ayres, Amersham, Buckinghamshire, butterman, March 27, 28, and April 4, at eleven, at Guildhall, London. (Taylor and Son, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn.)

Matthew Armitage, Altham Mills, Blackburn, Lancashire, miller, Feb. 16, 17, and March 7, at twelve, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. (Orred, Liverpool.)

John Atkinson, of Birmingham, iron-founder, Feb. 27, 28, and April 4, at eleven, at Dunn's Hotel and Swan Inn, Birmingham. (Lowe, Birmingham; or Chilton, Lincoln's-Inn.)

Thomas Atkinson, Brown's-Quay, Wapping, wharfinger, Feb. 7, 14, and March 7, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Jackson, Fenchurch-buildings, Fenchurch-street.)

Abraham Bagshaw, North Walsham, Norfolk, shopkeeper, Feb. 20, 21, and March 14, at four, at the Blue Bell Inn, Norwich. (Fosterson and Unthank, Norwich.)

Edward

Edward Bairstow, Manchester, factor, Feb. 26, 27, and March 21, at eleven, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester. (Johnson and Bailey, Manchester.)

Evan Banks, of Bamber Bridge, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, March 2, 3, and 31, at eleven, at the White Horse, Preston. (Ashden and Shuttleworth, Preston; and Wigglesworth, Gray's Inn-square.)

Robert Banks, of Bamber Bridge, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, Feb. 23, 24, and March 14, at eleven, at the White Horse, Preston. (Ashden and Shuttleworth, Preston.)

John Lockhard Barnard, Shorter's-court, Throgmorton-street, stock-broker, Feb. 7, 14, and March 7, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Mayo and Pearse, Cloak-lane, Queen-street, Cheapside.)

Moses Batt, St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucestershire, maltster, Feb. 12, 21, and and March 24, at ten, at the Full Moon, Bristol. (Jenkins, James, and Co. New Inn, and Griffith, jun. Bristol.)

John Bartent, Bitton, Gloucestershire, maltster, Feb. 6, at eleven, Feb. 7, at ten, and March 10, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol. (H. Davis, Bristol.)

John Battens, Bitton, Gloucestershire, maltster, Feb. 12, 21, and March 24, at eleven, at the Full Moon, Bristol. (Jenkins, James, and Co. New Inn, and Griffith, jun. Bristol.)

George Blunt and John Moult, of Little Carter-lane, Doctors Commons, London, wholesale grocers, Feb. 24, 28, and March 28, at ten, at Guildhall. (Sudlow, Monument-yard.)

David Brake, Nether Compton, Dorset, flax dealer, Feb. 16, 17, and March 10, at eleven, at the Angel Inn, Sherborne, Dorset. (Score, Sherborne.)

Thomas Brodbelt, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, muslin manufacturer, March 10, 11, 21, at eleven, Crown Inn, Bolton-le-Moors. (James Cross, Bolton; and Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.)

John Brown, Liverpool, draper, Feb. 9, 10, and March 7, at eleven, at the White Lion Inn, Chester. (Royle, Chester.)

Richard Garland Brait, Minories, butcher, Feb. 14, 21, and March 21, at ten, at Guildhall. (Cattell, Pinpot-lane, Fenchurch-street.)

William Falkner Brown, Birk's-mill, Sedberg, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner, Feb. 16, 17, at eleven, and March 17, at ten, at the Bridgewater Arms Inn, Manchester. (Holland, Manchester.)

George Berries, Wood-street, warehouseman, Feb. 28, March 7, and April 4, at ten, at Guildhall. (Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thomson, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.)

John Burghall, of Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road, cheesemonger, Feb. 21, 28, and March 31, at ten, at Guildhall. (Beaurain and Dalton, Union-street, Bishopsgate-street.)

Nathaniel Iles Butler and Benj. Butler, Painswick, Gloucestershire, clothiers, Feb. 18, at five, Iles, and March 24, at ten, at the Fleece Inn, Redborough. (Croome, Gravel-pits, near Stroud, Gloucestershire; and Vizard, Gray's Inn-square.)

John Cause, Great Wakering, Essex, shopkeeper, Feb. 28, March 10, and April 4, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. (Leigh and Mason, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.)

Needler Chamberlain, Fleet-street, druggist, Feb. 5, at one, 17, and March 14, at ten, at Guildhall. (Loggen and Smith, Basinghall-street.)

Francis Chinnery, Cranbourne-passage, Leicester-square, linen-draper, Feb. 21, 28, and March 28, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Walker, Old Jewry.)

Thomas Clark, Chatham, Kent, corn-dealer, Feb. 17, 28, and March 28, at one, at Guildhall, London. (Parnther and Son, London-street, Fenchurch-street.

John Cook, Gloucester, wine merchant, Feb. 19, at five, 20, and March 24, at eleven, at the Bell Inn, Gloucester. (Meredith and Robins, Lincoln's-inn.)

Wm. Coombe, Queen-street, Cheapside, warehouseman, Feb. 20, 28, and March 31, at ten, at Guildhall. (Hall, Coleman-street.)

John Dennison, Queen-street, Oxford-street, carcase-butcher, Feb. 14, 24, and March 21, at ten, at Guildhall. (Wild, Warwick-square, [illegible].)

William Wentworth Deschamps, Bennet Stevenson Morgan, and [illegible]

gart, of Suffolk-lane, London, merchants, Feb. 14, 21, and March 21, at ten, at Guildhall. (Pearce, Dixon, and Allen, Paternoster-row.)

John Dobson, Ratcliffe-highway, linen draper, Feb. 17, 24, and March 21, at one, at Guildhall. (Samuel Syddall, Aldersgate-street.)

William Dowland, Devizes, Wiltshire, draper, Feb. 27, 28, and March 21, at eleven, at the Black Bear Inn, Devizes. (Bayley, Devizes; and Nethersole and Portall, Essex-street, Strand, London.)

James Dove, New Market, grocer, Feb. 14, 21, and March 21, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Hall, Salter's-hall.)

John Dutton, Levenshulme, Lancashire, fustian and calico manufacturer, Feb. 23, 24, and March 28, at ten, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester. (John Higson, Manchester.)

John Eamer, Preston, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, Feb. 12, 13, and March 21, at eleven, at the Red Lion Inn, Preston. (Dewhurst, Preston; and Barretts, Holborn-court, Gray's-Inn.)

John Eddington and John Grosvenor, Montague-street, builders, Feb. 10, 17, and March 21, at eleven, at Guildhall. (W. E. Allen, New Bridge-street.)

Morris Powell Everall, Tenbury, Worcestershire, plumber, March 2, 3, and 23, at eleven, at the Guildhall Shrewsbury. (Rosser and Son, Bartlett's-buildings, London; and Hill, Shrewsbury.)

Thomas Eyles, Eltow, Bedfordshire, butcher, March 3, at one, 14, and April 4, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. (Giles, Great Shire-lane, Cary-street, near Lincoln's-inn-fields.)

Henry Feather, Manchester, tea-dealer, Feb. 7, 21, and March 17, at one, at Guildhall, London. (Parker, Young, and Hughes, Essex-street, Strand.)

Joseph Field, Old-street-road, carpenter, Feb. 24, 28, and April 4, at ten, at Guildhall. (Ballachy, Capel-court, Stock Exchange.)

Samuel Fletcher, of Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, chinaman, Feb. 21, 27, and March 28, at eleven, at Guildhall, London. (Dove, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.)

Ralph Fowler, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, upholder, Feb. 5, at one, 17, and March 17, at ten, at Guildhall. (Taylor, Mortimer-street.)

Hudson Fox, of Kingston-upon-Hull, clock and watch maker, Feb. 6, 7, at eleven, and March 14, at five, at the Dog and Duck Tavern, Kingston-upon-Hull. (Hugel, Hull.)

John Frankis, Hucclecote, Gloucestershire, dealer, Feb. 16, 17, and March 24, at eleven, at the Greyhound Inn, Bristol. (Vizard, jun. Gray's Inn, and Frankis, Bristol.)

John Galloway, Brook-street, Holborn, engineer, Jan. 30, Feb. 14, and March 7, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Patten, Cross-street, Hatton-street.)

Thomas Garner, Greenwich, victualler, Jan. 27, Feb. 3, and March 7, at ten, at Guildhall. (Fillingham, Union-street, Whitechapel.)

William Garner, Thetford, Norfolk, merchant, March 6, at six, 7, at eleven, and April 4, at twelve, at the Bell Inn, Thetford. (Cole, Thetford; or Baxters and Martin, Furnival's Inn.)

James Gaymer, Mistley, Essex, corn-merchant, Feb. 23, 24, and March 31, at ten, at the Thorn Inn, Mistley. (Ambrose, Mistley.)

Thomas Green, Kingston-upon-Hull, dealer, Feb. 11, 12, and March 21, at eleven, at the house of Ambrose Gleadow, Kingston-upon-Hull. (Picard, Hull; and Egerton, Gray's Inn.)

Edward Greensill, Stourport, Worcestershire, coal-merchant. Feb. 19, at four, 2, and March 14, at ten, at the George Inn, Bewdley, Worcestershire. (Hallen, Kidderminster.)

William Grove, Poultry, haberdasher, Jan. 27, Feb. 7, and March 7, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Loxley, Cheapside.)

Joseph Hall, Stafford, mercer, Feb. 12, at five, Feb. 19, and March 10, at eleven, at the Hotel, Stafford. (Collins and Keen, Stafford.)

John Hamilton, of Newgate-street, London, linen-draper, Feb. 21, 27, and March 31, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Atkinson, Castle-street, Falcon-square.)

Robert Hammond, Myton, Kingston-upon-Hull, druggist, Feb. 11, 12, and March

March 21, at twelve, at the house of A. Gleadow, Scale-lane, Kingston-upon-Hull. (Fardinando and Picard, Hull; and J. Egerton, Gray's Inn.)

William Handley, Beverley, Yorkshire, currier, Jan. 29, 30, at the White Hart Tavern, Kingston-upon-Hull, and March 7, at eleven, at the Beverley Arms Inn, Beverley. (Frederick Campbell, Beverley.)

Thomas Harding and Lawrence Crane, Godfrey-court, Milk-street, wholesale drapers, Feb. 17, 24, and March 28, at one, at Guildhall. (Samuel Syddall, Aldersgate-street.)

Abraham Hayes, of Lancaster, spirit-merchant, Feb. 25, at five, 26, at eleven, and March 14, at five, at the Royal Oak, Lancaster. (Atkinson, Lancaster.)

Samuel Hensley, Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 25, 24, and March 14, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, John-street, Liverpool. (Griffith, Lower Castle-street, Liverpool.)

Robert Heslop, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, painter, Feb. 24, 28, and March 31, at eleven, at Guildhall. (S. Syddall, Aldersgate-street.)

William Hingston, Princes-street, Rotherhithe, master-mariner, Jan. 27, Feb. 7, and March 7, at ten, at Guildhall. (Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thomson, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.)

James Hurry, of Nag's Head-court, Gracechurch-street, London, merchant, Feb. 21, March 14 and 31, at ten, at Guildhall. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry.)

John James, Stafford, grocer, Feb. 9, 14, and March 17, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol (Pyne Andrews, Bristol, and Tarrent, Grey, and Meade, Chancery-lane.)

David Johnston, Brown-street, Hanover-square, smith, Feb. 14, 20, and March 21, at ten, at Guildhall. (Freame, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.)

John Kershaw, Shaw Chapel, Prestwich cum Oldham, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, Feb. 5, 6, and March 7, at eleven, at the house of Samuel Searle, in Middleton, Lancashire. (Edward Chippendale, Temple.)

Thomas Lawson, Lancaster, grocer, Feb. 4, 5, and March 10, at five, at the Commercial Inn, Lancaster. (E. Atkinson, Lancaster.)

Thomas Leech, Grace's-alley, Wellclose-square, haberdasher, Feb. 14, 21, and March 21, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Devon and Took, Gray's Inn-square.)

Leonard Lister, Sheerness, shoe-maker, Feb. 3, 14, and March 14, at twelve, at Guildhall. (John Silvester, Field-court, Gray's Inn.)

Joseph Lovell, Birmingham, pin-manufacturer, Feb. 13, 14, and March 10, at two, at the Swan Tavern, Birmingham. (Spurrier, Birmingham.)

Wm. James Lugg, Worcester, baker, March 11, 12, and 31, at eleven, at the Talbot Inn, Claines, Worcestershire. (Price, Worcester; and Stevenson and Gowar, Gray's-Inn.)

James Mair, Fenchurch-buildings, insurance-broker, Jan. 31, Feb. 14, and March 10, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry.)

Macall Medford, New City Chambers, broker, Feb. 14, 21, and March 24, at ten, at Guildhall. (Cuppage, Jermyn-street, St. James's.)

Edward Meredith, Blackmoor-street, Drury-lane, linen draper, Jan. 31, Feb. 7, and March 7, at ten, at Guildhall. (Harman, Wine Office-court, Fleet-street.)

Henry Mew, of Newport, in the Isle of Wight, shopkeeper, Feb. 24, March 14, and April 4, at ten, at Guildhall. (Dodd, Threadneedle-street.)

William Monk, Parbold, Lancashire, limeburner, March 12, at five, 13, at eleven, and 28, at five, at the King's Arms, Ormskirk. (Houghton, Ormskirk; or Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.)

Robert Morley, Old-street-road, money scrivener, Jan. 27, Feb. 7, and March 7, at ten, at Guildhall. (Caleraft, Lyon's Inn.)

John Morris, Union-street, Bond-street, boot and shoe-maker, Jan. 31, Feb. 7, at one, and March 7, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Metcalf, Basinghall-street.)

Charles Morton, Croydon, horse-dealer, Feb. 21, 24, and March 21, at one, at Guildhall. (Benton, Union-street, Southwark.)

William Morton, Lancaster, corn-dealer, Feb. 4, at five, 5, and March 7, at eleven, at the Commercial Inn, Lancaster. (Clark, Lancaster.)

Benjamin

Benjamin Mountford, Walsall, Staffordshire, miller and grocer, Feb. 27, 28; and March 21, at eleven, at the Royal Hotel, Birmingham. (Jesson, Walsall, and Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Symond's-Inn.)

Edward Newbury, Old Broad-street, London, builder, Jan. 31, Feb. 7, and March 7, at one, at Guildhall. (Smith and Tilson, Chapter-House, St. Paul's Church-Yard.)

Henry Newport, Villiers-street, Strand, cabinet-maker, Feb. 28, March 7, and April 4, at ten, at Guildhall. (Humphreys, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury.)

John Niblett, Bowbridge, Gloucestershire, clothier, Feb. 2, at six, 8, and March 7, at eleven, at the George Inn, Stroud, Gloucestershire. (Matthew Lamburn, Stroud, Gloucestershire.)

William Ogilvy the younger, George Mylne, and John Chalmers, Jeffrey's-square, London, merchants, Feb. 2, 14, and March 14, at ten, at Guildhall. (Crowder, Lavie, and Girth, Frederick's-place, Old-Jewry.)

William Osler, Birmingham, baker, Feb. 23, 24, and March 28, at eleven, at the Shakespeare Tavern, Birmingham. (Meredith, Birmingham; and Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old-Jewry.)

James Page, Needham-market, Suffolk, grocer, Feb. 10, at six, 17, and March 17, at eleven, at the King's Head Inn, Needham-market. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Symond's Inn, and Pask and Mudd, Needham-market.)

George Parkinson, London, warehouseman, Feb. 28, March 14, and 31, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Meddowcraft and Stanley, Gray's Inn.)

George Perring, Pitfield-street, Hoxton, upholsterer, Feb. 28, March 7, and April 4, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Crawford, Craven-Buildings, City Road.)

George Perry, Liverpool, Lancashire, marble merchant, March 14, 16, and April 4, at twelve, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. (Woods, Liverpool, and Blackstock, St. Mildred's-court.)

William Pope, Westburn-upon-Severn, Gloucestershire, dealer, Feb. 26, at five, 27, and March 31, at eleven, at the Bear Inn, Newnham, Gloucestershire. (Lucas, Newnham; and Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's Inn.)

William Powell, Brecon, liquor-merchant, Jan. 31, Feb. 7, and March 7, at ten, at Guildhall. (Smith and Setree, Great Saint Helen's.)

Richard Powles, of Nag's Head-court, Gracechurch-street, London, merchant, Feb. 21, March 14, and 31, at ten, at Guildhall. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry.)

Edward Price, otherwise Alexander Spence, Leeds, merchant, Feb. 26, at four, March 3, and 31, at ten, at the Bull and Mouth Inn, Leeds. (Lee, Leeds; and Battye, Chancery-lane.)

Joseph Prior, Princes-street, Spitalfields, drysalter, Feb. 17, 24, and March 24, at one, at Guildhall. (Parnell, Church-street, Spitalfields.)

George Pritchard, St. Paul's Church-yard, London, china-man, Feb. 24, March 3, and April 4, at one, at Guildhall. (M'Michael, Savage-Gardens.)

John Storey Pritchard, Wigmore-street, grocer, Feb. 7, 14, and March 17, at ten, at Guildhall. (Allen, New Bridge-street.)

Stephen Purkiss, Acton-green, carpenter, Jan. 30, at twelve, Feb. 14, at one, and March 10, at ten, at Guildhall. (Bower, Clifford's Inn.)

George Reynolds, of Back-lane, Shadwell, Middlesex, cow-keeper, Feb. 7, 21, and March 14, at one, at Guildhall. (Heard, Hooper-square, Goodman's-fields.)

William Richardson, New-Cross, Surrey, baker, Jan. 27, Feb. 7, and March 7, at ten, at Guildhall. (Kayall, Crown-street, Newington, Surrey.)

William Richardson, Wrotham, Kent, innkeeper, Jan. 30, at ten, Feb. 7, and March 7, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. (Hilditch and Hutchinson, Seven Oaks, Kent.)

Thomas Robinson and Michael Robinson, of Kirkby Stephen, Westmoreland, liquor merchants, Feb. 6, at five, 7, at eleven, and March 7, at five, at the White Hart Inn, Kendal, Westmoreland. (Wilson and Sons, Westmoreland.)

George Roffey and Richard Swinton, Great St. Helen's, merchants, Feb. 7, at twelve, 14, and March 14, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Foulkes, Southampton-street, Covent-garden.)

Abraham Saunders, Duke-street, St. George's-fields, horse-dealer, Feb. 14, 21, and March 21, at ten, at Guildhall. (Keys, Somerset-street, Aldgate.)

George Scott, Upper Thames-street, grocer and tea-dealer, Jan. 27, Feb. 7, and March 7, at ten, at Guildhall. (Godmond, New Bridge-street.)

William Self, Bath, mercer, Feb. 18, 19, and March 14, at eleven, at the White Horse, Tiverton, Devonshire. (Penchard and Trenchard, Taunton.)

John Senior, Broad-court, Drury-lane, money-scrivener, Feb. 10, 21, and March 21, at ten, at Guildhall. (Baddeley, Searle-street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.)

James Shakeshaft, jun. Widegate-street, Bishopsgate-street, dealer, Feb. 10, 24, and March 28, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Wilson, King's-Bench Walks, Temple, and Sparrow, Newcastle-under-Line.)

John Hood Smith, Water-lane, London, wine and spirit-broker, Feb. 27, 28, and April 4, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Elstob, Trinity-square.)

Joseph Spencer, Taplow-Mill, Bucks, miller, Jan. 27, Feb. 10, and March 7, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Pearce, Dixon, and Allen, Paternoster-row.)

Humphry Squire, Exeter, ironmonger, Feb. 16, 17, at eleven, and March 10, at five, at the Globe Tavern, Exeter. (Sanford, Exeter.)

Joseph Steel, East Retford, Nottinghamshire, check-manufacturer, Feb. 18, 21, and March 21, at four, at the George Inn, Worksop. (Hannam, East Retford.)

Isaac Stone and Parson Custance, of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, shipwrights, March 9, at three, 10, at ten, and 31, at three, at the Three Cranes, Great Yarmouth. (Sayers, Great Yarmouth: or Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry.)

Joseph Stephens, Reading, grocer, March 9, 10, and 31, at eleven, at the Angel Inn, Reading. (Vines, Reading.)

William Surman and Ephraim Ford, Cheltenham, linen-drapers, March 5, 6, and April 4, at ten, at the Booth Hall Inn Gloucester. (Chilton, Lincoln's-Inn, or Ward, Gloucester.)

Robert Tabrun and John Barron, Walbrook, Manchester-warehousemen, Feb. 14, 21, and March 24, at ten, at Guildhall. (George Atkinson, Castle-street, Falcon-square.)

John Thuillier, of St. Leonard, Devonshire, merchant, March 9, 11, and April 4, at eleven, at the Hotel, Exeter. (Eales and James, Exeter; and Hine, Carey-street, Lincoln's-Inn, London.)

William Thornilly, Adlington, Cheshire, carrier, Feb. 19, 20, and March 17, at eleven, at the Golden Lion Inn, Manchester. (Wadsworth, Macclesfield, and Sherwin, Great James-street, Bedford-row.)

Thomas Tite, Daventry, Northamptonshire, auctioneer, March 6, at five, and April 4 and 7, at eleven, at the Griffin Inn, Southam. (Egerton, Gray's-Inn, and Lyndon Rolls, Southam.)

Joseph Todd, Berwick-upon-Tweed, ship-builder, Feb. 23, 24, and March 24, at eleven, at the White Hart Tavern, Kingston-upon-Hull. (Allen, Ealey, and Stocker, Furnival's-Inn, and Cotsworth, Kingston-upon-Hull.

Richard Tomlinson, Leek, Staffordshire, linen-draper, Feb. 24, March 3, and 31, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Berry and James, Walbrook.)

John Travis and Richard Travis, of Prestwich, Lancashire, bleachers, to surrender March 2, 3, and 31, at the Palace Inn, Manchester. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry, and Milne, Serjeant, and Milne, Manchester.)

Richard Zouch Troughton and John Andrews, Cooper's-row, Crutched friars, Wine Merchants, February 20, March 7, and April 4, at ten, at Guildhall, London. (Hacket, Temple.)

John Tyrrell, of Maidstone, Kent, ironmonger, Feb. 21, 28, and March 28, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. (Bolton, Lane, and Lane, Lawrence-Pountney-hill.)

Thomas Tuplin, Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, coal-merchant, Feb. [illegible], and March 24, at eleven, at the Dog and Duck, Kingston-upon-Hull. ([illegible], Grimsby, and Sykes and Knowles, New-Inn.)

John Unsworth, Manchester, perfumer, Feb. 16, 18, and March [illegible], at the Spread Eagle Inn, Manchester. (W. H. Cheek, Manchester.)

Francis Twigden Walker, of Liverpool, merchant, March 10, 11, [illegible], at [illegible]

one at the Globe Tavern, John-street, Liverpool, (Stanistreet and Eden, Liverpool, or Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.)

James Ward, of Banbury, Oxfordshire, Feb. 9, at the Flying Horse, Banbury, 10, at the Rein-deer Inn, Banbury, and March 14, at the Plough Inn, Banbury, at eleven. (Durry, Banbury.)

John West, Richmond, breeches-maker, Feb. 21, 27, and March 31, at eleven, at Guildhall, London. (Patten, Cross-street, Hatton-street.)

Ray Whalley, Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street, brandy merchant, Feb. 24, March 3, and April 4, at one, at Guildhall. (Evans Kennington-Cross.)

George Whitaker, St. Columb, Cornwall, linen-draper, Feb. 11, 12, and March 10, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Exeter. (Sanford, Exeter.)

James Whitehead, Church-street, Surrey, hat-manufacturer, Feb. 7, at twelve, 14, and March 14, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Meymott, Charlotte-street, Blackfriar's-road.)

Joseph Whitely, Plymouth, merchant, Feb. 23, 24, and March 21, at eleven, at the King's Arms Inn, Plymouth. (Whiteford, Plymouth.)

John Wild and William Wild, of Stockport, Cheshire, cotton-spinners, March 4, 5, and 31, at three, at the Crown and Anchor Inn, Stockport. (Chetham, Stockport.)

Thomas Wilkins, jun. St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, horse-dealer, to surrender Feb. 14, 21, and March 24, at eleven, at Guildhall, London. (Tatham, Craven-street, Strand.)

Thomas Wilcocks, Orchard-street, Westminster, baker, Jan. 30, at twelve, Feb. 14, at eleven, and March 7, at ten, at Guildhall. (Vincent and Opstone, Bedford-street, Bedford-square.)

Joshua Richard Wilkinson, Three Oak-lane, Horsleydown, cooper, Feb. 2, at ten, Feb. 10, and March 10, at one, at Guildhall. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry.)

Thomas Wood, Hereford, statuary, Jan. 28, 29, and March 7, at eleven, at the City Arms Hotel, Hereford. (Joseph Woodhouse, Hereford.)

James Wool, Ryder's-court, Soho, glover and leather-seller, Feb. 14, 24, and March 24, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Nelson, Maddox-street.)

Alexander Young and John Bacon, Saint Mary-at-Hill, London, merchants, Feb. 21, 28, and March 28, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Gatty and Haddon, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.)

DIVIDENDS.

March 10. Alexander Arbuthnott and Richard Bracken, Philpot-lane, merchants. March 14. John Arman, Darlington, Durham, money-scrivener. Feb. 24. James Arrowsmith, Richmond, Yorkshire, upholsterer. Feb. 16. Wm. Austin, Dursley, Gloucestershire, glass-seller.

Feb. 28. Henry Binkes, Lincoln, malster. Feb. 28. Robert Barrett, High-street, Southwark, linen-draper. Feb. 18. Robert Bates, Cuttle-bridge, Derbyshire, porter merchant. March 3. John Ralph Battier and John Jacob Battier, Gould's-square, Crutched-Friars, merchants. March 10. Carsey Bell, Sampson's-Gardens, St. John, Wapping, master mariner. Feb. 17. Benjamin Batts and Ann Smith, Basinghall-street, factors. Feb. 14. Thomas Bousall, Crescent, St. George's Fields, cabinet-maker. Feb. 26. George Brain, Bristol, merchant. Feb. 24. Charles Bristow, Newgate-street, linen-draper. March 14. John Brookfield, Aldermanbury, jeweller. April 25. William Brown and John Yoxen, Jermyn-street, shoe makers. Feb. 17. William Bryan, White Lion Court, Birchin-Lane, merchant. March. 3. Charles Buck, Wainfleet All Saints Lincolnshire, mercer.

Feb. 14. James Hedry Champion, Gravesend, grocer. April 27. Charles Clark, Bristol, baker. March 17. Charles Cole, Drury-lane, victualler.

Feb. 19. Robert Hurrion Dawson, Southwold, Suffolk, miller. March 2. Thomas Davie, Leicester, hosier. March 10. Edward Day, Collinborne Ducis, Wiltshire, farmer. Richard Dearman, Barnsley, Yorkshire, and Robert Dearman, Pindar Oaks, Yorkshire, merchants. Feb. 24. John Dodsworth, Stamford, Lincolnshire, doctor of physic. Feb. 14. Francis Drake, Plymouth Dock, baker.

Feb. 19. Thomas Egerton, Alston, Lancashire, grocer. March 23. Henry Elliott, Chippenham, Wiltshire, clothier. March 3. Richard Enock, Oxford-street, tailor.

March 31. Michael Favell, High-street, Southwark, linen-draper and stay-maker. March 7. Samuel Feltham, New Sarum, Wiltshire, tailor. March 3 Henry Fisher, Gracechurch-street, grocer. Feb. 3. Stanley Marshall Fisher, Gravesend, linen-draper. April 4. James Fletcher Hughes, Wigmore-street, stationer.

Feb. 24. Gurden, jun. Stoney Stratford, Bucks, lace-merchant. Feb. 21. David Glover, Gutter-lane, merchant. March 7. Michael Green and Henry Collins Green, Oxford-street, pocket-book-makers. March 5. John Greenwell, South Shields, tallow-chandler.

March 17. Richard Hamer, Saville-row, wine-merchant. Feb. 14. James Hamilton and William Surhington, Finch-lane, London, merchants. Feb. 26. John Harding, Abingdon, Berkshire, bookseller.

seller. March 24. Edward Hargrave, Lower Tooting, dealer. March 16. John Harris, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, shopkeeper. Feb. 21. Thomas Harris, Princes-street, Princes-square, London, vintner. Feb. 24. Thomas Hattersley, Holborn, haberdasher. Feb. 16. Joseph Hawkins, Ash, next Campsey, Suffolk, miller. March 7. Lawrence Hayden, Cheltenham, linen-draper. March 14. John Hayes, of Maidstone, paper-maker. Feb. 28. Thomas Herbert, Dowgate-hill, London, merchant. Feb. 27. J. Hewitt, Birmingham, druggist. March 24. Thomas Higgins, Throgmorton-street, merchant. Feb. 28. James Hill, Deptford, victualler. March 21. Daniel Hoffman, Belton-street, Long-acre, cheesemonger. March 31. Ralph Houlding and John Houlding, Preston, Lancashire, dealers in liquors. March 10. John Howett, St. Martin's-lane, carpenter. Feb. 25. William Huddleston, Manchester, draper. Feb. 28. Mary Hughes, Warrington, Lancashire, shopkeeper. March 23. George Hunt, Stalbridge, Dorsetshire, linen-draper.

Feb. 10. John Jackson, Great Yarmouth, chymist. Feb. 21. Robert Jameson and Samuel M'Quoid, Sherborne-lane, merchants. March 14. John Johson, Alnmouth, Northumberland, corn factor. March 19. Thomas Johnson, Leicester, carpenter. March 31. James Blase Jones, New Bond-street, fruiterer. Feb. 27. William Jones, Strangford, Herefordshire, dealer.

March 11. John Kirkman, Kirkdale, Lancashire, merchant. March 11. Robert Kirkman Liverpool, cotton-manufacturer.

March 2. William Lazonby, Manchester, ironmonger. Feb. 28. James Askew Leach, Jewry street, Aldgate, wine and brandy merchant. March 16. Arthur Lewis Banbury, Oxfordshire mercer. April 4. John Lewis, Old-Jewry, warehouseman. March 7. Robert Lewis and James Darvell, Holborn, Middlesex, mercers. Feb. 25, George and Charles Lowe, Amber-mill, Derbyshire, cotton and silk spinners.

March 28 and April 4, John Mallard, Bristol, merchant. Feb. 24. Ann Marriott, Olney, Bucks, milliner. Thomas Martin, Birmingham, and Thomas Nicholls, Stone, Staffordshire, cordwainers. Feb. 19. Thomas Miller, Preston, Lancashire, grocer. March 5. Gamaliel Milner, Thurlston, Yorkshire, and Daniel Whitaker, Manchester, cotton-manufacturers. March 13. Samuel Moore, Leicester, woolcomber. March 17. John Moorhouse, John-street, Adelphi, wine-merchant. March 3. Thomas Morgan, Holborn, linen-draper. Feb. 16. Joseph Moyser, Sutton-upon-Derwent, and George Beal, Pocklington, Yorkshire, millers.

Feb. 24. Richard Ockenden, Boxhill, Sussex, shopkeeper. Feb. 28. Thomas Owen, Rood-lane, London, wine and brandy merchant. March 3. James Owles, Bungay, Suffolk, shop-keeper.

March 24. Peter James Papillion, St. Swithin's-lane, merchant. March 31. James Pendred, Brook-green, Hammersmith, dealer. Feb. 14. Joseph Pettett, Yarmouth, upholsterer. Feb. 24. Robert Poole, Ratcliff-Highway, linen-draper. Feb. 28. Robert Price, Cannon-street, stationer. March 7. William Price, Leadenhall-street, tailor. April 4. John Storey Pritchard, Wigmore-street, grocer.

March 7. John Ruby, of Narrow-street, Limehouse, ship-chandler. March 13, William Roberts, Kingston-upon-Hull, hardwareman.

March 24. Thomas Sawyer, Woolwich, Kent, victualler. March 31. John Scott and George Scott, South-street, Finsbury-square, merchants. March 17. Porter Shepherd, Lynn, Norfolk, draper. March 7. William Simms, Birmingham, gilt toy-maker. March 14. Fanny Simpson, Preston, Lancashire, milliner. Feb. 26. John Simpson, Fairford, Gloucestershire, carrier. March 3. William Stark, Blue-coat-buildings, Aldersgate, merchant. March 2. John Starr, Worcester, brandy-merchant. March 7. George Steadman and John M'Lean, Lamb-street, potatoe-merchants. March 9. Benjamin Sutton, Birmingham, button-maker. March 7. Thomas Sutton, Ringmore, Devonshire, ship-builder. April 25. William Sutton, Salter's-hall-court, merchant.

March 11. Thomas Taylor, Birmingham, common carrier. March 17. John Thompson, Head-court, Upper Thames-street, wholesale stationer.

March 7. John Underhill, Barbican, straw hat manufacturer.

March 31. James Ward, Bermondsey, brewer. Feb. 21. Edmund Warne, Tottenham-court-road, builder. March 17. James Webb, Moulton, Northamptonshire, lacesman. Feb. 24. William Whatman, Guildford, Surrey, butcher. March 10. Edward Whitehouse, Fenton, parish of Stoke upon Trent, Staffordshire, manufacturer of earthen ware. April 14. David Williams, Shoreditch, linen-draper. April 25. William Wilson, Coal Exchange, London, coal factor. March 2. James Wiseman, Liverpool, master and mariner. March 9. John Wyatt, Chandle, Cheshire, Wm. Piddock Francis, Litchfield, and James Shadwick, Stowe, Staffordshire, calico printers.

SCOTTISH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Jan. 31. John Bean, Cattle-dealer, in Leadmachany.
Jan. 21. Allen Cameron, Jun. Merchant, in Fort William.
Feb. 14. Peter Cunningham, merchant, in Irvine.
Jan. 21. William Dinnel, ship owner and merchant, at Isle of Whitehorn.
Jan. 21. John Duff, merchant, in Dundee.
Feb. 13. James Finlayson, machine maker, in Glasgow.
Feb. 13. Thomas Gimmell, merchant, in Irvine.
Jan. 21. John Jackson, spirit dealer, in Dumfries.
Jan. 20. William Jamieson, manufacturer, in Glasgow.
Feb. 5. John Monteath, merchant, in Glasgow.
Jan. 21. Donald Macbean, Merchant in Inverness.
Jan. 29 John M'Ilwraith, bookseller and stationer, in Ayr.
Feb. 14. James M'Laren, ironmonger, in Glasgow.
Feb. 14. John Nisl, grain dealer, in Lochfergus.
Feb. 13. Alexander Sutherland, sadler, in Stirling.
Feb. 5. John Wilson, coal master, at Croftfoot, near Hamilton.
Jan. 28. Joseph Wilson, malster and merchant, in Newton upon Ayr.

IRISH BANKRUPTCIES.

Michael Clark, late of Kell's-Meath, dealer and chapman, to surrender 16th and 17th Feb. and 19th March.

James Gibney, of Crane-Lane, Dublin, dealer in malt and spirituous liquors and chapman, to surrender, 16th and 17th Feb. and 19th March.

Benjamin Gratton, of Trummery, Antrim, muslin manufacturer, to surrender 6th and 7th Feb. and 10th March.

Henry Hatchell, of Ormond-Quay, furrier, dealer and champman, to surrender 10th and 12th March.

Andrew Jeffrys, of Limerick, linen-draper, to surrender 12th and 13th February, and 14th March.

Leonard Johnston, of Armagh, shopkeeper, to surrender 16th and 19th Feb. and 21st March.

Edward Kelly, of Ballyshannon, Donegall, shopkeeper, to surrender, 25th and 26th Feb. and 28th March.

Richard Edward Mercier, of Anglesea-street, Dublin, bookseller, to surrender, 16th and 19th Feb. and 21st March.

George Milward, of the city of Dublin, sadler, to surrender, 13th and 14th February and 14th March.

Miles M'Loghlin, of the city of Dublin, merchant, to surrender, 13th and 14th February and 14th March.

Elinor Russell, and Robert Quinlan, of Carrick-on-Suir, Tipperary, linen-drapers, to surrender 7th and 9th Feb. and 10th March.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

On the 12th of January a vessel laden with 10,000 lbs. weight of gunpowder, from Amsterdam, destined for Delft, and then lying in the Rapenburg Canal, at Leyden, caught fire, and instantaneously blew up. Of the vessel, on board of which were the owner's two sons and a servant, not an atom is visible, scarce a building in that beautiful city has escaped without damage; and on the Rapenburg, where the deplorable event occurred, the houses, to a large extent, are levelled with the ground. At the awful moment many families were sitting at dinner with their friends, and thus precipitated into eternity: fathers, mothers, children, servants, all were rapidly hurried to one promiscuous grave. Of the number of the dead various conjectures have been formed; many respectable persons have been dug out, and others are known to lie still in the ruins. Among the dead are several of the most respectable families in the city, and many strangers then on visits. Property to a large amount has been lost, and many of the necessaries of life spoiled by the showers of broken glass which filled the shops and apartments. Close to the vessel which blew up lay a yacht, on board of which were from 15 to 20 persons, who have all perished with the r vessel. Two Professors of the university are stated to have been killed, and several other persons in that celebrated seminary. It being fortunately vacation, great numbers of the students were absent; and those who were present, are said to have escaped. Several persons have been taken out alive from under the ruins; but some expired almost immediately afterwards. Great numbers still lie buried, the rubbish forming such vast heaps, that a considerable time will be required to clear them. After the explosion, which was awful in the extreme, several fires broke out by the scattering of the lighted turf and coal in the hearths; and this calamity unfortunately drew off, for a while, the attention of the citizens to their suffering fellow-creatures, pining and lamenting beneath the ruins of their habitations, but shortly before the seat of hilarity and of social intercourse.

The Island of Curaçao, which has lately surrendered to the British arms, belonged to the Dutch, and was the only settlement of any consequence possessed by them in the West Indies. It lies off the Caracas, in latitude 12° N. and longitude 69° W. Greenwich: and is about sixty miles in circumference, or thirty miles in length, and from ten to fifteen in breadth. It has never been remarkable for its fertility, or the value of its natural productions. The land has been chiefly laid out in sugar and tobacco plantations, but neither of these articles are raised in any great quantities. Almost the whole of its importance has been derived to it from its vicinity to the Spanish settlements on the Continent

nent of America, with which it has long carried on an extensive and profitable contraband trade in European and East India produce and manufacture. The Dutch sent out annually large quantities of such articles, i. e. woollen and linen cloths, silks, ribbands, laces, ironmongery, ship stores and brandy, Malacca spices, and India cottons, and bartered them with the Spaniards for money partly, and also for cattle (of which the Island possesses none) mules, hides, indigo, coffee, and other commodities. It is computed that the Dutch employed annually in this trade fifteen thousand tons of shipping, and a capital of about five millions of florins, or half a million sterling, which they nearly doubled in their returns. The settlers, with their national industry and enterprise, have remedied many natural defects in the harbours of the Island, and have contrived to render their chief port, which lies on the south, one of the finest and most commodious in the West Indies. The entrance is not, indeed, so good as might be wished, but such precautions are taken in getting the ships through it, that accidents hardly ever occur; and, when they are once in, they may lie, to the number of two hundred, in the utmost security. The town, which is here built, and which is the capital of the Island, is large and handsome, comprising a great number of elegant and commodious houses, a variety of public buildings, and extensive warehouses, which are generally well stored with such commodities as are used in their commerce with America. The climate is in general salubrious, and the population proportionably great, being estimated at eight thousand whites and ten thousand blacks and mulattos.

Married. At Bombay Major General Jones, Commander in Chief at Surat, to Miss Sophia Williamson, second daughter of the Rev. Joseph Williamson, Rector of Thakeham.

Died. 29th December, at Hamburgh, after an illness of six weeks, universally regretted, Mr. Charles Twigg, of London.

In Honduras, on the 8th of November last, Thomas Potts, Esq. senior magistrate of that settlement, aged 68, having resided principally there about 45 years: he was venerated as the father of the community, beloved and respected by all descriptions of persons, and is lamented as one of the greatest public and private losses that could happen at a period when his wisdom and experience were particularly useful; nor is he less regretted by numerous friends, who had the happiness of his acquaintance, and were honoured with his confidence in this country.

At Russels-Rest, in the island of Nevis, 27th November, 1806, aged 23, the Hon. Mordaunt James Shipley, second son of the Dean of St. Asaph: a young man of very considerable talents, amiable manners, and unbounded benevolence; in the exercise of which he fell a victim to the fever so fatal in that climate.—He had resided six years in the island, universally beloved, and died as generally lamented.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE NEW PLAN OF FINANCE.

THE attention of the public at large, but particularly of the mercantile part of the community, has been occupied during the present month with the new plan of finance proposed by Lord Henry Petty. The limits of this department of our publication do not allow us to enter into tables, or specific details, which we regret the less, because the subject will be most easily understood from a reference to general principles.

We shall consider,

1st. The motives which appear to have induced Government to the adoption of the proposed plan; and,

2d. Its operation on the state of the country, compared with the effects of a continuance of the former system.

In regard to the first point, we have no hesitation in stating our belief that the present measure, however highly extolled, is in some degree an act of necessity. It cannot assume the merit of any new discovery in arithmetic; and no minister,

minister, possessing the alternative of taxes which may be perpetual, and of others which must be temporary, will choose the latter. It must be in the recollection of our readers, that, during the two last sessions, the most serious difficulties have been experienced by ministers in the imposition of new taxes: and when the fertile mind of Mr. Pitt was forced to have recourse to "a tax on horses employed in agriculture," we may be assured that the greatest obstacles existed to a perseverance in the former system. It was therefore obviously proper to contemplate the practicability of a change, and we contend, that a partial continuance of the war taxes is preferable to the imposition of new burdens.

Fourteen years have now elapsed since the beginning of the first French war, and nine years since recourse was had (in 1797) to war taxes. Although a large proportion of the present war taxes have just been in force for the whole of the latter period, yet the greater part have continued sufficiently long to obtain a fixed operation on our transactions in business, and on our habits in private life. Each individual, knowing the extent of his burdens, has adapted his circumstances, as well as possible, to the pressure. The enhancement on articles of merchandize, in consequence of these taxes, has become ascertained, and the planter, the merchant, and the ship-owner, have at least the satisfaction that their payments are defined.

How many circumstances of additional aggravation attend the imposition of a new tax! An alarm created almost always greater than its actual pressure; a sudden rise in the price of the particular commodities, beyond the legitimate augmentation; an exorbitant profit to some who are fortunate enough to be large holders of the articles taxed, and rise to others who have no adequate supply:—all these are evils of the most serious operation in commerce; but all these are avoided by the knowledge, that the measure of our burdens being ascertained, no new exactions will disturb the established state of things.

The objection most frequently urged against the new plan is, that the war taxes being chiefly on commerce, any continuance of them must be highly detrimental to our intercourse with other nations. Unquestionably, such taxes as the tonnage duty of four per cent, or the export duty, are directly inimical to mercantile prosperity; but we must trust to the probability, that only a small portion of these impolitic requisitions will be continued. If we read the Negotiation Papers with an unprejudiced mind, we shall perceive the greatest anxiety on the part of the French government to make peace with Britain. A long continuance of peace assuredly is not their object, for the heart of Bonaparte knows no object but perpetual aggression; and he seeks peace, that he may ruin us by a new war. Under a prudent administration however, which, knowing the perfidy of the French government, shall be watchful against their base machinations, we need have no objection to take our chance of peace. Bonaparte may build ships and enlist seamen, but can he match the men who fought at Camperdown and Trafalgar?—We are justified, therefore, to infer, that the termination of the present war is not very remote; and although our establishments must be large beyond all former example, the return of peace will bring a considerable diminution of our burdens. Should no treaty take place even in five years, only one-third of the war taxes will then be absorbed.

Secondly, if we proceed to consider the effects of the new system on the state of the country, we shall forcibly experience the weight of the argument already adduced, that established taxes are comparatively much less burdensome than new taxes. We revolt at an unexpected impost, while we acquiesce in those to which custom has reconciled us, which have interwoven themselves in our habits, and for which, in trade at least, an indemnity has generally been obtained by a correspondent rise of prices.

Besides, in the collection of any new tax, a considerable loss is incurred by Government; that is, by ourselves, for the nation at large must make good the deficiency, until the artifices of deceit and evasion are discovered and counteracted. A remarkable exemplification of this took place in regard to the Income tax, in 1798: Mr. Pitt computed the amount of property subject to its operation from the best documents, but, liberal himself, he made no allowance for the illiberality of others, and the produce fell accordingly far short of his expectation.

expectation. By subsequent improvements in the mode of collection, this tax yielded nearly as much at the rate of five, as it had formerly done at ten per cent. But the war taxes having been established for years, less fraud takes place in their collection than there unavoidably would in any new tax.

Upon the whole, we are disposed to give a decided preference to the new system. We by no means ascribe to it that magical charm, which some of its admirers have appeared to find in it, but we consider it a measure judiciously adapted to our present circumstances, and entitled to confidence upon substantial grounds.

The sale of the lottery tickets to the contractors this year, has given a new proof of the necessity of adopting precautions towards these gentlemen. They deceived Mr. Addington grossly in 1801; and they are very different, both in circumstances and habits of business, from the more liberal bidders for our annual loans.

The slave trade now draws near to the term of its abolition. We congratulate our country on the termination of this odious traffic. Very far from regretting its extinction as a commercial loss, we consider its impolicy, in the waste of seamen and drain of capital, as equal to its inhumanity. We dissent most explicitly from Lord St. Vincent when he expresses, in the House of Lords, "a dread, that its adoption by the French will enable them to rival us at sea;" for we maintain, that to send seamen to the coast of Africa, is to consign them to a premature grave; and that to invest capital in the sale of negroes to West-India planters, is to involve it beyond redemption. That the African trade will be taken up by Bonaparte, we have no doubt; for he is as ignorant of the principles of commerce, as he is obdurate to the feelings of humanity. But we see just as much weight in Lord St. Vincent's argument, as in the sagacious remark of his former colleague, that "the negroes in the West Indies could with difficulty be brought to think they should hear no more from their friends in Africa."

While we applaud the promptitude of the House of Lords, in passing this long expected bill, we cannot avoid contrasting it with the tardy progress of the Americans. In South Carolina, the proposed abolition has been negatived, and in other quarters, it is doubtful whether it may not experience the same fate.

General Cranfurd's expedition having gone out of the West India track, to the Cape de Verd islands, is not, we now believe, intended for Caracas. Lima has been mentioned as its destination; but we trust that whatever may have been its original object, it will now be directed to aid in the recovery of Buonos Ayres. Our first West India fleet has had a very favourable run to Madeira, which is the only uncertain part of the passage. We are happy to observe an additional strictness in regard to the sailing of our outward convoys. Our men of war should have orders to put to sea on the appointed day, or as soon after as the weather may permit, without the delay of an hour. The first East India, and a second West India fleet, are both on the point of departure.

The new plan of finance has had the effect of raising stocks between three and four per cent; an important advance in the face of a new loan! Consols are now at

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Price of Bank-Stock - - - - - -	227
3 per Cent. Reduced - - - - - -	62¼
Ditto Consols - - - - - - - - -	62 11/16
Exchequer Bills par 2 Discount	

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares and Dock Stock, &c. for FEBRUARY, 1807; *at the Office of Mr. Scott, 25, New-Bridge-Street, London.*

Grand Junction, Shares 87l. extra dividend.

Ditto 5th Optional Loan 96l. for 100l.

Ditto Mortgage Bonds, 13l. 10s. per Cent Discount.

Ashton and Oldham, 100l.
Peak Forest, 55l. to 58l.
Worcester and Birmingham, 36l. including all Calls paid.
Ashby de la Zouch, 24l.
Sheerness Pier Bonds, 25l. per Cent Discount.
West India Dock Stock, at 145l. per Cent. paying 10l. per Cent. Nett per Annum.
London Dock, at 107l. per Cent. the half yearly dividend to Christmas last, was 2l. 15s. per Cent. Nett.
East India Dock, 118l. to 120l. per Cent.
Globe Insurance, 103l. per Cent. Dividend 6l. per Cent. last year.
Imperial Assurance, 10l. per Cent. Premium.
London Institution, a Proprietor's Share 100l.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR FEBRUARY.

The crops of wheat, rye, tares, and forward pease, appear large and flourishing in almost every quarter, and the little winter barley cultivated for spring food, has been particularly successful. Turnips, and all the winter cattle crops, of which there has been a gradually increasing breadth within the last few years, are perhaps in greater abundance than ever before known, and their condition beyond expectation; but cattle wintered abroad have not improved in proportion, from constantly lying wet, and the heavy stock have hurt tender soils, by poaching. The high price of oil-cake has discouraged in some degree home-feeding. Lean stock maintains its price, and is looking upwards. Nothing particular said of the forward lambs.

The culture of spring wheat is increasing, much land being prepared for that purpose; but it may be late sown, as well as the Lent corn in general, unless there happen a considerable change in the weather, to dry and break the soil. Bean setting going on briskly.

The corn markets well supplied, and the stocks great in London, both of English and foreign corn. Beef at Smithfield, 4s. to 5s. per stone of 8lbs. to sink the offal.—Mutton, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.—Veal, 5s. to 7s.—House lamb, 15s. to 18s. per qr.—Pork, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.—Bacon, 6s. 4d.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

The extreme humidity and mildness of the season have very much retarded the customary preparation, for sowing and setting of field beans, works which usually have been, at this season of the year, in a state of great forwardness. But on light dry soils some preparation has been made for barley; and a great breadth of hay ground has been already broken up for oats. The wheats, rye, and winter tares, on sound lands still continue to look well, and the artificial grasses are very flourishing, and promise early feed to ewes and lambs. From the fen counties immense droves of coleseed fed sheep have been recently sent to Smithfield, and in the highest condition. But from the warmth and wetness of the season coleseed is found to grow much too fast, and the remaining feeding stock which is still very considerable, do not do so well.

The same observation will hold good, in respect to turnips, a crop that has been this winter universally good and abundant.

The practice of stall-feeding beasts on oil cake, ground corn, turnips, &c. being now pretty general, scarce a well managed farm without a few, occasions a great stock of fat cattle in the country, which have lately experienced reduced prices at St. Ives, and other county markets. Notwithstanding the large supplies wanted by government and merchant shipping, cows and calves are more reasonable. Little business has been done in the horse markets, a few fen bred cart colts have recently been sold at very high prices, and the demands for porking pigs still continue brisk.

Chatteris, Isle of Ely,
Feb. 24, 1807.

Great numbers of fat sheep were drowned on the night of the 17th, in the fens, being driven by the snow storm into the large dykes upwards of two hundred were lost in the parish of Chatteris only.

PRICE OF GRAIN.

	ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Wheat	75	8	67	11
Rye	47	2	37	7
Barley	37	11	33	1
Oats	26	4	23	10
Beans	43	10	40	0
Peas	47	1	40	5
Oatmeal	43	2	21	0
Bigg	—	—	29	4

POSTSCRIPT TO THE RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

A GAZETTE Extraordinary on Feb. 22d, has given an account of the capture of the Dutch island of Curaçao, in the West Indies, on the first of January, by four English frigates, under the command of Captain Brisbane, of the Arethusa. It appears to have been an exploit, inferior, in point of valour and conduct, to none of those which have done so much honour to the British navy. The frigates stood boldly into an harbour, the narrow entrance of which was defended by strong batteries; and the fort of Amsterdam, mounting 66 pieces of cannon, besides a Dutch frigate lying athwart the passage, and another beyond that. In a very short time, and with no other loss than that of three seamen killed and fourteen wounded, the English captains boarded and carried the vessels, took the batteries, and overcame all resistance, and the whole island, with its dependencies, capitulated. (*See page* 335.)

On the 23d, the second reading of the slave-trade abolition bill came on in the House of Commons, when, upon a division, the numbers were, 283 for the bill, against it 16. When it has passed, we shall give an exact statement of its provisions.

From an official report to the Prussian government, dated Elbing, Jan. 29, it appears, that on the 24th and 25th of that month, an intended junction between the corps of Marshals Bernadotte and Ney was defeated at Mohringen by a combined corps of Russians and Prussians, after two actions in which the French are stated to have lost 6000 men, besides 4000 made prisoners in their retreat. Ten pieces of cannon, and all the baggage of Bernadotte, were the trophies of this victory. Reports of further success were prevalent, but want confirmation. Meantime the blockade of Graudentz has been raised, and the king and queen of Prussia have returned to Konigsberg.

ERRATA.

No. I. In the poem of *The Molehill*, the Reader will please to make the following corrections:

Stanza 24, *l.* 2, for "care and skill" read "cursed skill."

Stanza 35. for "midst" read "mist."

Stanza last but four, for "seaman's" read seamen's."

Page 95. *Norfolk obituary*, for "John Green, Esq." read "John Green Baseley, Esq."

No. II. In the Memoir of Mr. T. Wakefield, for "born on the 21st or December, 1752" read "18th of December, 1751."

THE ATHENÆUM.

No. 4. April 1st, 1807.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ON REVIEWS.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

The present multiplicity of literary Reviews, and the great freedom of censure in which some of them indulge, having produced much discussion concerning their utility and proper office, I beg leave to offer some observations on the subject through the medium of the *Athenæum*, which I do with the less hesitation, as I perceive that criticism on modern authors makes no part of its plan.

The business of a reviewing critic may be divided into three branches, which it will be of advantage to consider separately: these are, *information*, *correction*, and *addition*.

I. The most essential part of the office of a reviewer must be admitted to be, the communicating to the public such information respecting the works offered to it as may direct the choice of readers, and serve all the purposes of literary intelligence. This was, doubtless, the primary intention of the projectors of these publications, as may be judged by the titles of several of them, which express nothing but historical notice; and it has been almost exclusively pursued in some of the most distinguished, especially on the continent. In this view, the critic acts as a kind of appraiser between the author and the public; and it is his particular business to see that the goods presented for sale (to use mercantile language) are really what they profess to be, and that nothing fallacious or defective is offered under a specious title. Where the subject will admit of it, exact analysis is requisite, whereby an intelligent reader may discover what there is of novelty in the plan or execution. Specimens, fairly selected, are to be given; new facts and observations are to be pointed out; and every thing is to be placed in view which may conduce to a full and impartial judgment of the merits of the work under consideration. The

duty of the reviewer in this part of his office will form a rule for his *prerogatives*. If it is his *duty* to see whether the book fulfils its promises, it is also his *right* to detect and expose all those faults that depreciate its value and detract from the pretensions of the writer; such are, plagiarisms, repetitions, blunders, deficiencies, and the like. The extent of literary and scientific knowledge requisite for the adequate execution of this branch of the reviewer's office, renders it a higher department than is perhaps conceived by those critics, whose great object seems to be the giving scope to *their own* opinions upon every occasion, and appearing as original writers. In fact, it is that branch in which an unpractised reviewer is most liable to lose credit; and nothing can more display the difference between the real man of letters and the shallow pretender, than the manner in which this task is performed; it is also that part of his duty which most exposes the censor to the resentment of bad writers. Nothing irritates more than detection; and I believe it will be found, that the loudest complaints among authors and publishers have been excited by the fair exposure of such faults as could not honestly have been passed over. We have in these times a perpetual current of new publications by needy writers, who are totally unqualified to treat on any one subject from their own stores, and rely upon transcript, compilation, and pillage of every kind, to fill up the destined measure of their volumes. The public is continually cheated by titles promising what is never performed; by false pretensions to novelty and originality; and by all the arts of amplification, which render the little that may be worth reading a scandalously dear bargain, on account of the worthless matter in which it is enveloped. It may, I fear, be truly asserted, to the disgrace of modern authorship, that in no species of merchandize are more frauds and impositions practised than in that which issues from the press. The reviewer's office lays him under the obligation of exposing these, and no private considerations ought to restrain him from the performance of so essential a duty.

Having informed his readers of what a book contains, and how far it corresponds with its title and proposals, the reviewer may wave the consideration of its *absolute* value, for of this there is scarcely any criterion. It must appear in a totally different light to persons engaged in different objects of pursuit; and no one, perhaps, has a right to estimate this for another. The antiquary and the naturalist may mutually hold each other's researches in contempt, and the theologian or metaphysician may despise those of both; but the general critic is bound to give a free allowance to the tastes and pursuits of all. Indeed, he cannot possibly be an adequate judge of a work upon a topic which he himself has not studied, and for which, therefore, he may not be presumed to have acquired a predilection. It is to be remembered, that a review is not consulted for the purpose of being instructed in what ought to be the objects of an individual's study, but for that of being informed whether such and such books, which from their titles attract the reader's notice, are worth his perusal. If they are

estimable to the class to whom they are directed, they have their appropriate value.

II. We are next to consider the *corrective* office of a reviewer; an important, but at the same time a delicate part of his duty. This regards both the author and the public. Correction, as it respects the author, can avowedly only have his benefit in view; it therefore supposes a certain degree of approbation, and implies the opinion, that the work he has published is worth amendment, or that something good is to be expected from the future exertion of his talents. The critic here takes upon him the character of a preceptor; and there is no species of literary defect which he may not with propriety point out to his pupil. Undoubtedly in this case he assumes a superiority which may subject him to the imputation of self-conceit, and his critical remarks are all at the hazard of his reputation. A cautious, or a modest man, will therefore be sparing of his emendatory observations, which are rather spontaneous than required from him in his reviewing capacity.

With regard to the public, his corrective office is more limited, but at the same time more obligatory. As a literary censor, he is to consider himself as the guardian of literary propriety. All faults of diction, therefore, come under his inspection; and it is a very important part of his business to mark out and stigmatise those violations of purity and good taste which the affectation of singularity on one hand, and the cant of fashion on the other, are perpetually obtruding upon language, to the danger of its lasting injury. Those faults, too, which more properly belong to style, such as excess of ornament, turgid pomposity, finical nicety, unnatural transposition, perplexed arrangement, and the like, are open to his animadversion. Nor can he be said to exceed his due limits when he notes logical errors, such as sophistical and inconclusive reasoning of every kind. This he may do without making himself a party in the matter in debate, merely as the advocate of good writing.

But there is a still higher department of correction to which the reviewer's office extends; that of moral default. In a country, where the press is not subject to the control of a licenser, it is of high importance that the self-constituted tribunals to which authors are by custom rendered amenable, should take cognizance of every thing in which the public morality is concerned. It cannot be doubted, that every sentiment in a writer obviously subversive of the principles of virtue, and every picture and expression offensive to decency and tending to excite licentious emotions, is a just object of the castigation of a literary censor, who is performing an essential service to society when he puts readers upon their guard against the seductions of loose and immoral publications. But there is danger, lest in fulfilling this duty he should assume too much of the inquisitorial spirit, and should extend to systems and opinions those censures which are just only when applied to direct immoralities. There is no character which the reviewers of this country are so ready to sustain, as that of the champions

pions of particular dogmas; and when these are brought into the field of discussion, they are prone to exchange their proper office of reporters for that of controversialists. The zeal by which they are actuated may be honest and well-intentioned; but they ought to know, that in attempting to perform one duty to the public, they infringe another, and that they infallibly cease to give fair and impartial representations of works when they aim at refuting them. I cannot think that the reviewer's *correcting office* reaches to such matters of debate as are the common and allowed topics of literary controversy. At least, if he chooses to make himself a party in such contests, he must be content to forfeit the proud prerogative of holding the critical balance, and of acting in the character of Literary Justice personified. Such a character requires him, temporarily at least, to discard from his mind all preferences of one system above another, and solely to confine his judgment to the *manner* in which the writer before him maintains his cause. In this he will generally find no small exercise for his censorial powers. Besides the ability with which the polemic has performed his task, he will have to consider the temper and spirit in which it is done. Here it is proper that the reviewer should stedfastly adhere to one principle, namely, the equal right of every literary disputant to a hearing, and consequently his equality in the controversial field to any antagonist. It will therefore become him to express his disapprobation of every instance of arrogance and intolerance in the party who, taking the high ground of authority, may be disposed to refuse to another the same right of freely maintaining his opinions that he himself assumes. Every other indication of bigotry and illiberality will also call for his animadversion; and he will regard it as his office to protect the modest against the insolent, the mild and urbane against the rude and ferocious. There is no doubt that these literary *courts of honour* have much contributed to soften the asperity of debate, and preserve decorum between combatants; and they would have been more efficacious in this respect, had they always been content to act as umpires, and abstained from interfering in the character of partisans.

III. With respect to the *additions* which a reviewer may furnish to his articles, or, in other words, the degree in which he may appear as an *original writer*, the question has in some measure been anticipated under the last head; since his taking the part of a principal in the controversial topics that come before him, is that kind of original writing to which he will naturally feel the greatest propensity. There are, however, periodical critics, who, in the confidence of their own abilities, and stimulated by the ambition of shining, or the appetite of talking, start away upon the hint of the author's title-page, entirely lose sight of his book, and launching out as essayists, kindly oblige their readers with a full detail of *their own* systems and notions. It cannot be denied, that such sallies have occasionally given birth to valuable and ingenious disquisitions; but surely it may be affirmed, that in a work professing itself to be a review of other persons' performances,

" non

"non erat his locus," these voluntaries are out of place. The most useful and appropriate addition is when, upon occasion of a book on some curious or uncommon subject, a well-informed critic presents a preliminary view of all that has hitherto been written concerning it, and thus gratifies his reader with a piece of scientific or literary history, which he might be at a loss to find elsewhere. Some of the more learned of the reviewing tribe have followed this plan with great success, and have thereby conferred a value upon their publications superior to that of a mere report of the passing literature of the time. Additions, likewise, which are supplementary to the work under consideration, and convey information with which the author was unacquainted, will always be well received, and favourably distinguish the adept in the department he has undertaken, from the tiro or smatterer. Such displays of knowledge and erudition, if less brilliant than original dissertations and rhetorical flourishes, are abundantly more useful, and will in the end conduce more to the solid reputation of the review.

A remark or two on the language and manner adopted by literary censors shall conclude this discussion.

A strain of petulance has not been unusual to periodical critics, especially of the younger sort, who have appeared to regard authors as so many culprits brought before them for sentence, and have put on all the airs of superiority which would be justified by such a relation as that between judge and criminal. But the reviewer ought to remember, that to authors he owes his being, and that an approved writer stands, in literary merit, beyond comparison higher than his critic. Degraded as the profession of author may have become, it is ostensibly that of one who exercises the noblest of arts, for the instruction or liberal amusement of mankind: and this character is still supported in all its respectability by many individuals. The first impression given by a book is that of thought and labour, expended in a manner of which proportionally few in society are capable: and to sit down to such a performance with the purpose and expectation of meeting with matter for satire and ridicule, is surely an unpromising preparation for exercising the critical office. To raise a laugh is so sure a method of becoming popular, that we need not wonder if reviewers have been ready to indulge in the ludicrous whenever occasion offered, and that some of them have gone out of their way to find such occasions. It is to little purpose to argue against a practice which the public taste will always encourage; and it may be admitted, that the vanity, self-conceit, and extravagance of some authors, can be corrected by no chastisement so effectually as by that of ridicule. But to hurl scorn and contempt upon well-meaning and unresisting mediocrity, is unmanly; and habitually to employ sarcasm and irony, for the sake of tickling the fancy of light readers, and gaining a reputation for wit and vivacity, is to degrade the office of a literary censor.

Not much needs be said against the use of virulent invective, opprobrious epithets, and the other flowers of vituperative rhetoric, since

they are such manifest indications of rudeness and vulgarity, that no writer who aspires to the character of a gentleman can deliberately stain his pages with them. Nor will there be much occasion to warn a reviewer against personalities, while his own responsibility for them stands in his view. In fact, he ought to be entirely ignorant of the author who comes before him, except so far as he is an author, or makes known his profession and designation in his title-page. I am even of opinion, that it should be a matter of etiquette never, on the strongest ground of popular report, to assign a work to a writer who has not avowed it. If he does not prefix his name, he has, probably, a good reason for not doing it; and the reviewer has no right to violate his secret, although he may mean a compliment in bringing him before the public.

To conclude—the most essential quality for the right exercise of this assumed magistracy is *principle*. As an orator has been defined "Vir bonus dicendi peritus," so a critic might be characterised, Vir bonus legendi peritus. His golden rule ought to be his duty towards authors and towards the public; and that, with a sound understanding, will keep him right, where wit and genius would err. Let him but sink all private and selfish ends, and divesting himself of prejudices and partialities, resolve to act the fair and honourable part, and the office will not lose its credit in his hands.

VERUS.

CHANGES UNDER THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

(Concluded from our last.)

THE ARMY.

THE pay of the troops has been augmented under Alexander. The regiments, which in Paul's time were named after their colonels, have received a fixed denomination. The uniform has been gradually brought back to what it was before that emperor altered it. Squadrons of reserve have been constituted, and soldiers' schools have been formed near the quarters of the cavalry. Changes have been made in the manner of forming new regiments, and in the distribution of recruits. None of the newly-formed regiments receive more than 141 recruits, which are divided among the companies so that there are no more than 12 to every 100 old soldiers. In forming a new regiment, a company of soldiers is taken from each of eleven old regiments, whose places are supplied by as many recruits; and in this manner the army may be augmented by 60,000 men, without any observable difference between the old and new soldiers. In time of war, every regiment of infantry that marches into the field receives, in order to replace the wounded and dead, 24 men in a company, or 288 in all, from the regiments that remain in garrison, who are replaced by recruits.

The

The children of soldiers, recruits, and peasants, or persons attached to the staff, receive their dismission after twenty-five years. Dismissed officers preserve a third of their pay by way of pension. They are divided into three classes: 1. They who have served twenty years, receive a third of their pay, as augmented since 1802. 2. They who are dismissed without a cause assigned, receive a third of the pay of 1763. 3. They who are dismissed with consent of government, receive two-thirds of the pension of invalids.

A levy of two recruits out of 500 souls produces 68,253 men, who are to replace 57,882 withdrawn from the service.

Several ukases have been issued respecting the nobility employed in military service. Their dismission is not granted till after fifteen years of service, three of them as subaltern officers.

MARINE.

The Russian navy, though much augmented during the reign of the empress Catharine, had greatly declined at the close of it. Paul, who was fond of maritime affairs, built many new ships, and introduced various improvements into this department. The navy is an object of attention in the administration of Alexander, and several new regulations have been made respecting the sea-service. According to a report of the present minister of the marine, there ought to be in the Black Sea, 21 ships of the line and 8 frigates; and in the Baltic, 27 ships of the line and 26 frigates; but this number is as yet by no means complete. The galley-fleet is composed of 20 vessels; forty gun-boats are stationed in the Black Sea; and there are two flotillas, one in the Caspian Sea, the other at Ochotsk.

The mode of balloting for the promotion of officers, introduced by Peter I. has been modified by an ordinance of 1804, which limits it to the ranks from lieutenant to rear-admiral. By this alteration the minister has acquired the means of recompensing extraordinary merit.

A school for pilots has been created, and their condition on board has been ameliorated. That of the sailors has also been improved. They are divided into two classes, that of recruits, and that of men who have already served. For recruiting, those governments are selected which have many lakes and great rivers, or border on the sea. The age of recruits was fixed at 25; but since 1803, boys from 12 to 20 are received in the provinces on the Baltic.

The number of marines on board has been diminished, and that of sailors augmented. The corps of marine cadets has undergone several improvements. Much attention has been paid to the construction of ships after models sent from England. The admiralty is engaged in procuring translations into the Russian language of the best works on the marine, and in the compilation of manuals for learners. The emperor has approved the formation of a committee for drawing up a system of the nautical sciences; and the marine geometry has already been published. The organization of the admiralty has been simplified, and the

the officers and sailors have received permission to enter into the merchant service.

The port of Kronstadt, which is the centre of the Baltic fleet, has been improved. At Revel, the old harbour is left for commerce, and a new one is constructing for the reception of 25 ships of the line. Roggersholm is the galley-harbour, and will also admit ships of the line. On the Black Sea ships of war will be constructed at Cherson, fitted out at Otschakof, and stationed at Achtiar or Sevastopol. Ships of the line can lie in safety in the road of Odessa. There are four admirals under the minister of marine, who have inspection of the ports.

COMMERCE.

The canals for internal navigation, which were commenced under the preceding sovereigns, have been continued by Alexander, and three have been completed in his reign; of these are the canals of Sjæss and Novogorod, the first of which is the prolongation of that of Ladoga, the second facilitates the navigation of the Msta to the boats which proceed from the Volga to lake Ilmen.

The works are in progress which are to unite the Volga and Neva, the Duna and Dnieper: that is to say, the Baltic and the Black Sea. The canal of Maria will form a second junction of the Neva with the Volga. The locks constructed at the falls of the Dnieper will enable large vessels to ascend and descend, and thereby open an internal market to the salt of the Crimea, and procure ship timber to the dock of Cherson.

The canal projected by Catharine II. and carrying into execution by her grandson, who gives it her name, will unite the two Keltmas, one of which, by means of communicating rivers, discharges its waters into the White Sea, the other into the Caspian. A canal of 20 wersts will form this grand communication.

The fisheries of the Caspian Sea have been placed under new regulations, which have abolished a great number of abuses. A herring fishery has been established at Archangel, and some Dutchmen have been procured to teach their mode of salting and packing the fish. A company has also been formed, under the imperial patronage, for the whale-fishery, the factories of which are to be at Onega and Archangel.

The commerce of the Black Sea has particularly engaged the attention of the government in this reign. After having obtained from the Turks the free passage of the Dardanelles, it has issued several ordinances in favour of the foreigners who shall come to traffic in those countries, or shall send their goods to the port of Odessa. The customs have been diminished; the commercial towns have been allowed their particular governors, with great privileges to new inhabitants. A lazaretto has been built at Odessa.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The former institutions for public instruction having been found defective,

defective, a new system has been organized under the present government, of which the following are the particulars.

The establishments for education consist of circle-schools, gymnasiums in the towns which are the seat of a government, and universities. Each parish has, besides, a parochial school, maintained voluntarily by the lord.

Every circle is to have its school, the order and discipline of which are to be regulated by an inspector, nominated either by the university, or by the director of the government-school.

Every government-town is to have, besides schools for the inferior classes, a gymnasium, under the inspection of the director of the government-school, who has, besides, superintendence over the public and private schools.

There are to be six universities, with districts or circuits annexed to each. To those already existing at Moscow, Wilna, and Dorpat, are to be added new ones for St. Petersburgh, Cazan, and Charkow. In process of time, the towns of Kiow, Tobolsk, and Ustjug Weliki, will enjoy the same advantage.

Each university has its own administration. The rector is chosen by the general assembly of the university, and presented to the emperor for his confirmation. The university sends every year some of its members to inspect the schools of the circuit. The directory of the schools is composed of the curators of the universities, and other members nominated by the emperor. The appointments and rank of the professors of the schools and universities are regulated by the ukase. The universities grant degrees, after a strict examination. They possess internal jurisdiction over the persons subordinate to them; but an appeal lies from their decrees to the directing senate. They have the rank of the colleges or dicasteries of the empire. Five years after the foundation of the establishments for instruction, no individual can occupy a civil post, or be in the judiciary order, who has not frequented them.

Besides these universities and schools, there are schools established for particular purposes, such as the Academies of the Arts, the Schools of Medicine, Mineralogy, Navigation, &c. According to the new organization, the medico-chirurgical school of Petersburgh takes the title of Academy of Medicine, and enjoys a large increase of appointment. Government maintains 160 young men in it. The school of Navigation at Petersburgh has undergone alterations; 50 students are educated in it at the expence of government.

The Russian Academy of Sciences has experienced the generosity of the emperor. Several of its members are obliged to give courses of lectures in quality of professors.

Schools of Agriculture have been established by individuals in several parts of the empire, on the encouragement of the government.

The emperor has abolished the office of literary censors, but not the censure itself. The introduction of new books is submitted to the same regulations as before 1796. The inspection of books belongs to the governors, who may consult the directors of the schools; and no

work can be printed without their consent. The academies are their own censors. Books of religion cannot be printed at private presses; and the approbation of the synod is necessary for those which relate to the Greek religion.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

SEVERAL bottles, containing letters directed to me, have been thrown into the sea at different times by my brother, as experiments upon the currents. Three of these letters have reached me, and I transmit you an account of them, in the hope that others may be encouraged to repeat trials which we have found so successful.

The first was thrown over May 23, 1802, lat. 33. 46. N.
long. 64. 27. W.
and found December 18th, of the same year, at the North West end of St. Salvador - - - - - lat. 23. 30. N.
long. 73. 30. W.
Its course, therefore, had been S. 37° 21′ W. 778 miles, or $3\frac{1}{5}$ miles per day.

A second was thrown over June 6, 1802, lat. 44. 40. N.
long. 45. 6. W.
and picked up December 2, 1804, off the West end of the Bermudas, by a fishing boat, belonging to a place in lat. 32. 16 or 17. N.
long. 69. 49. W.

At that season of the year these boats seldom go above five or six miles from the land, and generally to the Northward.

The course of this bottle is S. 51° 5′ W. 1184 miles, or $1\frac{1}{5}$ per day.

The third had a better passage; it was thrown over June 25, 1803,
lat. 51. 48. N.
long. 27. 26. W.
and picked up about the latter end of September, on the Western coast of Ireland, near Erriss-head.

Its course is N. 76° 4′ E. 631 miles. $6\frac{4}{10}$ per day.

This last had been oiled, and though it had been so short a time at sea, was nearly illegible when it came to shore; whereas the others had received no other injury than that of wear and tear in the hands of the curious. I take this opportunity of returning my thanks to the gentlemen who did me the favour of forwarding them.

Should any of your readers be in possession of similar facts, they are requested to communicate them. The importance of the subject need not be pointed out; every successful experiment is a contribution to some future chart of the currents.

[illegible]

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

IT is a remarkable circumstance, that not only national triumphs, but national disasters, have awakened that spirit of poetical patriotism which loves to dwell upon every thing deeply interesting in our country's history, and to give vent to the sympathy it inspires. The favourite Welsh ditty of *Morfa Ruddlan*, and the pathetic Scotch dirge of *The Flowers of the Forest*, are well known to have been composed upon such mournful occasions. I find from a foreign journal that the celebrated sea-fight of Trafalgar has given birth to various poetical effusions in Spain, among which one is particularly distinguished, entitled, "The Widow's Sighs," being a kind of monologue, interspersed with pieces of music, supposed to be recited by the widow of a sailor killed in the battle.

This circumstance reminded me of a passage in Mr. Montgomery's noble ode of "The Ocean" (to the transcendant beauty of which few readers, we presume, have been insensible) where, casting a poet's glance upon this famous scene of destruction, he says,

> For Britannia is wielding her trident to day,
> Consuming her foes in her ire,
> And hurling her thunder with absolute sway
> From her wave-ruling chariots of fire:
> She triumphs;—the winds and the waters conspire
> To spread her invincible name;
> The universe rings with her fame:
> But the cries of the fatherless mix with her praise,
> And the *tears of the widow* are shed on her bays!

It is this alliance of tenderness with triumph which alone can render exultation over the calamities of mankind, though the subject be a fallen foe, tolerable to a reflecting mind. In the admiration of patriotic valour, and in compassion for innocent suffering, both parties can unite; and the songs of the victor need not be absolutely discordant with the dirges of the vanquished.

Yours, &c. J. A.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

AS a practical instance of the difficulty under which scholars laboured in the procuring of books antecedently to the invention of printing, permit me to lay before your readers a translation of a letter from Leonardo Aretino, secretary to Innocent VII. and Gregory XII. to his friend Nicolo Nicoli, a learned Florentine.

"Pietro Miano, a very pleasant companion and a most learned man, being earnestly desirous of procuring a transcript of Aulus Gellius's Attic Nights, at Florence, has requested my friendly assistance in the affair; for he hopes, that by your industry and attention, a manuscript

nuscript of that work may be found there, and also a scribe who will copy it with care and speed. He will, of course, pay whatever money is requisite both to purchase paper and to remunerate the copyist, for which purpose he has obtained a credit upon Giovanni de' Medici's bank. May I request you to attend to this commission with your usual diligence? Farewell."

Rome, March 27th 1407.

Another letter, from the same distinguished scholar, on the subject of ornamenting a M S. may not be uninteresting to collectors of books, or to those who love to trace the progress of the arts.

"I flatter myself that I have no occasion to press my suit in many words, when I write to you on behalf of an intimate friend, and request your assistance in a matter which will not give you much trouble. Bartolomeo Capra, of Cremona, as I have previously had occasion to inform you, is greatly attached to the study of polite literature; and though he is now promoted to the episcopal dignity, he cannot forego his affection for the muse. Being possessed of an elegantly written copy of Cicero's Orations, he wishes to get the first letter of each chapter illuminated; I beg, therefore, that you will use all diligence in this business, and take care that the letters in question are not emblazoned with gold or blue [murex] but in the antient fashion. He could have got them gilded here, but he despises this mode of ornamenting, and is passionately fond of the antique. Be so good, then, as to get these ornaments executed in a style which will, in your opinion, be most likely to gratify his taste. I send the volume by the bearer of this letter.

"Farewell. *Siena.*"

If any of your learned correspondents will be so good as to describe this ancient mode of illuminating, which Bartolomeo so decidedly preferred to blue and gold, he will, I presume, much oblige many of your readers, and certainly

Yours,

INDAGATOR.

For the Athenæum.

AS literary anecdotes were, perhaps, never more assiduously sought after than at present, the following may not possibly be unacceptable. Number 595 of the Spectator (for September 14, 1714) which is supposed to have been written by an unknown hand, was the production of a Mr. Castleton, a college friend and acquaintance of Addison's. This gentleman was also author of a small collection of poems never published, although a few copies were printed for his friends, and his name is affixed to a commendatory anagram and acrostic, addressed to the author of a curious pamphlet entitled "A Key to the Lock; or, a Treatise,

Treatise, proving beyond all Contradiction the dangerous Tendency of a late Poem, entituled, The Rape of the Lock, to Government and Religion, by Esdras Barnevelt, Apothecary," second edition, 8vo. London 1715, where Mr. Castleton styles himself "A well-willer to the Coalition of Parties."

It may not be superfluous to state in this place, that another number of the same work takes its rise from a singular circumstance: it is No. 71. In the year 1711, James Hirst lived servant with the honourable Edward Wortley. It happened one day, that in re-delivering a parcel of letters to his master, he by mistake gave him one which he had written to his sweetheart, and kept back Mr. Wortley's. He soon discovered his error, and immediately hurried to his master to retrieve it; but unfortunately (or rather, we may call it, fortunately) for poor James, it happened to be the first that presented itself, and before his return Mr. Wortley had perused the enamoured footman's love story. James entreated to have it returned. "No," said Mr. Wortley, "no, James, you shall be a great man; this letter shall appear in the Spectator." It was accordingly communicated to Mr. Steele, and published in James's own words, "Dear Betty," &c.

S. J. C.

For the Athenæum.

TO PATENTEES, MANUFACTURERS, AND MECHANICS.

Mr. Editor,

IT is generally lamented by ingenious and scientific men, that ideas and inventions are too frequently lost to the world, for the want of sufficient publicity and introduction; the author of them, in consequence, loses the honour and rewards which are his due, and the country the advantage of his labours.

To remedy this evil, as far as my humble means permit, has long been my wish; and I shall feel happy, if the plan I am about to suggest, be the means of rescuing the mechanic from the oblivion which, alas! too generally envelopes him.

My lectures on experimental philosophy are pretty generally known; the lovers of science are their best friends, and the satisfaction with which many of them enter into some mechanical inventions of late date, which I have introduced to them, assures me that by exhibiting, explaining, or working the models, plans, or drawings of ingenious men, much ground would be gained, and means suggested of forwarding the interests of those whose labours are now so frequently lost.

Patents, we find, are of little service, and are almost as generally evaded as obtained. The only means of securing to inventors the benefit of their ingenuity seems to be, to inform the world *who* really is the author, manufacturer, or patentee, and *where* the machine, contrivance,

trivance, &c. is to be had. I have only further to observe, that my inducement is merely to serve the public, and that I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

D. W. WALKER.

No. 5, Gloucester-street, Portman-square,
21st Feb. 1807.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

ON reading Livy (book xxxvii.) I was lately struck with a remarkable coincidence between a project started by a Roman commander, and some which were brought forward during the late (or, rather, the present) war by certain of our nautical speculators. In the war which the Romans, with their allies Eumenes, king of Pergamus, and the Rhodians, carried on against king Antiochus, a fleet of this king was lying in the port of Ephesus. The allied fleet being assembled at Samos, a council of war was held, to consider what measures should be taken against the enemy. It was there proposed by C. Livius, who had just resigned his command of the Roman ships to a successor, that they should sail to Ephesus, and there sink in the mouth of the harbour a number of merchant-vessels, filled with ballast or shingle (saburra). This, he said, would effectually block up the enemy's ships, since the entrance into the port was a long, narrow, and shallow channel, resembling a river. To this plan king Eumenes objected, by asking what was intended to be done after sinking the vessels. Were they to sail away with their own fleet upon other expeditions, or to remain blockading the port? If the former, could it be doubted that the enemy would raise the sunken vessels, and open the harbour again with greater ease than they had closed it? If, on the other hand, the blockade was to be continued, of what use would it be to have obstructed the harbour? These arguments overthrew the project, which was probably rather that of a landsman than of one well acquainted with maritime affairs; and I suppose the same may be said of the modern projects above alluded to.

Your's, &c. N. N.

For the Athenæum.

THE miserable condition into which many young women are brought, by being seduced from the paths of virtue by the wicked arts of the other sex, is such as ought to excite the compassion of every person, who has the smallest spark of benevolence left, [illegible]

every means should be tried to restore those unhappy victims of seduction to a virtuous and happy course of life: this is a duty incumbent on us all. Another duty likewise we have to perform, which is to do what lies in our power to prevent seduction. Various are the means to be used for this purpose: the legislator, the magistrate, the parent, and the friend—all should contribute their assistance to protect innocence. That much might be done by legislative interference I have no doubt, provided the laws were properly executed. One most necessary alteration in our code appears to me to be, that of making seduction under promise of marriage or other artifice a crime punishable by a *public prosecution*, and not merely *an actionable offence*. In order to shew the inefficacy of the laws, let us take the following imaginary case into consideration, and then determine, whether the bringing an action for damages be sufficient for preventing the evil.

We will imagine that a young woman, living with her parents and family in great domestic comfort, becomes acquainted with a man, who, having gained her affections, most solemnly promises to marry her, and under that promise seduces her; that she lives some time with him, in full expectation of being married to him; that he, wishing to get rid of her, tells her he is not able to marry and maintain her, but that he will procure her a place in a respectable family, where she may live at ease, and, that instead of providing her with this situation, he takes her to some house frequented by profligates of both sexes, and there leaves her, where the keeper of it lets her run into debt for maintenance, and then threatens to throw her into gaol if she will not live by prostitution. I ask, as the law now stands, how can this most infamous man be punished, be made a proper example of? To a compassionate mind it is a subject of deep distress, to see, in the streets of the metropolis, at night, vast numbers of females walking about, seeking the bread of infamy—females who might, many of them, have been happy wives and mothers, had it not been for the wicked arts of men, but who now, alas! may never more know what comfort is—may, in the course of a few years, overwhelmed with guilt, with sorrow, and disease, sink into the grave, before half their years are run. Means, no doubt, ought to be taken to clear the streets of these unfortunate young creatures, but such means only as are consistent with justice and mercy. Difficult as this task may be, I hope it is possible. One method is, by offering them an asylum, where they may be comfortably maintained, and virtuously instructed; where they may be taught industrious and moral habits. An asylum of this sort, the Magdalen Hospital, has existed for nearly fifty years, to the credit of this nation, which, although it may not have reclaimed so many objects as some persons may have supposed it should have done, has, no doubt, reclaimed many, who would otherwise have remained in their vicious courses. The liberal support which it receives from the public will, it is hoped, continue, and never permit it to cease doing the like good in future. A new institution, for the same purposes, entitled, "*The London Female Penitentiary*," has lately been established, and will, probably, before many months, have an asylum opened for the reception

tion of unfortunate victims of seduction, which will give an additional number of young women an opportunity of reforming.

H.

OMNIANA.

21. *Epitaph in Barton Church-yard, Westmoreland.*

Hic jacet Francisca Dawes, filia Thomæ Flecher de Strickland Armigeri, natu maxima; perquam charissima quidem et perdilecta uxor Lanceloti Dawes de Barton-Kirke, generosi. Quæ huic mundo spe multo melioris, 23° Feb. valedixit: Anno ætatis suæ 23 Annoque Dni. 1673.

Under this stone, reader, interr'd doth lie
Beauty and virtue's true epitomy.
At her appearance the noon-sun
Blushed and shrunk in 'cause quite out-done.
In her concenter'd did all grace dwell;
God pluck'd my rose that he might take a smell.
I'll say no more, but weeping wish I may
Soon with thy dear chaste ashes come to lay.

Sic flevit maritus.

22. *Locke.*

Locke's simile of the sheet of white paper is to be found in Hooker, "the soul of man being at first as a book wherein nothing is, and yet all things may be imprinted:" and Hooker, perhaps, remembered Aristotle, who compares it to a tablet without a picture.

23. *Hans Engelbrecht.*

Francis Okely, of St. John's, Cambridge, translated in 1780 some of the works of the German Visionary Hans Engelbrecht, who wrote an account of his own death and recovery, and of what he had seen in the other world. The sign which he gave to prove that he had seen hell was not an unapt one. "God," says he, "made the people who were with me to smell such a diabolical, horrible, and infernal stench, whilst I was getting out of bed, which was so immeasurably bad, and such a dreadful stench, that no other stench they could think of in all the world was comparable to it: and I thereupon said, by this you are to conclude infallibly that I have been before hell." Had the bystanders taken a candle to look for it, it is possible that poor Hans might have exhibited a specimen of the blue flames of the lower regions also.

24. *If.*

A Sicilian physician, who commented upon Galen, affirmed that man might be made immortal; and adds, that he would undertake to [illegible]

breed up infants to be so, *qui ad hoc idonei essent, if* they were fit for the purpose.

25. *Or.*

In the emperor Leo's reign, says an ecclesiastical historian, the city of Constantinople was set on fire by a malignant and wicked devil, in the shape of a woman, *or*, by a poor woman, at the instigation of the devil, λεγεται γαρ εν αμφοτερα, for both are reported.

26. *The happiest of the Ottoman House.*

Sultan Ibrahim had a son by a Georgian slave of the Grand Sultana. This Georgian requested permission to make her pilgrimage to Mecca, and take her child there to be circumcised; her health also required that she should use the baths at Rhodes upon the way, for slow poison had been administered her by her mistress, and one motive for taking this pilgrimage was to escape the farther effects of her jealousy. On the voyage she was captured by some Maltese gallies, after a desperate action, and carried into Malta, where she soon died. The Grand Master gave the child to the care of the Dominicans, and when he grew up he entered their order, and took the name of Fr. Domenico Ottomano. In 1665 he was at Paris with the Venetian ambassador; the Friars had instructed him so well, that he was skilled in many sciences, and spake five or six languages. He was a man of strict piety, how much and every way the happiest of his race!

Ibrahim, the father, during the reign of his brother Amurat, had been spared from the usual family butchery, because he was supposed to have too little intellect to be dangerous, but he was closely confined, with only a black female mute to attend him. When Amurat died, all the great officers went into his prison to tell him that he was now Sultan; they came in time, for none but the negress ever entered his apartment, and her corpse was putrifying there. He suspected it was a trick of Amurat's to take away his life; and, clinging to a miserable existence, lifted up his hands and prayed Allah to preserve the Sultan, his brother, for the prosperity and glory of the Ottoman empire. He would not venture over the threshold of his prison till he saw his brother's body, and even then, afraid of the very corpse of one who had kept him so many years intombed alive, felt with his hands if he were really dead; and not yet satisfied with feeling him cold and stiff, knelt down to put his mouth to the dead mouth to try whether it breathed.

The loss of Candia is attributed to Ibrahim's resentment for the capture of this mistress and child; he vented it there, that being the most vulnerable part of Christendom.

27. *Effect of Music upon Animals.*

A few years ago some French philosophers made a concert for the national elephants to try their taste for music. The same thing had been done forty years before them by John Wesley. "I thought," says he, "it would be worth while to make an odd experiment. Remembering how surprisingly fond of music the lion at Edinburgh was, I determined

I determined to try whether this was the case with all animals of the same kind. I accordingly went to the Tower with one who plays on the German flute; he began playing near four or five lions; only one of these (the rest not seeming to regard it at all) rose up, came to the front of his den, and seemed to be all attention; meantime a tyger in the same den started up, leaped over the lion's back, turned and ran under his belly, leaped over him again, and so to and fro incessantly. Can we account for this by any principle of mechanism? Can we account for it at all?"—Where is the mystery? Animals are affected by music just as men are who know nothing of the theory, and, like men, some have musical ears and some have not. One dog will howl at a flute or trumpet, while another is perfectly indifferent to it. This howling is probably not the effect of pain, as the animal shews no mark of displeasure; he seems to mean it as a vocal accompaniment.

Sir William Jones relates some remarkable instances of the effect of music upon animals, which has certainly been known from time immemorial; the tales of Orpheus would not else have existed. The fact is applied to good purpose by the eastern snake-catchers, and perhaps the story of the pied piper of Haarlem is but an exaggerated account of some musical rat-catcher. Beasts of prey are less likely to be affected by it than such as live *upon the alarm*, and have consequently a quicker and finer sense of hearing.

28. *He* would *make a simile.*

In the poems of Mr. John Lowe, jun. of Manchester, one of the very oddest volumes that ever was published, is the following simile:

the lifted skiff,
Seen, *like a something*, from a lofty mountain.

It would be well if the Butler-aboo statute against *making comparisons* were enforced upon some of our poets.

29.

A Frenchman published an account of the Inquisition, and dedicated it in these words to Mlle du Cambout de Coislon:

"Mademoiselle,

"J'aurois tort de me plaindre des rigueurs de l'Inquisition & des mauvais traitemens que j'ay eprouvez de la part de ses ministres, puis qu'en me fournissant la matiere de cet ouvrage, ils m'ont procuré l'avantage de vous la dedier."

30. *Dogs.*

There is a chapter in one of our metaphysical writers, shewing how dogs make syllogisms. The illustration is decisive. A dog loses sight of his master, and follows him by scent till the road branches into three; he smells at the first and at the second, and then, without smelling farther, gallops along the third. That animals should be found to possess in perfection every faculty which is necessary for their well-being,

well-being, is nothing wonderful; the wonder would be if they did not: but they sometimes display a reach of intellect beyond this.

For instance—dogs have a sense of time, so as to count the days of the week. My grandfather had one, who trudged two miles every Saturday to market, to cater for himself in the shambles. I know another more extraordinary and well authenticated example: A dog which had belonged to an Irishman, and was sold by him in England, would never touch a morsel of food upon a Friday; the Irishman had made him as good a catholic as he was himself. This dog never forsook the sick bed of his last master, and, when he was dead, refused to eat, and died also.

Anecdotes of Animals would have been a better title for Mr. Bingley's book than Animal Biography. His book is a very interesting and very useful one. If this gentleman should be disposed to add to it any facts which he may occasionally meet with in the Omniana, they are at his service: he may be assured, that whenever the writer copies he is scrupulously accurate; and whenever he speaks in the first person, his word is as the affirmation of a Quaker.

A dog of my acquaintance found a bitch in the streets who had lost her master, and was ready to whelp; he brought her home, put her in possession of his kennel, and regularly carried his food to her, which it may be supposed he was not suffered to want during her confinement. For his gallantry, his name deserves to be mentioned—it was Pincher. Some of his other acquaintance may remember him. Whenever Pincher saw a trunk packing up in the house, he absconded for the next four-and-twenty hours. He was of opinion that home was the best place.

31. *St. Romuald.*

In the second volume of the Annual Anthology, is a tale of St. Romuald, stating that the Spaniards meant to murder him for the sake of securing his relicks. St. Andrew Foix is referred to in his Cronological History of England, and he follows St. Foix. The circumstance happened in Aquitain. St. Foix liked the story, but did not like to relate it of the French, and so fathered it upon the Spaniards. It is such writers as St. Foix who have brought a general suspicion upon French literature. The design of the peasants is called *Impia pietas* by S. Pietro Damiano.

St. Romuald's father took the habit of St. Benedict as well as his son; he did not like it, and was devising means how to get his vows repealed, and return once more into the world. The monks of his convent wrote in all haste for Romuald, who ordered him down into the dungeon, put him in the stocks, had him well flogged, and dieted him upon bread and water, till he brought him to such a state of godliness, that he was favoured with extasies and revelations. *Impia pietas* might have been said of this also! We are, however, only told, that it is a thing not to be imitated, unless by persons who are impelled by a superior power, as it is believed St. Romuald was.

The

The fifth commandment is as little respected by Popery as the second.

This St. Romuald, who was the founder of the Camaldulenses, must not be confounded (as sometimes has been the case) with the St. Rumbald, of whom many traces remain in England. Little Rumbald was a far more extraordinary fellow; he was the son of S. Kineburga, daughter of king Penda, of Mercia, and wife of the Northumbrian king Alfred. The saintling lived only three days, during which time he wrought miracles and made his will, by which he bequeathed his body to be kept one year at King's Sutton, the place of his birth; two years at Brackley, in Northamptonshire; and then to be deposited for ever at Buckingham. The executors seem to have disregarded these injunctions, for it was not translated to Brackley till three years after his death, and there it was detained—circumstances which render it probable that the will was never proved at Doctors Commons; this is to be regretted, for it would have been the greatest curiosity there.

32. *Atmospherical Stones.*

Juan II. of Castille, was caught in a shower of stones one day when he was hunting: they were like pumice stones in their appearance, and so light, that some which were as big as half a bushel did not weigh half a pound, and might have fallen upon any person's head without hurting it. This fact has, I believe, escaped the notice of those writers who have investigated this singular subject. It is well authenticated. The king sent some of them by his physician to Juan de Mena, and the physician relates the circumstance in his letters. It is, perhaps, the most important fact of the kind, as, from the levity of the stones, it is plain that they must have been formed in the atmosphere.

33. *Touching for the Evil.*

The following public notice was issued by Charles II. May 18, 1664.

His sacred Majesty having declared it to be his royal will and purpose to continue the healing of his people for the Evil during the month of May, and then give over till Michaelmas next, I am commanded to give notice thereof, that the people may not come up to the town in the interim and lose their labour.

News, 1664.

It is said, that the Kings of England exercised this miraculous prerogative as Kings of France, to whom it was granted at St Marculf's intercession: a miracle which, it is observed, is not common in Hagiology. If this be the case, we have waved it by dropping the title, and the gift vests in Bonaparte since his anointment. Our Kings have, however, the uncontested power of blessing rings, which they used to give away, and which were of special virtue against the falling sickness. When was this custom disused? It is spoken of by Polydore Virgil as a thing well known in his time.

34.

The following was found among the papers of the Rev. J. C. Ryland, and published with his funeral sermon:

June 25, Evening 10, 1744. Æt. 20 years, 8 months, 2 days.

If there is ever a God in heaven or earth, I vow and protest in his strength; or that, God permitting me, I'll find him out; and I'll know whether he loves or hates me; or I'll die and perish, soul and body, in the pursuit and search.

(Witness) *John Collet Ryland,*

Impia Fietas!

35.

It is well known in Valladolid, says a very learned and able catholic historian, that when any knight of the Castilla family is about to die, strokes are heard within a tomb which is in the choir of St. Clara's, as if to announce the decease of some of that illustrious lineage. "I never wondered at this, says the historian, remembering what Aristotle says, *de nobilioribus majorem curam habet natura:* for we see that to distinguish princes and kings from the vulgar, and from ordinary people, God is accustomed to send signs which prognosticate their death, such as comets, earthquakes, eclipses, and the like."

The book in which God is thus represented as a respecter of persons, is licensed by the inquisition, as containing no false doctrine. A pretty world it would be if this doctrine were true! if such an incarnation of the evil principle as Nadir Shah or Buonaparte could not yield up the ghost without the sun's being darkened, and the earth quaking, and the rocks being rent!

e 36.

The Spanish writers say, that before Columbus discovered the new world, sundry things from that world had been thrown up by the sea on the coasts of Europe, and excited attention. This is very probable. Two centuries ago the Cashew Nut was often found upon the Cornish shores. "The sea-strond (says Carew) is strowed with sundry fashioned and coloured shells, of so diversified and pretty workmanship, as if Nature were for her pastime disposed to shew her skill in trifles. With these are found, moreover, certain nuts somewhat resembling a sheep's kidney, save that they are flatter; the outside consisteth of a hard dark-coloured rind, the inner part of a kernel, void of any taste, but not so of virtue, especially for women travayling in child-birth—if, at least, the old wives tales may deserve any credit."

37. *Livy.*

The relicks of Livy were invented at Padua in 1413, in a leaden coffin, in the monastery of St. Justina; a clumsy invention it was; but as the classical knowledge of the Paduans was not so great as their classical zeal, it succeeded. The body was translated with as much reverence

reverence as if it had been a Saint—the chief persons of the city bearing it, and relieving each other, so that all might have their part of the honour. The king of Aragon sent two ambassadors to Padua, to solicit for a bone, which was given him. "All this (says a monk) I should have thought extravagant and superstitious, if it had not been done in honour of literature."

Happy Quotation.

A physician from the country lately came up to town, to pass the college as a licentiate, according to the new mandate of that learned body. When the business was done, a friend jocosely greeted him with the following stanza from Cowley:

Th' adorning thee with so much art
Is but a barbarous skill;
'Tis like the poisoning of a dart
Too apt before to kill.

THE DEAD MEN OF PEST,

A HUNGARIAN LEGEND.

ARGUMENT.

The following Tale is built upon one of the most extraordinary events recorded in the annals of the human mind. Not a century ago, all the circumstances which form my romance, with the addition of many others still more ridiculous, were not only firmly believed by the peasants of a few Sclavonian villages, among whom they were supposed to have happened, but were received as truths, and seriously reasoned upon by learned divines and physicians of the surrounding provinces. A superstition somewhat similar appears to have prevailed in Bohemia and Silesia previous to the days of Dr. Henry More, who details several of the stories to which it gave rise in his *Philosophical Works*. The Gentleman's Magazine for some of the years between 1740 and 50, contains several curious particulars of the same nature. It is so shocking to probability that, within the memory of man, a belief so truly barbarous should have obtained in any part of Europe, that I have thought proper to put the relation into the mouth of an English traveller of the 16th century, and to clothe it in the antiquated language and orthography of that period.

ARMINIUS.

I left the chaulkie Cliftes of olde Englonde,
And paced thro' many a Countrie faire to see,
Thorowe the Reaulme of Greece and Helle-Lande,
Untill I journeied into sadde Hongrie.

I sawe olde Cecrops' Towne, and famous Rome;
But Davyd's holie place I liked beste:
I sawe dire Sightes before I found my Home,
But much the direst at the Towne of Peste.*

It was a goodlie Citie, fayre to see;
By its prowde Walles and towering Mosques it gave
A delicate Aspèct to the Countrèe,
With its Bridg of Boates acrosse the Danow's Wave.

Yet manie thinges with Woe I did surveie;
The Stretes were overgrowne with spiery grasse;
And, though it was upon a Sabbath-daie,
No Belles did ringe to calle the Folke to Masse.

The Churchyardes all with Barrs were closed fast,
Like to a sinfulle and accursed place;
It shewd as though the Judgment-Daye were past
And the Dedde exiled from the Seate of Grace.

At last I met an old sadde Man, and asked
Where a tired Traveller maye finde repose.
The Old Man shook his Hed, and wold have passed;
But I caught him by his Arme and held his Clothes.

"Straunger" said he "in Marie's name departe!"
(Soe saying, wold agen have passed me by;)
His hollow Voyce sank depe into my Harte:
Yet I wold not let him goe, but asked Why?

"It now is Morne" quoth he "the Sun shines brighte,
And the Springe is blithe, save in the Walles of Peste;
But, were it Winter wylde, and a stormie Nighte,
Not here, oh Straunger, sholdst thou seeke to reste,

"Though Rayne in Torrents powred and cold Winds blew,
And thou with travelling tired and with Hunger pale."
"Though the Sun" sed I "shine brighte and the Daie be new,
I will not goe, till I have herd thy Tale."

This woefull Wight then took me by the Hande;
(His, like a Skeletonne's, was bonie and cold.)
He seemed as though he scarse cold goe nor stande,
Like one o'er whom full fourscore yeares had rold.

We came together to the Market-Crosse,
And the Wight all woe-begon spake not a Word.
No living thinge alonq our Waie did passe,
(Though dolours Grones in everie House I herd.)

Save

* A Suburb to the Town of Buda, or rather a separate Town divided from the former by the River Danube.

Save one poore Dogge that walked athwart a Court,
Fearfullie howling with most pyteous Wayle.
The sadde Man whistled in a dismall sort,
And the poore thinge slunk away, and hidd his Tayle.

I felt my verie bloud creepe in my vaynes:
My Bones were icie-cold; my Hayr on ende.
I wishd myself agen upoun the Playnes,
Yet cold not but that sadde old Man attende.

The sadde old Man sate down upon a Stone,
And I sate on another by his Side;
He heaved mournfullie a pyteous Groue,
And then to ease my doubts himself applied.

"Straunger!" quoth he "Behold my Visage welle,
And graspe this bonie Hand so thinne agenn!
How manie Winters thinkest thou I telle?"
I answerd doubtinglie: "Three-Score and Tenn."

"Straunger! not fourty yeares agoe I lay
A puling Infant in my Nurse's arms:
Not fourty daies agoe two Daughters gay
Did blesse my Vision with their dawning Charms.

"Yet now I am an olde and worn-out Man,
And evrie droppe of Bloud hath left my Vaynes;
Als' my fayr Daughters twaine lie cold and wan
And bloudless, bound in Deathe's eternal Chaynes.

"Straunger! This Towne, so pleasaunt to our sightes,
With goodlie Towers and running Streames so faire,
Whilom for tender Maydes and doughtie Knightes
From all Hungaria's Loude the Prize did beare.

"But now, the verie fewe that here remayne
Are sobbing out their Breath in sorie Guise;
All that might flie, have fled this mournfull playne
But onlie I, who wishe to close mine eyes.

"Seaven Weekes are gon since owr Townesfolke begunne
To wax both pale and sadd, yet none knewe why:
The ruddiest Visage yellowe seemed and wanne,
Our stoutest Youthes for very cold did cry.

"Some Doctours sed the Lakes did Agewes breede,
But Springe returning wold the same disperse;
Whyles others, contrarie to Nature's creede,
Averred the Heate itself wold make us worse.

"And though we leugh at these, like Doaters fonde,
Or Menn that love in Paradox to deale;
Yett, as the Sunn grew warme, throughout the Londe,
All Menn the more did wintrie shiverings feele.

" One miserable Wight did pyne and wane,
And, on the seaventh Daye gave upp the Ghoste;
His Corse was oped by a Chirurgeon of fame
Who found that evrie dropp of bloud was loste.

" Nathless, our People though they pined and pined,
Yet never did our appetites decaye;
Whole Oxen scarse suffised when we dined,
And we cold drinke whole hogsheds of Tokaye.

" Soone Hundereds evrie daye gave up the Ghoste,
(Els' we a Famine in our Lande had bredde.)
And, to repayr the Bloud that we had loste,
Our Beastes we killd and ate, but never bledde.

" Thus, by the Eve, our Colour freshe arose,
And we did look agen more briske and gay.
All Nighte deepe Slumbers did our Eye lidds close,
But worse and worse we wax by Breake of Day.

" There was a taylour, Vulvius by name,
Who long had dwelt at Peste in honest pryde;
A Godlie Man he was esteemed by Fame
And since some twelvemonths of a Feaver dyde.

" Now when at last this straunge Disease had grownе
To suche a Highte as neer was herd afore,
Among the reste in our unhappie Towne
My youngest Daughter was afflicted sore.

" One Nighte it happed, as she was slepyng laied,
Her wayting Girle at Midnight left her roome
To fetch some possett, brothe, or gellie, made
To quelle the plague that did her life consume.

" When, as she softly shut the Doore, she heard
An heavie Thinge comè lumbering upp the Stayres.
Whereon the buried Tailour soone appeard
And She (poor Mayd) full loud 'gan saye her Prayres.

" Shrowded he was, as when his Corse was laied
Under the Earthe, and buriall Service redde;
Nor yet was he a Ghoste, for his Footsteppes made
A Noyse more hevie than a Tunne of Ledde.

" She sawe him ope my Daughter's chamber-Doore,
And had no Spirit to persewe nor flie,
And Vulvius agen, in half an houre,
Lumbered downe Stayres yett much more hevilie.

" This Storie herd, I cold not chuse, but smild
To think the seelie Mayd such Feares cold shake;
Yet the next Nighte, to prove such Phan'sies wild,
I kept myselfe untille Midnighte awake;

Whenn as the Midnight-Houre was past, I heard
An hevie thinge come lumbering upp the Stayre;
The Tailour Vulvius to my Sighte appeard—
—I cold not follow to my Daughter fayre.

"Next Day, untoe a Convent nighe I hied,
And found a reverend Father at his prayer;
I told him of the Wonderres I had spied,
And begged his ghostlie Counsel I may share.

"Together to Sainct Stevenn's Churche we went
And he a Prayer on evrie Gravestone made,
Till at the Tailour Vulvius' Monument
We stopped—we broughte a Mattocke and a Spade;

"We digged the Earthe wherein the Tailour lay;
Tille at the Tailour's Coffin we arrived,
Nor there, I weene, much Labour found that Day,
For evrie Nayle was drawen and the Hinges rived.

"This Sighte was straunge—but straunger yet remaynd
When from the Corse the cered Clothes we tore;
The Veynes seemed full of Bloud, the Lipps distained,
All dripping with my Daughter's new-suck'd gore.

"When through our Towne this Sighte we had proclaimed,
A dismall Horrour chilled our Townsmen's hartes;
The Vampyre, (So our Priest the Tailour nam'd,)
Their Midnight-sleepe disturbed with feaverish startes.

"The Churchyardes straigtht were ransacked all throughout
With Pick-ax, Shovell, Mattocke, and with Spade;
But evrie Corse that we did digge thereout,
Did shewe like living Menn in Coffins laied.

"It was the Corses that our Churchyardes filled,
That did at Midnight humberr up our Stayres;
They suck'd our Bloud, the gorie Banquet swilled,
And harrowed everie Soule with hydeous Feares.

"And nowe the Priestes burnd Incense in the Quire,
And scatterd Ave-Maries o'er the Graves,
And purified the Church with lustrall Fire,
And cast all thinges prophane to Danowe's Waves.

"And they barr'd with Boltes of Iron the Churchyard-pale
To keepe them out; but all this wold not doe;
For when a Dead-Man has learn'd to draw a naile,
He can also burst an iron Bolte in two."

The sadde old Man was silent—I arose,
And felt great Grief and Horrour in my Breste.
I rode nine Leagues before I sought repose,
And never agen drew nigh the Walles of Peste.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

I HAVE been much surprized at the misconceptions which have prevailed respecting a recent publication of considerable merit, "The Miseries of Human life." Some have conceived it to have been written merely for the purpose of amusement, and have lamented that the time of a minister of the church could not be employed in more serious occupations; whilst others, allowing only the praise of wit, have thought the subjects too trivial for its exercise. It will, I think, be no very difficult task to prove the falsity of these ideas. The first great duty of a clergyman is the amendment of his fellow creatures: and he will naturally ask himself by what means this can most effectually be brought about. Experience will teach him, that much depends upon the manner in which truth is conveyed to their minds. Dressed in smiles, it will attract and conciliate; but in the garb of severity and moroseness, it will alarm, if not disgust. Where *one man* reads a moral treatise or a sermon, *fifty* will be delighted with the perusal of those satirical publications, which hold up to ridicule the vices or foibles of the age. Hence arises the utility of satire as a weapon in the hands of the moralist; and the more it is employed *on common and familiar* subjects, the more extensive and efficacious are its services. Every man, who knows any thing of the world, must have remarked a certain race of beings, who, ignorant of *real* miseries, are eternally tormenting themselves with *fancied distresses*; who bear with less philosophy the loss of a favourite stick than others would that of a valuable friend; whose nerves are in a constant state of irritation, and who see in the most trivial accidents cause for discontent and unhappiness. Besides these, there are others, much *more* rational indeed, but who suffer their tempers to be ruffled by events of little moment. The man, who has address enough to expose the folly of such conduct, who can convert circumstances of lamentation into circumstances of pleasantry, deserves well of his fellow creatures.

This is the object of Mr. Beresford's book. He collects into one focus all the little contemptible cross accidents which can be supposed capable of ruffling the nerves of a *professed* grumbler. He defines them in the most admirably burlesque terms, and with such a minuteness of expression, as cannot fail of raising the laugh against the would-be unfortunate beings, who are supposed to relate them; and he in general selects such as particularly shew the folly of the conduct which he satirizes. For my own part, I am not ashamed to confess, that I have been less disposed, since I read this little publication, than I ever was before, to yield to the impulses of spleen and discontent.

It may be necessary to offer you some apology for intruding upon your notice a subject which may seem at first one of a *critical* nature. I cannot help thinking, however, that it is as much *moral* as critical; and that where the comforts of your countrymen may be increased by

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the insertion in your excellent publication of an article *not strictly* consistent with the rules you have laid down, you will not hesitate to insert it.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CORNELIUS.

March 3, 1807.

CLASSICAL DISQUISITIONS.

ON THE POEMS OF HOMER.

(Continued from page 261.)

IN a preceding paper a brief sketch was given of the fable of the Iliad, and the leading events which form its outline. The Episodes are naturally the next subject of consideration, but in Homer they are much less conspicuous than in most other poets. We can, indeed, scarcely discern the distinctions of secondary and principal parts in his poems. He proceeds, generally speaking, in one uninterrupted tenor of animated narration. Whatever art he discovers, exists only in the general structure of the fable. The execution is universally characterized by simplicity and nature. The poet never employs any artifice to arrest the attention of his readers; he no where seems conscious of exertion. No part appears to be introduced for the purpose of ornament, or the display of the writer's skill; few are treated beyond their due proportion of importance or connection with the subject. Hence there are fewer leading points in Homer than in any other epic poet, on which the attention of the reader is particularly fixed, to which he perpetually recurs, which are imprinted on his memory, while the rest of the work is forgotten. There is, however, one eminently beautiful passage of this description, familiar to the memory of every reader—the interview of Hector with Andromache, previous to his last departure from Troy; to this may be added, a few other episodical passages, seldom, however, distinguished by superior beauty from the rest of the poem; as the catalogue of ships, the interview of Glaucus and Diomede, the nocturnal expedition of Diomede and Ulysses, and the description of the shield of Achilles. The last is, however, a passage highly ornamented, and contains some fine specimens of description.

In no department of his art is the skill of the epic poet more required, in none is success less frequently obtained, than in the delineation of his characters. It is here, if any where, that the superiority of Homer is apparent and undisputed. Probably no writer but Shakespeare can be placed in competition with him. Each of these authors is remarkable for the variety, the consistency, and the spirit

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of the characters which he exhibits. The creations of their imaginations may be taken by moralists as studies, with almost as much confidence as the combinations of nature herself. When Horace delineates the character of Achilles, he paints after Homer.

> Scriptor honoratum si forte reponis Achillem,
> Impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer,
> Jura neget sibi nata; nihil non arroget armis.

The character of this hero is, in fact, portrayed by the pencil of Homer in the liveliest colours, and with the most accurate touches, which indicate the hand of a master. All the emotions of his soul are violent, his energies are mighty and uncontrolable, and capable of unintermitted exertion. On the one hand he is haughty, disdainful, and imperious, sudden in offence, implacable in resentment, cruel in revenge; on the other hand, equally distinguished by the ardour of his generous affections, violent and constant in his friendship as in his hatred.

The character of Diomede is displayed with some fine strokes. With bravery almost equal to that of the great hero of the piece himself, he is yet tractable to reproof, and obedient to authority. This peculiarity of his character is finely touched in that passage of the Iliad where he is represented as rebuked with severity and injustice by Agamemnon, as, in the hour of battle, unprepared for action, while other leaders were already advancing to the combat. Il. iv. 400, 411.

The character of Hector, in a moral point of view, is the most accomplished in the whole poem. He unites valour and daring enterprize with prudence and conduct, private virtue with patriotism, the feelings of a man with those of a warrior and hero. Nor has the poet, as is sometimes the case with inferior artists, enfeebled the impression of this character by the excellence with which he invests it. It is still moulded in a living form, and has all the force of truth and nature.

It would be useless to go through the characters of Homer. It may be briefly said, that if, after the perusal, every reader, without communication with others, should sit down to describe the characters with which he has met, and as it were, held intercourse, the representations would all agree, and would be marked with the same discriminating traits.

The sentiments are commonly such as the subject itself dictates and are characterized, admitting the circumstances, by dignity and propriety. In so ancient a poet, much refinement of moral observation cannot be expected. A few maxims, however, of this nature occur, expressed with the utmost spirit and beauty, and conveyed with such force, as necessarily to impress themselves on the memory. Such are the following:

> Εχθρος γαρ μοι κεινος, ομως Αιδαο πυλῃσιν,
> Ος χ' ετερον μεν κευθῃ ενι φρεσιν, αλλο δε μυθῃ. Il. ix. 313.

Who

Who dares think one thing and another tell,
My heart detests him as the gates of hell. Pope.

Εις οιωνος αριστος, αμυνεσθαι περι πατρης. xii. 243,

——— his sword the brave man draws,
And asks no omen but his country's cause.

with that noble sentiment,

Ημισυ γαρ τ' αρετης αποαινυται ευρυοπα Ζευς
Ανερος, ευτ' αν μιν κατα δουλιον ημαρ ελησιν. Od. xvii. 322,

* to which other instances might easily be added.

The speeches of Homer, which constitute a great part of his works, have obtained the highest applause from the rhetoricians of antiquity; yet they have nothing of that rhetorical and artificial cast which might be expected from their commendation, and which is too apparent in the speeches of Drances and Turnus in the Æneid. The skilful composition of some of Homer's speeches is highly extolled, and elaborately displayed, by Dionysius in his art of rhetoric. The opinion of Quintilian may deserve quotation. "Nam ut de laudibus, exhortationibus, consolationibus taceam, nonne vel nonus liber, quo missa ad Achillem legatio continetur, vel in primo, inter duces illa contentio, vel dictæ in secundo sententiæ, omnes litium ac consiliorum explicant artes? Affectus quidem vel illos mites, vel hos concitatos, nemo erit tam indoctus, qui non in suâ potestate hunc auctorem habuisse fateatur." Quint.

The descriptions of Homer, whether of external nature in its various scenes and seasons, animate or inanimate, or of the passions, emotions, and actions of men, are eminent for fidelity and spirited representation. The night scene which closes the eighth book will recur to the recollection of the reader. This is beautiful in the original, but has received some additional ornamental strokes from the hand of the translator. We shall specify only a few other instances, distinguished by excellence in their various kinds. One of the sublimest images to be met with in poetry is that of Achilles, at the end of the twentieth book, raging with uncontrolable fury through the battle. A most striking and strongly described incident occurs in the Odyssey, presaging the fate of the suitors, their supernatural laughter when on the verge of destruction, with the concomitant visions of Theoclymenus. Od. xx. 345. The disclosure of Ulysses, when he reveals himself to the suitors, is nobly imagined, and would furnish a fine subject for the painter. It is numbered by Plato among the striking passages of the work; nor will the fine description and discrimination of the oratory of Menelaus and Ulysses in the third book of the Iliad, noticed by Quintilian, escape observation.

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* The translation of Pope is here so inadequate, as not to admit comparison with the original.

The invention of Homer is in no respect more remarkable than in the vast variety of his incidents, especially in the battle-scenes, extending in one instance through many contiguous books, yet no where languid or tedious. The inferiority of Virgil and all other poets is here conspicuous.

Simplicity is the peculiar feature of Homer's style; he has nothing of that artificial poetical diction which was formed in a subsequent age, and carried to its perfection by Virgil. His style has the merit of conveying his thoughts with precision, perspicuity, and spirit, and abounds with beauties of expression peculiar to the language in which he wrote. The verse which he employed, the heroic hexameter, is perhaps the combination of syllables which is more susceptible than any other of every variety of melody and expression. A late critic complains of the hexameter as monotonous, by the little variety of pause which it admits, and as inferior in this respect to the modern blank verse, of which he enumerates the divisions. Experiment would easily shew the superiority of the hexameter in this as in other respects. A recent metrical writer enumerates fifteen pauses which it admits, which are however in most instances suspensions in sense, rather than in the structure of the verse, but still answer the purpose of variety. "Hæc tanta cæsurarum copia," says he "versum heroicum ad longam continentemque orationem aptissimum reddit."—Quare qui de heroici versus constructione præcipiunt, graviter errant, quum non nisi tres, aut ad summum quatuor putant ejus cæsuras isse. —"Hæc viderit egregie Klopstockius,"—whose modern hexameters the Germans highly extol.

Thus it appears that, apart from all prejudices in favour of antiquity, the poems of Homer well merit that degree of regard which they have obtained in the opinion of mankind, and which we may predict that they will continue to possess so long as the language in which they are written shall be known. The extravagant encomiums of some of the ancients indeed surpassed all bounds. Quintilian thus speaks in language, the sentiment of which has been lately applied to an eminent statesman by some of his admirers. "Quid? in verbis, sententiis, figuris, dispositione totius operis, nonne humani ingenii modum excedit! Ut *magni sit viri virtutes qui non æmulatione (quod fieri non potest) sed intellectu sequi.* x. i. Macrobius, in a kind of proverbial saying, speaks of three things as equally impossible, "vel Jovi fulmen, vel Herculi clavam, vel versum Homero subtrahere." It will, however, be admitted by every competent and unprejudiced judge, that the works of Homer stand in the first class of poetical compositions; and the wonder with which we regard them is increased, when we reflect on the remote and comparatively uncultivated age in which they were produced. In such a period of civilization, genius and vigour might indeed be supposed to characterize the efforts of the muse; but that they should be equally conspicuous for art and regularity could not have been antecedently expected.

It has been objected to the fable of the Iliad as a defect, that the dependence of the plot on the hero is in a considerable degree negative, and that its incidents arise rather from his absence than his action.

rated from that of Lycurgus, the legislator of the Spartans, is supported by ancient testimony. The birth of Lycurgus is placed by chronologers at the year 926. Again, the Ionian emigration preceded the Olympiads about three centuries. As we have no reason to suppose that these colonists carried much literature with them from their native country, it may seem probable that a considerable time would elapse before they could reach the state of cultivation implied by the composition of such poems as those of Homer. The use of the digamma has likewise been mentioned as a proof of the antiquity of Homer's poems. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the history of that letter to render this circumstance a decisive indication of the age in which he lived, but it at least implies an antiquity greater than that of any other extant poems, with the exception of those of Hesiod.

The only facts, therefore, with which we can commence an inquiry into the history of Homer's poems are, that they were probably composed in Ionia about nine centuries before the Christian æra. How nearly their present state approaches to their original form must be a subject of future examination. D.

(To be continued.)

Translations of some Greek Monumental Inscriptions, from the Anthologia.

THE Monumental Incriptions of antient Greece are admired for their peculiar simplicity and tenderness. Free from the servile adulation which too frequently disgraces the epitaphs of modern times, they record with a manly energy the celebrated actions of the hero and patriot, or portray with decent composure the feelings of private grief. The extraordinary care which the Greeks appear to have bestowed upon the monuments of the dead, was induced and confirmed by their superstitious fears and religious tenets. To be denied the rites of sepulture appeared to their gloomy imaginations as the greatest of calamities, since they could not be admitted into the regions of happiness until this neglect had been expiated by a severe penance of a hundred years. Hence, to obviate as much as possible so great a calamity, the *Athenians framed a law, which enacted, that no one should presume to pass an unburied corpse without contributing to its interment, by throwing some earth upon it

Having piously performed the great commands of their religion (which enjoined exclusive attention to the rites of sepulture) the Greeks considered it no less a matter of duty than inclination to place inscriptions on the tombs of the deceased, which might convey to posterity the patriotic or warlike actions of their countrymen. They fondly hoped that these memorials would survive the ravages of time, and be

* Æl. Var. Hist. 5. c. 14.

the means of immortalizing their own assiduity and the fame of their contemporaries. The desire of this distinction was in consequence universal. *Agamemnon expatiates on the good fortune of Achilles, in being possessed of a tomb which would convey the glory of his name to his descendants; and at a much later period +Epaminondas, when accused by his countrymen, requests that his former successful career at the head of their armies may be inscribed on a pillar for the instruction of posterity.

Nor was the administration of the rites of burial always consigned to the affectionate care of surviving relatives. In particular cases the deceased were pronounced worthy of the public procession and tears of their countrymen. Their bodies were interred at the expence of the state; orations in praise of their conduct were pronounced; and their glorious career held up as an example to the young and inexperienced. Hence, during the continuance of a war, the Athenians annually set apart a portion of the year for the performance of these sacred ‡duties. The ceremonies which were used at these solemnities were various and magnificent, of which the most conspicuous were the funeral games. Their origin is buried in obscurity, but we have the remote authority of §Homer for their existence and splendor. It is probable, however, that they were soon discontinued; unless we ||suppose, with some authors, that the games which were afterwards celebrated with such solemnity in Elis, are indebted to these antient institutions for their existence. The offerings which it was customary to bring on these occasions consisted of funeral **cakes and ++libations of milk; and Orestes is represented by ‡‡Æschylus as cutting off his hair, and devoting it as a propitiatory sacrifice to the manes of his father. The ceremony of §§interment appears to have been the most antient mode of performing the last offices to the dead. It was general through Greece, and regarded with extreme veneration. The deceased were commonly deposited in the |||suburbs of the city; yet this custom was sometimes transgressed, in order to pay a more marked distinction to illustrious actions; and we are expressly ***informed, that the conquerors at Marathon were thought worthy of having their bodies entombed on the very plains which had witnessed their patriotism and triumphs.

Together with the epitaphs, which were usually inscribed on pillars, different symbols, expressive of the character and pursuits of the interred person, were not unfrequently added. +++Thus the figure of an eagle was engraved on the tomb of Aristomenes, as expressive of his undaunted courage and heroism; and the symbols of a sphere and cylinder discovered to ‡‡‡Cicero the sepulchre of Archimedes, at Syracuse. §§§Herodotus says, that the tomb of Leonidas was adorned with

* Odyss. 24. l. 36. †Æl. Var. Hist. l. 13, c. 42. ‡Thucyd. l. 2, c. 34. § Il. 23. ||West's Diss. on the Olymp. Games. **Æschyl. Coëph. l. 89. †† Anthol. T. 1, p. 241. xvii. & T. 1, p. 180. xcviii. Edit. Jacobs. ‡‡Coëph. l. 6. §§Cic. de Leg. c. 56. ||| Paus. l. 1. c. 29. ***Thucyd. l. 2, c. 34. ††† Anthol. T. 2, p. 33. xcii. ‡‡‡ Tusc. Quæst. 5, 23. §§§ Lib. 7, c. 225.

with the figure of a lion: the inscription which accompanied it is preserved in the Anthologia. It is attributed to a poet of the name of Lollius, and as it is a favourable specimen of the beautiful simplicity of the Greek inscriptions, a translation is here given.

* On Phocis' shores the cavern's gloom
Imbrowns yon solitary tomb.
There in the sad and silent grave
Repose the spirits of the brave;
Who, when the Persian from afar,
Pour'd on their shores the storm of war,
At Freedom's call, with Spartan pride,
For their lov'd country fought and died.
Seek'st thou the place, where 'midst the dead
The hero of the battle bled?
Yon sculptur'd lion crouching near
Points out Leonidas's bier.

Among the detached pieces of antient Grecian poetry which have been preserved, the monumental inscriptions are conspicuous for their number and beauty. As they have seldom appeared in an English dress, the following attempt to give a free translation of some of them may perhaps not be unacceptable. Such an account of their respective authors is added as the scanty memorials which can be collected from their own writings, or the remarks of contemporaries, would permit. As we are indebted to the industrious labours of Meleager for a large portion of the detached Grecian poetry which we at present possess, he will naturally claim our first notice.

Meleager flourished under Seleucus VIth, king of Syria, about the 170th Olympiad. He has himself left us an account of the place of his birth, in an inscription purposely written (as he afterwards informs us) for his own tomb.

Νᾶσος ἐμα θρεπτειρα Τυρος πατρα δ'ἐμε τεκνοι
Ατθις ἐν Ασσυριοις ναιομενα Γαδαροις.

In acknowledging himself to be a Syrian, he is very anxious to counteract the bad opinion of his character which such a declaration might impress on the minds of his readers.

ἐι δε Συρος, τι δε θαυμα; μιαν ξενε πατριδα κοσμον
ναιομεν ——————————

It is observable that the infamy attached to the Syrian character remained in full force in Juvenal's time. In the following passage that celebrated satyrist animadverts upon it with his characteristic energy.

"Jampridem Syrus in Tiberim defluxit Orontes,
Et linguam & mores & cum tibicine chordas
Obliquas, necnon gentilia tympana secum
Vexit, & ad Circum jussas prostare puellas.
Ite, quibus grata est pictâ lupa barbara mitrâ;
Rusticus ille tuus sumit trechedipna, Quirine,
Et ceromatico fert niceteria collo."† Meleager.

* Anthol. tom. 2, p. 148. Edit. Jacobs. † Sat. 3, l. 62.

Meleager is celebrated as the original collector of those scattered productions of the Grecian muse, which have since been presented in a more perfect form by the labours of modern scholars. In a poem prefixed to his collection (to which he gave the name of Στεφανος) he has recorded the names of forty-six antient Poets, whose peculiar excellencies he has ingeniously characterized by the fanciful analogies of different flowers.

Of Meleager's own poetry 129 pieces have been preserved. The greater part of these are of the amatory kind, and are distinguished by a considerable elegance of thought and expression. With the exception of a few epitaphs, he seems to have excluded all serious and moral reflections from his compositions, and to have contented himself with imitating the graceful trifles of his friend Menippus.

Μενιππειας συντροχασας χαριτων.

The death, however, of his favourite mistress Heliodora, whose transcendant charms he had so frequently celebrated, called his imagination from those dreams of happiness in which he delighted to indulge, to more solemn meditations. The following is a translation of the epitaph which he wrote upon that occasion:

For the Tomb of Heliodora.

To thee these tears I pour, beloved shade,
Their tender eloquence my grief may prove,
And when they bathe the tomb where thou art laid,
Their broken torrents may record our love.

Then mourn, O hapless Meleager, mourn
The death of thy lov'd fair (ah! thine no more)
Who from thy longing arms by fate is torn
And sent a wand'rer to the Stygian shore.

Alas! where is my flow'r?—Lo! mould'ring there,
Pluck'd from its stem, it fades to dust away,
But oh! kind earth, receive it to thy care,
And gently in thy breast my treasure lay.

Simonides was born at Cos, and flourished about the 65th Olympiad. He appears to have enjoyed the esteem and patronage of most of the great men of his time; and in the list of his friends he numbered the celebrated names of Pausanias, king of Lacedæmon; of Hiero, tyrant of Syracuse; and of Themistocles. Simonides united the characters of the philosopher and poet. Of his philosophical tenets scarcely any account remains; but his opinions may be sometimes traced in those dialogues in which he is introduced as a speaker, and which have been preserved in some of the antient Grecian writers. His *reply to Hiero, concerning the nature of the Deity, is well known and deservedly celebrated. Simonides is said to have †arranged the Grecian alphabet, and to have introduced into it ‡four new letters

(Z.

* Cic. de Nat. Deor. l. 1. †Lucian. Judic. Vocal. ‡ Plin. Nat. Hist. l. 7.

(Z. H. Υ. Ω.) He is also celebrated by * Quintilian as the inventor of artificial memory. His poetry is admirable for the pathos of its sentiments and the harmony of its numbers. His poetical fragment on the sufferings of Danäe, preserved by Dionysius, of Halicarnassus, has been universally admired as a model of pathetic composition. Cicero and Quintilian have transmitted their united testimonies to his powers in moving the passions, and in a poem by Christodorus† (in which the statues of some of the most celebrated Grecians are described) is thus beautifully characterized:

——————— ὧδε σου μολπῆς
ἐυνασας ἁβρον ἐρωτα Σιμωνιδες, ἀλλ ἔτι χορδης
ἱμειρεις, ἱερην δε λυρην ὑ χερσιν ἀρασσεις.
ὠφελεν ὁ πλωσσας σε Σιμωνιδες, ὠφελε χαλχῶ
συγκερασαι μελος ηδυ. σε δ' ἀν και χαλκος ἀναυδης
ἀιδομενος, ῥυθμοισι λυρης ἀντηχεε μολπην.

Simonides was the author of several poems which have unfortunately perished. He ‡celebrated the actions of Cambyses and Darius, and wrote a lyric composition on the battle of Salamis. The poems which have been transmitted to us under his name, consist chiefly of pieces written in honour of the victories of the Greeks over the Persians, of epitaphs, and of moral elegies. Translations of two of his sepulchral inscriptions are here given. The first was written for the tomb of Anacreon, the other for the monuments of the Greeks who fell in battle.

On the Tomb of Anacreon.

Within this tomb by death's cold hand opprest‖
The Teian poet's mould'ring ashes rest.
For him the Muses sang, the Graces strove
In conflict sweet, and gave his soul to love.
Now on the banks of Acheron reclin'd,
One thought alone with sorrow chills his mind;
Not, that no more before his wond'ring eyes
The sun in solemn majesty will rise,
Or that a banish'd wand'rer from its home
His shade is doom'd on Lethe's shores to roam.
He weeps to think that in his native groves
More happy suitors woo his former loves.
Yet still unchang'd by death the Muse's fire
Dwells in his breast and wakes his slumb'ring lyre,

On the Tomb of the Greeks.

If in the field of death to fall§,
In freedom's cause at honour's call,
And nobly die that friends may live,
Be valour's high prerogative,

To

* Lib. 11. c. 2. † Anthol. tom. 3. p. 162. Edit. Jacobs. ‡ Vossius de Histor. Græc. § Anthol. tom. i. p. 69. Edit. Jacobs. ‖ Anthol. tom. i. p. 64. Edit. Jacobs.

To us the ruling power of heav'n,
This noblest proudest fate has giv'n;
To us, who 'mong'st the honor'd dead
For our lov'd Græcia's freedom bled.
Hence fame's reward, hence glory's bloom
Unfading flourish on our tomb.

There are two poets of the name of Simmias upon record; the one born at Rhodes, the other at Thebes. The productions of the former are as remarkable for a display of a vitiated taste and false wit, as those of the latter for grace and simplicity. Of Simmias, the Theban, scarcely any account remains. The only monuments of his talents which have been transmitted to us, are two small poetical pieces, both written in praise of Sophocles. They are uncommonly elegant, and give us cause to regret either his own indolence in not cultivating his genius to a greater extent, or the inattention of his contemporaries in not preserving the fruits of his labour. Of all the antient monumental inscriptions which the ravages of time have spared, his epitaph on his favourite Tragædian is one of the most simple and beautiful. The inimitable graces of the Greek original are faintly represented in the following translation.

*Around my Sophocles's grave
Ye sombre leaves of ivy wave,
And oh! upon his sacred tomb
Ye never-fading roses bloom.
Still may the close encircling vine
Its undulating branches twine,
Still blend its variegated shade,
To deck the place where he is laid.
Who when inspiring Genius spread
Its lovely visions o'er his head,
The Muses and the Graces sought,
And sang the raptures which they taught.

Leonides, to whom the following pieces are attributed, was born at Tarentum. From several passages in his poems it appears, that he was himself an eye witness of the wars which took place between the Tarentines, under Pyrrhus, and the Romans. (B. C. 280.) It may be conjectured also, from an epitaph which he wrote for his own tomb, that he was obliged to take refuge in exile from the commotions which had taken place in his own country. The inscription (of which a translation is here given) besides its merit in exhibiting some pleasing imagery, is of use in explaining several customs which were in those times observed at the funerals of the deceased.

†List all ye swains, whose thirsty flocks
In silence wander o'er these rocks,
And oh! let my sad spirit share
Your constant love, your tender care.
In parching summer's fervid heat
May your young lambs a requiem bleat;

Whilst

* Anthol. tom. i. p. 100. Edit. Jacobs. † Anthol. tom. i. p. 180. Edit. Jacobs.

Whilst on the rock the shepherd swain
In mournful murmurs swells his strain.
To my lone shade in early spring
Ye pilgrims grateful off'rings bring;
And o'er my solitary grave
With rev'rence pour the milky wave;
Then rifle ev'ry flowret's bloom,
To deck the turf that forms my tomb:
For think not that when life is fled
No hopes or fears affect the dead;
Ev'n then their shades your care approve,
And own with gratitude your love.

The following epitaph, by the same author, describing the lamentation of a parent for the death of his child, appears to possess uncommon beauty and pathos.

*Farewell, my child!—In manhood's bloom
Thou sleep'st within the silent tomb,
Ere twenty fleeting springs have shed
Their roseate honors on thy head.
Henceforth upon thy early bier
I'll daily shed the gushing tear,
And waste in sighs the tedious stage
That closes life's sad pilgrimage.
For ah! no more the orient ray
Soft glitt'ring on the ocean's spray;
No more the mead, with flowrets drest,
Can waken rapture in my breast.
Come then, my child, and let me share
In death's dread hour thy constant care,
And let me, from life's sorrows free,
Sink in the grave and rest with thee.

Alcæus was a native of Messené. His name must not be confounded with that of the celebrated lyric poet of Mitylene, who flourished many years before him. †Ælian mentions a person of the name of Alcæus, who was banished from Rome (about the 149th Olympiad) for professing the Epicurean faith; and Reiske supposes that it is not improbable that the bard of Messené was the man to whom Ælian alludes. We must, however, place the time when he flourished much lower, if this epigram (which is attributed to him) be admitted as genuine.

Ἄγαγε και Ξερξης Περσαν στρατον Ελλαδος ἐς γαν,
και Τιτος ἐυρειας ἀγαγ' ἀπ' Ιταλιας.
Ἀλλ ὁ μιν Ευρωπα δουλον ζυγον ἀυχενι θησων
ἠλθεν· ὁ δ' ἀμπαυσων Ελλαδα δουλοσυνας.

He wrote several short pieces of considerable elegance. The following epitaph on Homer may be adduced as a favorable specimen of his taste.

The

* Anthol. tom. i. p. 181. Edit. Jacobs. † Var. Hist. IX. 2.

The visionary dream of life is o'er,*
The bard† of Heroes sleeps on Ios' shore;
Fair Ios' sons their lamentations pay,
And wake the fun'ral dirge, or solemn lay.
O'er his pale lifeless corpse and drooping head
Nectarean sweets the weeping Nereids shed,
And on the shore their slumb'ring fav'rite laid
Beneath the tow'ring mountain's peaceful shade.
Nor undeserv'd their care. His tuneful tongue
Achilles' wrath and Thetis' sorrows sung;
His strains Laertes' son in triumph bore,
Thro' woes unnumber'd, to his native shore.
Blest isle of Ios! on thy rocky steeps
The Muses' star, and Graces' offspring sleeps.

In similar strains the illustrious Hesiod is celebrated by a bard of the name of Asclepiades. According to the most probable conjectures, the poems which are preserved under that name are the productions of three different poets. The author of the inscription for the tomb of Hesiod was a native of Samos, and contemporary with Theocritus.

On the Tomb of Hesiod.

Sweet bard of Ascra! on thy youthful head ‡
The Muses erst their laurel branches spread,
When on the rugged summit of the rocks
They saw thee laid amongst thy sultry flocks.
E'en then to thee o'er fair Castalia's wave
Their sacred pow'rs unbounded empire gave;
By this inspir'd thy genius soar'd on high,
And rang'd the boundless azure of the sky,
With joy transported view'd the blest abodes,
And sang the ecstatic raptures of the gods.

With the celebrated Callimachus every lover of classical literature is well acquainted. He was a native of Cyrene, and flourished about the 125th Olympiad. He resided at the court of Ptolemy 2d, and shared the bounty of that magnificent prince with Euclid, Theocritus, and Lycophron. A long catalogue of his works in natural history as well as poetry is preserved by Vossius.§ His celebrated verses on the hair of Berenice, the daughter of Ptolemy, are lost, but a translation of them is preserved by Catullus; and of his other poetical works some hymns and epigrams are the only specimens which remain. These relicks have commanded very general admiration, although ‖some writers have charged the poet with prolixity. The testimony of **Quintilian, however, which is superior to most other authorities, does ample justice to his genius, in giving him the appellation of Prince of the Elegiac Poets. In the early part of his life Callimachus kept a school at Alexandria, and numbered amongst his scholars Apollonius of Rhodes, the celebrated author of the Argonautics. Provoked by the unmerited ingratitude of his scholar, the master wrote a severe in-

* Anthol. tom. i. p. 238. Edit. Jacobs. † Homer. ‡ Anthol. tom. i. p. 151. Edit. Jacobs. § De Histor. Græc. ‖ Lucian. Ver. Hist. ** Lib. X. c. 1.

vective against him in a poem entitled Ibis. This poem is unfortunately lost, but Ovid, in a piece of the same name, professes himself an imitator of it.

> Nunc quo Battiades inimicum devovet Ibim,*
> Hoc ego devoveo teque tuasque modo.

Callimachus was familiarly known by the name of Battiades under which name he has drawn a character of himself in an inscription for his own tomb.

> [illegible]
> [illegible]

The loss of his friend Heraclitus, an elegiac poet, gave rise to the following epitaph, which is characterized by a peculiar simplicity and tenderness.

> And art thou gone, O friend belov'd?†
> Hence heaves this sigh, hence flows this tear,
> And hence by sad remembrance mov'd,
> I love to linger at thy bier.
>
> For still by Memory's faithful ray
> Those scenes of childhood cheer my breast,
> Where we have view'd the parting day,
> And watch'd the wearied sun to rest.
>
> Thou'rt gone, but still around thy tomb
> Unhurt by death's relentless sway,
> Thy tuneful songsters cheer the gloom,
> And pour the tributary lay.

In the preceding translations the writer has attempted to give specimens of a species of composition in which the antient Greeks eminently excelled. The sepulchral inscriptions which have been preserved are valuable not only for the beauty of thought and elegance of language which they possess, but as throwing considerable light on the mythology, the manners, and philosophical opinions of antiquity. They in general present their authors in a very amiable point of view, and display them to posterity either as friends sympathizing with private affliction, or as recorders of contemporary genius. Hence our admiration of the character of the antient Greeks is strengthened and increased by the perusal of these relicks, and the applause with which we still survey the bold actions of their public career, ripens into affection when we are thus permitted to enter the shades and recesses of their private life.

"Those epitaphs (says an eminent writer) are the most perfect which set virtue in the strongest light, and are best adapted to exalt the reader's ideas and rouse his emulation."—That this remark applies with peculiar force to the generality of the antient Greeks' inscriptions, every one, who is at all conversant with them, will [illegible]

*[illegible] † Anthol. [illegible] p. [illegible] Edit. [illegible]

diately perceive. The noble deeds of patriotism which they record and celebrate, the immortal works of genius which they point out to public applause must have had a powerful influence on the enthusiastic dispositions of their Grecian readers, and have been instrumental in exciting them to the emulation of those actions which command the admiration of posterity. H.

ACCOUNTS OF, AND EXTRACTS FROM, RARE AND CURIOUS BOOKS.

L'Amadigi di M. Bernardo Tasso (continued from page 270.)

7. The Child of the Sea meets Floridante, son to the king of Castille and nephew to Perion, whom he is going to assist in his wars. They hear a lady calling for help; Floridante rides to her succour, while the Child (the Paladine he is frequently called) is impeded by three of Galpano's kinsmen, whom he kills, and then rejoins Floridante, who has meantime rescued the lady, a daughter of the duke of Trasfordia, then on her way to king Lisuarte's court, to serve Oriana. As the knights proceed upon their way they meet an old man, who asks one of them to come with him to the greatest and most perilous adventure that ever knight enterprized; the Child, because of his promise, to Perion yields it to Floridante. The old man leads him till they come in sight of a wide and cultivated plain, then turning to him says, here thou shalt find what I have promised, and unless I am a fool, no warrior shall be more joyful than thou. With that he disappears like smoke before the wind. The child proceeds to the seacoast. An impertinent knight, who overhears him complaining of his hopeless love, insults him, and insists upon knowing the lady's name: he defeats him twice, the second time in sight of the Scottish forces under Agriante, whom he joins.

8. By this time the king of Valencia had finished his story to Mirinda, a story which would have moved any serpent to compassion, and he finished it with so many tears, that they made a great running river. Presently a damsel comes up, and addressing the king, Ardelio by name, tells him, that as the judges have been unable to pass sentence, they have referred it to the decision of arms. The king of Seville therefore has promised to give his daughter with his kingdom for dowry, to whosoever shall deliver her: on the other hand, the king of Navarre, with equal anxiety, seeks a champion for his son. The damsel then bids Ardelio drink of a little flasket, which restores his strength, and puts to flight all thoughts of sorrow, then gallops away like the wind. Mirinda promises to return to Ardelio with horse and armour for him, and rides after her, thinking to be resolved by her concerning her birth and fortune,

Alidor

Alidor meantime, wounded and defeated, blasphemes heaven and his own malignant fortune. His golden garland, his magic mirror, and his darling shield are taken from him, and he is turned back from the bridge, groaning and calling upon death. His dwarf beseeches him to stop at least while his wounds are bound up, but he wanders on till night, shunning all track of man. At night-fall he finds a house, marvellously fair, in the wildest part of the mountains. A dwarf, habited like the hosts of San Cassano, of Buon Convento, or of S. Miniato, invites him in, promising good lodging and a good supper; and persists in pressing him till, however reluctantly, he enters. A fair damsel examines his wounds, anoints them with so precious an ointment, that his heart in an instant regains strength, and gives him an electuary which Esculapius had made with his own hands, and which had once been given to Helen. Whoever tasted it would be for the whole day free from pain and sorrow. He falls asleep, and waking at day-break, finds himself once more sleeping by a tree, whereby he knew that last night's enchantment was the work of his guardian fairy. A suit of black armour, with a black shield, are hanging on the tree, and on its trunk he sees a writing, directing him to proceed along the path before him, and he shall soon hear news of his beloved image.

While he advances in this hope the poet returns to Floridante, the Spanish prince, whom he left wandering in that wide plain to which he had been so mysteriously conducted.

And there as round and round he turns his eyes,
Seeking that hope the old man's words convey'd,
With heart which panted after high emprize,
Not far before him, seated in the shade,
On the right hand a damsel he espies;
The youth with wonder view'd the peerless maid;
Reading a book she sate beneath the tree,
And like an earthly goddess seemed she.

And round about her in a goodly ring
Ten youthful maidens sate, their flowing hair
Engarlanded with coronals of spring,
And all like angels excellently fair.
They with the needle were embroidering;
A matron nigh, of years mature, and air
So venerable and sweet that whoso saw
Was fill'd with reverence and fearful awe.

Fain would the youth enjoy a nearer sight
eauty never seen till now; with speed
ens on, impatient in delight,
hakes the rein and urges on the steed;
a sudden start, as if the knight
his way, unable to proceed
ce, nor voice nor spur
rther may he stir.

Now

Now more impatient to approach the fire
Which raised within him now a keener pain,
Young Floridante would have forced him nigher,
And plies the spur, but plies it all in vain.
Ever doth man with more intense desire
The thing which is forbidden seek to gain.
In vain he strives, for none of mortal race
Hath power to pass into that charmed place.

Then did the damsel raise her lovely eyes,
Sweetly she turn'd them on the gazing knight,
They opened to his view a paradise;
At once he yielded to that heavenly sight.
His conquered heart no weak resistance tries,
But gives itself a captive with delight.
She too received in that o'er-ruling hour
Love's golden dart which fled with fated power.

Even as the magnet by mysterious law
Makes the rude iron move before its sway,
Even so doth that resistless beauty draw
His haughty heart, so maketh it obey.
But while with eyes enrapt the warrior saw,
And felt as tho' his soul had died away,
As tho' his heart were fled toward the sight
Or else dissolving in that heavenly light;

With front of majesty the royal dame
Directs upon him her commanding glance;
The youth amazed, with reverence fill'd, and shame,
Hath for excuse no power of utterance:
A sudden fear and trembling o'er him came,
As one astound he sate, or lapt in trance;
Some change of human form he seems to dread,
Nor dares again toward her lift his head.

But when recovering from that fearful stound
He turn'd his eyes to where his heart was flown,
That heavenly company no more was found,
The maid, the dame, the damsels all were gone;
The heavens seem'd darkened as he look'd around,
Withered the grass, the flowers were overblown,
The place was widowed, and all things undone,
Even as the world would be without the sun.

In wonder lost he had not tarried long
Ere distant musick stole upon his ear;
Two damsels raised in unison the song;
Sounds of such magic harmony to hear

The

The mountain torrent, rushing full and strong,
Had stopt, suspended in its wild career.
Toward the sound he gazes, and again
Beholds the dame with all her goodly train.

O'erjoyed to see the maid beloved, again
The eager warrior spurr'd his willing steed;
Midway a river roll'd across the plain,
Fast ran its waters as the arrow's speed.
How shall he cross the stream! he looks in vain
For boat or bridge to help him in his need,
And the deep current rolls so swiftly by
Its rapid course almost outstrips the eye.

Above, below, he looks impatiently
For bridge or raft to reach the distant shore;
Accusing his hard fate with many a sigh,
Which just allowed a sight, and gave no more.
But while he searches round with eager eye,
Again the visionary scene is o'er,
The river disappears, and with it gone,
The dame, the damsel, and his hope are flown.

Here Bernardo as usual provokes the reader by passing to another part of the story. He describes the passage of Agriante and the Child of the Sea from Scotland to France. They reach Paris, and march out to attack king Abies of Ireland, and the besieging army. The Child kills Daganel. Abies rises from ambush and routs the French, but the Child rallies them.

9. Mirinda following the damsel, comes into a forest so full of flowers that it did not seem like the haunt of wild beasts. A woman cries for help; she sees the damsel of whom she is in quest struggling with a knight, and leaping off her horse to attack him, in an instant they are transformed into a dog and bitch. Mirinda turns away indignantly, but the same voice calls out to her not to stop, for it is a man. The enchanter then flies; the damsel exhorts her to kill him, let him take what shape he will; he turns himself into a lion, and Mirinda pierces him to the heart. The damsel then tells her this was the wicked Folchetto, and invites her to her home, when she promises to reveal to her her fortune.

Alidor comes to a fountain, above it was the figure of Venus sleeping, as if lulled by its sound. The water issuing from four pipes of pure and polished silver, in such abundance as to form a little river and then a lake. On the side of this fountain he lies down, aking into the water sees imaged there a bevy of fair ladies, and them her of whom he is enamoured. He starts and looks im, but there is no sign of man or of human habitation; then again into the water, perceives her in the balcony of a stately binding up her beautiful tresses. Presently a serpent swims through

ugh the water, and by troubling it, destroys the picture. Alidor es him away; becomes smooth again, but nothing is to be seen . While hei s lamenting, a damsel comes to fill a silver urn at fountain; she tells him that he is not far from the famous Caledo- Wood, which has been for fifty years under the power of the t Oronte and his sons, he being a greater magician than Medea, on Magus, or Zoroaster, and with all his race as impious and cruel reon. There were, however, certain damsels in this track, who art and magic made their dwellings invisible, and did as much as Oronte did evil; one of these was her lady, who had yester ning been delivered from a great danger by a female warrior.
loridante, after this second scene has vanished, follows the trace orses till he comes to the foot of a rugged mountain; below it is a utiful plain, where he sees a company of fair ladies disporting, but of whom he is in quest, is not among them. A damsel with a on in her hand, comes from them, and invites him into the happy gdom of Nivetta, saying, that when he has once tasted its delights seen her beauty, he would remain there for ever. He rejects her itation to a life of loose pleasure, and now beholding her whom he s upon the mountain, attempts to climb it, but it is inaccessible. ile he is looking for a path, a damsel cries for help; he rescues her n five knights, and receives from her a shield sent by the fair prin- above, as she proves to be, with her picture, and an avowal of , and of regret that she cannot speak to him.
he Child challenges Abies to decide the war by single combat.

0. He kills Abies. The Damsel of Denmark arrives, giving him writing which Oriana had found in the wax, and declaring his e to be Amadis *(Amadigi.)* Perion and Eligena discover him to heir son.

" *The Passions of the Minde in generall. In Sixe Bookes. Cor- ed, enlarged, and with sundry new Discourses augmented. *By mas Wright. Cantic. I. Si ignoras te, o pulcherima inter muli- , egredere, et abi post vestigia gregum, et pasce hædos tuos iuxta rnacula pastorum. If thou know not thy selfe, O fayrest among nen, goe foorth and follow the steps of thy flocks, and feed thy des by the tabernacles of Shepheards. London, printed for A. M. Anne Helme, and are to be sold at her Shop in St. Dunston's rch-yard in Fleet-street.* 1620."

4to. pp. 350. exclusive of preface, dedication and index.

his curious and by no means uninteresting production is dedicated enry Wriothesley, earl of Southampton, by a person who signs self T. D.† We are by him informed, that the work was pub- lished

The first edition is, we believe, 12mo. 1601. "The Passions of the Minde, h. W."
The initials T. D. are also to be found prefixed to an old tragedy entitled he Bloodie Banqvet," 4to. Lond. 1620. 1639. by some ascribed, according to

lished at the desire "of diuers of greate note and quallitie," by whom the original copy (which was supposed to have been lost at a time when the author suffered shipwreck) "being founde, was taken up, and entertained."

It appears from the preface to have been chiefly written in order to confute a fallacious opinion held by the Italians and Spaniards, that the English, Scotch, and other inhabitants of this side the Alps, are inferior in prudence and ability to other nations. The author, with great judgment, first compares the works of our writers with those of the Italians, &c. and contends that the balance of talent is greatly to our advantage. He next mentions our excellence in works of art and ingenuity, and affirms, that we have a more general inclination to virtue and honesty; that our mode of education is superior; and that we possess greater firmness, candour, liberality, and valour, than nations of more luxurious habits, and than those persons who are by nature the children of a warmer climate. He allows that they infinitely exceed us in cunning and hypocrisy, on which account he concludes by saying, *I thought good to try if a little direction would help our countrymen to counterpoise their native wariness, and open the way (not to become crafty and deceitful, which is vicious, but) how to discover other men's passions, and how to behave ourselves when such affections do extraordinarily possess us; the which is the chiefest point of prudence, and the fittest means to attain unto religious, civil, and gentlemanlike conversation which is virtuous; and whereunto (especially) this discourse of affections aimeth."

"The Passions of the Minde" are divided into six books, each of which treats on the various effects produced by, and the means of restraining, our desires. As, from the nature and extent of the work, it is impossible to give a well-connected analysis, we must content ourselves with transcribing a few passages, which are neither devoid of instruction nor amusement, and which will afford a specimen of the style and tendency of the whole.

Of "Affectation in Speech," p. 111.

"Some have a peculiar manner of parley; they speak in print, hunt after metaphors, coin phrases, and labour extremely that their words may smell of subtlety, elegancy, and neat delivery, in such affected sort, that for the most part they leave nothing behind them but a scent of foolish affectation and verbal pride. These may well be compared to certain birds which sing well, yet carry no flesh upon their backs, but are as lean as carrion. They are not unlike strumpets who veil diseased carcases under rich attire. Amongst a thousand you shall scarce find one ripe in judgment, or sound in conceit. These men do spend their time and studies to find out new phrases, and that which they

to Langbain, to Thomas Basker. Thomas Drant and Thomas Deloney were also writers about this time, as was also Thomas Decker; we cannot, however, suppose it to be either of these persons.

* In the following extracts the spelling is modernized.

they conceived with great labour, they utter with extreme difficulty. They stammer often, commit many discords, and for the most part their epilogue consorteth not with their exordium. If they pen any thing to be presented unto the view of the world, you shall ever have one new coined word or other which never saw light before it issued out of the mint of their imagination, and it will beseem them as well as a peacock's feather in a fool's cap. I once heard one of these worthy parolists, who had got by the end the word *intricate;* he coming among as wise men as himself, told them that such a gentleman and he did bear a most *intricate* love one to another; he would have said, entire. Another had got the word *expostulate*, and he imagined it was to require; so he requested a friend of his to *expostulate* a certain favour at his lord's hands in his behalf. This affectation in speech proceedeth from a most vain and notorious pride. The enamelled speakers for the most part condemn others as barbarous and ignorant, because they frame not their speeches according to their humours; yea, they will pass further, and despise all authors who affect not in writing that they frequent in prating."

"*Discovery of Passions in Gesture and Voice.*" pp. 131, 132.

——"A rolling eye, quick in moving this way and that way, argueth a quick but a light wit; a hot complexion, with an inconstant and impatient mind: in a woman it is a sign of great immodesty and wantonness. Heavy dull eyes proceed from a dull mind and hard of conceit; therefore we see all old persons, sick men and phlegmatick, slow in turning their eyes. Eyes much given to winking descend from a soul subject to fear. To stare fixly upon one, either cometh from blockishness, as in rusticks; impudency, as in malicious persons; prudence, when from those in authority; incontinency, in women. Eyes inflamed and fiery, are the native brood of choler and ire; quiet and peaceable, with a certain secret grace and mirth, are the children of love and friendship.

"There came a man to Demosthenes, desiring his help to defend his cause, and told him how one had beaten him. Demosthenes answered him, saying, I do not believe this to be true thou tellest me, for surely the other did never beat thee. The plaintiff then thrusting out his voice aloud, said, What hath he not beaten me? Yes, indeed, quoth Demosthenes, I believe it now, for I hear the voice of a man that was beaten indeed. Whereby we may see how he conjectured by the loudness of his voice the just indignation of his mind. A small trembling voice proceedeth from fear, and such an one commonly have great orators, or at least it were good they should have in the beginning of their orations, for thereby they win a certain compassion and loving affection of their auditors."

"*Means to mortify Passions.*" p. 81.

"After thou hast attained the knowledge of thy inclinations, thou must then consider whether they be extraordinarily vehement or no;

for as to greater griefs stronger remedies are applied, so to furious and outrageous passions more forcible means are to be ministered.

——"To moderate passions we may learn of Socrates, who, to bridle extraordinary and unlawful pleasures, was accustomed to abstain from lawful and not prohibited; for if one be addicted to drunkenness, he shall with more facility overcome this passion, if he abstain from strong drinks he most affecteth, even at such times as lawfully he may use them.

——"Fly occasions which may incense the passion whereunto we are inclined, and resist passions at the beginning.

——"To mortify passions requireth a resolute good will and endeavour to attain unto perfect government of a man's self, whencefrom will follow a diligent execution of mortification; for such a man will not cease daily and incessantly to demand grace and favour of God to overcome his rebellious nature, resist temptations, withstand all false allurements of this enticing world: such an one will examine daily his conscience; will determine in the morning when he riseth, not to let pass that day without extirpating some stinking and poisoned thorn, and planting some sweet and pleasant flower within the garden of his soul: such an one will not only prevent occasions, but also arm himself as well as he can to resist those temptations he knoweth especially shall be offered in certain places and company he cannot conveniently avoid."

It does not argue less in favour of the work now before us, to find prefixed a copy of commendatory verses by Ben. Jonson. As they are not to be met with in any edition of that poet's works, we shall conclude the present article with laying them before our readers.

To the Author.

"In picture they which truly vnderstand,
require besides the likenesse of the thing,
light, posture, heightning, shaddow, colouring,
all which are parts commend the cunning hand.
And all your booke (when it is throughly scand)
will well confesse, presenting, limiting
each subject Passion, with her source and spring,
so bould, as shewes your art you can command.
But now your worke is done, if they that view
the seuerall figures, languish in suspence
to judge which Passion's false and which is true,
between the doubtfull sway of Reason and Sense,
Tis not your fault if they shall Sense preferre,
Being told these, Reason cannot, Sense may erre.

B. I."

"A brevve Description of the nobill race of the Stevvards: succedinge Lineallie to the Crown of Scotland vnto this day: And nowy is yeir 1603. vnto the Crown of England: with thair lyvvelie portraituris,

vnturs, declaring exactlie vvhat tyme thay begane to reigne, hovv lange thay reigned, and of what qualities thay vvere."

Folio, containing the title and ten heads of the Scottish sovereigns, at the end of which is, "Printed in Amsterdam, At the expensis of Andro Hart Buikseller in Edinbrugh. Anno 1603. Cum privilegio Regiæ Maiestatis."

In the Harleian catalogue* this excessively rare work† is thus noticed: "In this very scarce book, there are the effigies, printed from copper-plates, of ten of the said royal Family of the Stewarts; from Robert 2, who was the first king of that name, down to king James 6 and his queen Anne: every one in a page, with their brief history, printed at the bottom."

These heads, as well as the arms of Scotland in the title-page, are engraved with great care; nor can there be much doubt but that the work was a national one, and probably produced under the patronage of James the first, who ascended the English throne precisely at the time of its publication. The account given of the unfortunate Mary queen of Scots is as follows:

"Marie succeeded to her father Iames the fyfte, in the yeire of the warld 5513. In the yeire of Christ 1543. a princesse verteouslie inclined. She married first Frances 2. Daulphine, thereafter king of France, then after his death, returning hame to Scotland, she married Henrie Stevvarde, Duke of Albanie, and Lord Darnlie, sonne to Mathevv Erle of Lennox (a comelie Prince, Pronepvoy to Henrie the 7. king of England) to whome she bare Iames the 6.‡ She was put to death in England 8 Feb. 1586, after 18 yeires captivitie."

The work concludes with "Anna Regina Scotorum. Anna daughter to that nobil Prince of worthie memorie Frederick the 2. king of Denmark, &c. marijt vnto James the sext, in the yeir of Christ 1590. who hath borne vnto him alreadie fyve childrene befoir mentioned. The Lord in mercie endevv thame and thair posterities with sick measure of his grace, that not onlie the Kirk of Christ in thair dominions, bot also in whole Europe, may find a blessinge in thair happie Governement, Amen."

The copy from which the foregoing extracts are transcribed, was formerly in the possession of Archbishop Laud, who has added seven more heads of Charles the first, his queen, and their children.

* Vol. iii. p. 22. No. 348. The third volume was compiled by Dr. Johnson.

† A manuscript note in the copy of Bib. Harl. now before us, says that Osborne sold the book for 100 guineas.

‡ James, the sixth king of that name of Scotland, the first of England.

MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

MEMOIR OF D. LUISA DE CARVAJAL.

(Continued from p. 277.)

THIS house was rich in images and relics, and they had frequent masses celebrated both with vocal and instrumental music; but when she

she had remained here a month, information came that they were discovered: (the place had been for three years a safe hold for priests) upon this they dispersed; some fled down the river, others struck into the country. Luisa and the women of the family were hurried into a coach, and posted as fast as possible to London: they put up at a poor inn, left her the next morning with a catholic lady, at whose house she was sure of hearing mass, and advanced into the country themselves. Her wish was to learn the language so as to pass for an Englishwoman, and not be known by the embassador or any of her countrymen. For some months she was frequently changed about from one catholic family to another, none liking her company, probably because of the suspicion which she must have occasioned; and though the ladies to whom she was entrusted were rich and of rank, yet she always paid her own expences, *according to the custom of the land.*

Here Luis Munoz interrupts his narrative to give an account of the state of religion in England at this time. "England," he says, "was one of the first kingdoms in the world which raised the standard of the cross, there being great reason to believe that Joseph of Arimathea converted the Britons. It can boast of twenty-eight kings who were either confessors or martyrs, and all saints; sixteen queens, besides many princesses, Mary Stuart being resplendent above the rest. In this glory no country in the world can vie with England. The number of its bishops who are celebrated for sanctity is 132, without reckoning Fisher, perhaps the most learned, vigilant, zealous, and holy prelate of his time, who after long imprisonment bowed down his grey hairs to the axe because he would not acknowledge the king as head of the church. For the same cause Thomas More lost upon the scaffold the holiest and wisest head of any layman in Europe; to his heroic valour England is in great part indebted for what of the catholic religion is still preserved there. Of canonised prelates and abbesses there had been 68. The number of other saints cannot be told. There is no other country in the world where so many uncorrupted bodies are found; of this innumerable army one squadron may just be mentioned, that of the eleven thousand virgins, under their captainess, St. Ursula. This England, which had been called, and with good reason, the eldest born of the church, the kingdom of God, and the dowry of the virgin, this happy island had been perverted and ruined by Henry 8, in consequence of his incestuous passion for Anne Boleyn, his own daughter, begotten in adultery. Under him the country was reduced to a wretched state; under his son it became still worse; Edward permitted all sorts of sects to enter, whereas his father suffered no schismatics, his only aim being to root out the old religion. I cannot," says the author, "touch without tears upon the short happiness of this kingdom while it was governed by our Philip 2, the catholic, the prudent, married to queen Mary, the daughter of Henry and Catherine. But this sunshine was soon clouded; Elizabeth succeeded; this worthy child of Anne Boleyn, this impious Jezebel, exceeded the Diocletians, the Neros, and all persecutors in cruelty.

cruelty. When James came to the throne great hopes were entertained for the catholics, as he was son of the holy Mary Stuart, who had died a martyr; and for this reason the pope wrote to Philip 3, exhorting him to make peace with him.

"These hopes were soon disappointed. One of the first measures of James was to order all jesuits and catholic priests out of the kingdom, and to embark and send off all who were in prison. A few months after Luisa came to England it was discovered that six or eight young cavaliers, more influenced by youthful ardour than by prudence, had formed a design to stop with the violent remedy of material fire, that infernal fire which had been so long consuming their country. With indiscreet zeal, *which many thought greatness of mind*, they made a mine under the house of parliament, which, had it taken effect, *would have endangered* the person of the king, and the greatest personages and ministers of the realm. It was a received rumour, even among the hereticks themselves, that this plot was originally contrived by the hereticks, for the sake of renewing the persecution; an old artifice this, with which they had blackened the memory of queen Mary of Scotland, and taken away her life. And it is known, that in another conspiracy against king James, which was imputed to the catholics, the leaders were puritans, and among them the notorious hereticks Cobham, Grey, and Walter Raleigh."

This *accident* of the gunpowder excited such an uproar and alarm that the family with whom Luisa then resided were afraid to keep her longer; and she had no remedy but to write to the P. M. Fray Juan de S. Augustin, confessor to the Spanish embassador, D. Pedro de Zuniga, requesting him to procure for her some small house near the embassador's, that she might be under his protection, and attend mass in safety. Pedro behaved to her like a father; he immediately took her into his own house, and there, with two English damsels in her company, she remained a whole year, as if in a hermitage, studying the language. During all this time England was in a wretched state of agitation. Oh the tranquillity of catholic kingdoms! Nothing was heard of but mobs, murders, treasons, and wars, and blasphemies against the pope and the church. There was a report that the king was killed, and in these times it was thought so dangerous for such a rumour to go abroad, that by order of council all the gates which separated the streets were fastened, and proclamation made that the king was alive. Many persons advised Luisa to return to Spain, seeing she could do no good in England. The embassador's confessor urged her strongly to this; he observed that her desire of martyrdom could not possibly be gratified, as they punished none but natives with death for their religion, and them under a charge of treason: all they could do to her would be to send her back to her own country, or require the embassador to do it. And, in truth, her example would have more effect at home. These arguments had some weight with her, and at one time she told him it was her intention to return, and take the habit among the Recolet Augustines; but on farther prayer and self-examination she became convinced that she had no

no call for this, and that it was the will of God she should continue in England. Fray Juan was at last convinced of this himself; and he began to conceive that the affliction which she daily endured at beholding the state of religion in England was the martyrdom to which she was called. The case, however, was submitted by father Creswell to the archbishop of Valentia, and by herself to father Parsons, and to P. Bartolomé Perez, who was assistant from Spain to the general of the jesuits at Rome. They all recommended her to follow the impulse of her own feelings, which were from God; and Perez assured her his holiness himself had declared his approbation of her stay in England, and desired it might be made known to her.

In the course of twelve months the agitation of the kingdom had in some degree subsided, and she then took a small house near the embassador's: it was enclosed within a little court which had a door to the street: there were many houses of this kind in the city. Here she removed with her two companions. The noise of the neighbours much incommoded her, particularly the turning of the wheels by which they roasted whole quarters of beef on Fridays; for on that day, both in private houses and public ones, to which the greater number of people repaired for their meals, you saw meat as publicly eaten as if it had been a nation of Jews or Turks. There was a cross in one of the public streets, which the hereticks had spared from the general destruction because it was a public ornament: to this, whenever she went by, she always knelt. Caricatures of the pope were exposed for sale with a most indecent figure, invented by hatred and error; these she bought when she saw them hanging against the walls, and tore them to pieces: but her confessor enjoined her not to make this public manifestation of zeal, which could only render her notorious.

Luisa, besides her fearless fanaticism, and the protection which her rank ensured her, was in other respects well qualified for a female missionary. She had studied the subject as fairly as one who reads only on one side can be said to have studied it. In Spain she had read some of the Latin fathers and doctors; but her favourite book in England was the *Compendio de la Doctrina Christiana* of Luis de Granada. She had also studied the works of English catholics; what with these stores, an understanding of no ordinary standard, and habits of argument gained from practice, and from the instructions of the jesuits, it may well be presumed that Luisa was qualified to encourage the doubtful catholic, and puzzle, if not persuade, many protestants. One day she went into Cheapside to buy a cloth for her altar. A young woman stood by the youth who was serving her with the Holland, and Luisa asked him if she was his sister; he replied, his sister is

Upon this she asked if he was a catholic? and he answered, did!" "God forbid that you should not!" said Luisa, and they entered into the controversy. The neighbours soon there stood Luisa in the street, leaning her arms in at the singly maintaining the cause of popery against a crowd; angry, some inquisitive, some fond of arguing, all vociis of the shop cried out that it could not possibly be

be a woman, but must be a priest in petticoats, and that it was a shame nobody went for a constable.

About a fortnight afterwards, as she was going again through Cheapside, she perceived three persons following her, whom she recognized as having been among the listeners to this dispute. Faith and Anne, two of her companions, were with her, and also an elderly man, whom she bade go home with Faith, thinking that the fewer they were, the less inconvenience there would be; there was, however, a constable in waiting at the end of the street, who took the three women into custody. He produced no warrant; Luisa, though she was aware of this informality, made no objection, but bade him do his duty, lest a mob should collect. A respectable tradesman came up, and for courtesy bidding the constable keep behind, accompanied them to the house of the nearest magistrate. This was on a Saturday, about six in the afternoon. They found the justice and his clerk sitting at their desk under a shed in the fore court of his house, for it was summer; he was about three score, and a man of gentle manners. The examination lasted till nine, though only five witnesses were examined. Dona Luisa answered frankly to every interrogation, and declared that her business in England was to follow the example of many saints who had voluntarily forsaken country and kin to suffer poverty in foreign lands for the love of Christ. This led to some little conversation concerning religion, in the course of which the justice observed that, according to her own account, she went from shop to shop endeavouring to convert the people to her faith: she knew that any English person who should do this in Spain would be put to death; was it not just, then, that Spaniards in England should be treated in the same manner? All this while the wife and daughters of the justice were coming and going, for the sake of peeping at the prisoners. Luisa's dress was such as might attract observation: it was a gown and petticoat of her favourite black stuff, half Spanish half Flemish in its fashion, and patched in many places, and a ragged piece of black silk upon her head. Her companions, whose appearance was more respectable, were treated with more respect, but the whole examination was conducted with great decency, their pockets not being searched for rosaries, crucifixes, and suchlike things. A crowd gathered round the house; the report was, that they were priests or friars in disguise: the justice could not make the people disperse, and would not commit Luisa to prison till they were gone. He therefore went to supper at nine, and left the women in the hall with the clerk, the constable, and some of his servants. The mob did not separate till near midnight: the justice then came down, told her that it was his opinion she would be sent out of the kingdom, and that she must now go to prison. Luisa besought him not to commit her to the prison which he mentioned, because there were no persons confined there for religion, it was in the noisiest and sickliest part of the city, and moreover full of men. At this last objection neither he nor his clerk could refrain from smiling, and one of them said, if there were a hundred men there, she might be sure not one of them would look

her in the face. The clerk was with them, and ordered the jailor to treat them well.

They were placed in a separate apartment, with one bed in it, and the old man, though not included in the arrest, remained with them. The next morning the jailor lodged them with his own family, either for money, it is said, or for compassion. It was not till Tuesday that she could receive the sacrament, and then a priest found means to bring it in a little silver case in his bosom, as usual. The jailor and his family behaved with the utmost kindness, and retired whenever they conceived their prisoners wished to be alone. He was a schismatic, that is, says the author, a Catholic* in his heart. The embassador sent his Confessor to visit her; he said he thought it better not to interfere, and begged her to take all possible care of herself, and procure whatever accommodations and comforts were to be had at his expence, sending her at the same time a purse with a hundred crowns. Her other two companions came in coarse apparel to see her; one of them was of one of the noblest families in the realm. Their case was laid before the council on the Wednesday; it was at a time when the court wished to gratify Spain, a wish so disgracefully prevalent in James, and Cecil gave orders that they should be set at liberty, and delivered to her own embassador. D. Pedro urged her now more earnestly than ever to return to her own country; he felt himself embarrassed by her conduct; but it was to no purpose, she was determined to remain, and go on with her work.

Luisa greatly disliked London, a large and unpleasant city, where every thing was dear, the climate bad, every day in the year having a summer and winter of its own, the air thick and heavy, and with more plagues than ever Egypt had. During the first six years that she lived there, London was never free from the plague. The Puritans thought it a happiness to die of this disorder, and said of those whom it carried off, that they died of the mark† of the Lord. There were some who took no precautions to avoid it; if they were to die, they said, precautions could not save them; and if they were not to die, they were of no use. The house in which any one died of the plague was indeed fastened up with all its inhabitants in it for a month, but the guards who were set over it would let them out for a piece of bread; and with incredible stupidity, as if, says the author, they were as blind in the affairs of government as in spiritual things, the bed and the apparel of the deceased were permitted to be sold immediately, and buyers always to be found. With all this, the people still called London the Paradise of the world! Sometimes, when the pestilence raged with unusual violence, Luisa retired to Highgate.

But her labours were repaid with great success. When once she could persuade any one to listen to her, she seldom failed. The simple people who entered into the controversy had little chance of

* I have seen old tracts written to prove that many of the Puritans were Papists. This passage is remarkable, as the man in question certainly was so; it appears by something which he said to Luisa.

† God's-marks is Minshew's word for the plague-spots.

of escaping from her who had texts and authorities at command, books to distribute, and Jesuits to second her. She was a sort of decoy-duck for the priests. One of her greatest triumphs was over a Calvinist preacher, whom she shipt off for Flanders, and transformed into a Benedictine. The boys whom she converted were sent over to the seminaries. All this was not done without considerable expence; Philip III., therefore, ordered her a monthly pension of 300 *reales*, which was at one time increased to 500; other and very considerable supplies came from her uncle, the archbishop of Toledo, and from a long list of Spanish nobles. Canvassing even for souls is expensive in England. She had always a large stock of gloves to give away to those who were in hand for conversion. She dealt largely with pedlars, in order that they might call frequently, and be in the way of instruction. Books were a heavy article of expence, because they were prohibited, and therefore bore a double price. It was remarkable that the English took these things ungraciously, and seemed to think that all that could be done for them was nothing more than Spain was bound to do for the Catholicks.

Another successful practice was to look out for lying-in women, and offer to pay the expence of the christening, and thus smuggle the child into the kingdom of heaven, if it were lucky enough to die in time. One particular providence is mentioned of a healthy infant who was so happy as to be carried off by a fit the very next day. She used to go into the fields where poor women were wandering about, just ready to be delivered there (a common thing in that country) and sometimes she succeeded in converting them, as well as securing the children. The prisoners for religion she assisted as far as possible, and those who escaped she concealed in her house till they could find means of getting abroad. She knew all who were arrested, visited them in prison, and exhorted them to bear witness bravely to the faith.

Among the Catholick sufferers in this reign were John Roberts, a Benedictine, and Thomas Somers (Somer) a secular priest; the former had been apprehended six times, and had always till now escaped. Luisa was in the prison when he and his companion were summoned to receive sentence. He was in ill health, and was seized with such a trembling, that he could neither button the sleeves of his doublet nor tie his points. Look, how I tremble! said he to Luisa. Yes, she replied, like the great soldier who said his flesh trembled at the dangers to which his spirit would expose it. She obtained permission for them, by dint of money, to pass the night not in the condemned hole, but with the other Catholic prisoners. There were about twenty prisoners at table, besides many friends of Luisa, chiefly women, who were come to take their leave of these martyrs, and to receive their blessing. As soon as they entered the room, and said they were condemned to die the next day, Luisa knelt down and kissed their feet, thus in her own person shewing the honour in which all Spain would hold their memory. She was placed at the head of the table between these men who were on the morrow to die a cruel death, and in her own mind she compared this to the last supper of the Redeemer. Some

of the company were in tears, but they were tears of triumph: others envied their brethren who were thus before them in the race. Roberts was himself so cheerful, that for a moment he thought such cheerfulness did not become him, and asked her if it were not fit that he should retire and pray. No, she replied, he could not be more worthily employed than in shewing them how cheerfully a man could die for Christ.

The day on which they suffered, Fray Mauro de Sahagun, a Benedictine, who went in England by the name of William Scott, asked her if he might bring their relicks to her house, as he knew no other place of security. It need not be said how willingly and joyfully she consented. A coach was provided for these relick-stealers; the guards pursued before they could reach it, and the leg of one body and two quarters of the other were dropt in their flight, but they succeeded in carrying off the rest. Whatever remains of such Catholic sufferers she could procure, she shrined with her own hands, whether relicks of their bodies, or their letters, or their apparel, which she was wont to purchase; and she labelled the relicaries in which they were placed, and distributed them as presents to the persons whom she loved best.

This last supper in the prison gave the ambassador some uneasiness, and one of his chaplains besought her to leave England, least she should one day be killed by the populace. All, indeed, urged her to return to her own country, but without effect. No, she said, if they sent her by force to Flanders or to Spain, she would come back again to die in England, though it should be upon a dunghill; not for any love or liking to England, for she liked nothing in it, but because she knew it was the will of God. Abbot had heard of this supper—that false bishop of London, who, it is said, proved so great a shedder of Catholic blood, that he merited the archbishopric of Canterbury. He complained of her to the council, stating, that by means of the liberty she enjoyed as a woman and a foreigner, she perverted more than many priests. It was determined to send her out of the kingdom, and orders were given to the different jailors to detain her when next she entered any of the prisons. Of this she was apprized in time, and kept at home. Abbot sent to summon her; she would have gone for the sake of giving the archbishop a lecture, but the embassador bade her courteously decline to appear. Accordingly she answered the messenger through the little grating in the door, that she could not believe the archbishop had sent for her, and that she could not leave the house on account of her health. No more was heard of this, for James had not courage to do any thing which might give offence to Spain.

The recal of D. Pedro (1610) was a great loss to her, though his successor, the Conde de la Rivilla, afforded her the same protection. About the same time also, she was deprived of her confessor, who was apprehended, and after long confinement, banished. Nothing could be more dreadful than the state of the English Catholics. The *(searches) cherques* were precisely like the domiciliary visits in France —at all hours of the night they were subject to them; if the door was

not

not instantly opened, it was forced; every place was examined wherein a man could possibly be concealed, and it may well be supposed to what insults, extortions, and robberies the unhappy family was exposed. Luisa says in one of her letters, that she was perpetually reminded of the words of Christ—O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that slayest the Prophets. She could not leave her house without seeing the heads and quarters of the priests exposed upon the gates, and the birds feeding upon them. The oath of allegiance was at this time exacted with great rigour, and Luisa exerted all her influence to make the Catholics refuse it as a deadly sin, which the Pope had declared it to be. Robert Drury was apprehended for this cause; he had studied five years in the English seminary at Valladolid, and had exercised his perilous ministry twelve years in England, till now he was thrown into prison, for refusing to take this oath. Luisa was with him whole days in his dungeon, encouraging him to persist to the last, and suffer death. That a man ready to do this should regard such a woman with reverence and affection was to be expected; he left his mother as a legacy to her care, and went to execution with a countenance like an angel, for he was exceedingly beautiful, and there was a heavenly joy in his face. Luisa took the mother home, and never parted with her till she had procured her a sufficient pension to live with respectability and comfort.

(To be continued.)

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO MR. MONTGOMERY.

DROOP not sweet bard! the envious cloud
Pale malice breathes, thy fame to shrowd,
Shall quickly pass away:
*No *meteor* lights thy sky adorn,
'Tis the true promise of the morn,
And it *must* turn to day!

Strike, strike again the quivering wire!
†Awake old Memnon's magic lyre,
And give thy soul to song!
By Fancy blest, to Feeling dear,
Their guardian forms shall hover near,
And shield thy head from wrong.

Whence

*See "The Snowdrop."
†See "The battle of Alexandria."

Whence beams the light that spurs the soul
Beyond our nature's humble goal,
The hope that points on high?
It beams from Pity's aspect meek,
From generous Feeling's moisten'd cheek,
From Fancy's sparkling eye.

'Tis Fancy feeds the patriot flame,
'Tis Feeling prompts each gentler aim;
And he whose heart is cold,
A loveless sojourner on earth,
Might sell the freedom of his birth,
His British birth, for gold.

Hence, grov'ling and unfeeling band,
With cruel eye and dead'ning hand
And grin sardonic, hence!
Rise, sons of Virtue, sons of Praise,
Avenge the violated bays,
Our glory and defence!

Droop not, sweet bard! the candid mind
By Genius warm'd, by Taste refin'd,
Shall open to thy lay;
Thus generous soils expand to meet
The fosterings of the solar heat,
While shrinks the sterile clay.

THE FAMISHED MOTHER.

LOUD, loud blows the wind on the moor,
And chill is my path thro' the snow,
An outcast, unfriended, and poor,
O'er the face of the wide world I go.

Hush, hush, my sweet babe! for thy cry
Is more than my anguish can bear;
O God! will thy merciful eye
Not look on my frantic despair?

At the door of the rich man I knock'd,
For plenty was written thereon,
But the rich man my poverty mock'd,
And tauntingly bade me be gone.

Cold,

Cold, cold is thy bosom, O clay!
But colder the hard heart of pride;
No tear for the wretched have they
Who sail on prosperity's tide.

The passenger witness'd my grief,
And he told me he pitied my sigh,
But I spurn'd at his proffer'd relief,
For lewd was the glance of his eye.

My steps by a banquet-house pass'd,
Where guests enter'd joyous and free,
I shrank at the winterly blast,
But there was no entrance for *me*.

Thro' the night, and the storm, and the cold,
Must I and my little one roam;
But e'er many moments are told
Shall we both reach a last quiet home.

Cease, baby, thy screaming so wild,
There! creep to this half-frozen breast—
And now will the mother and child
Lie down on the deep snows to rest.

LAURA SOPHIA TEMPLE.

Clifton, March 8, 1807.

SONNET TO SHAKESPEAR.

Hail, Bard immortal! thou, whose varied lay
Can bid the rapturous tide of pleasure flow,
With love the softened soul now melt away,
Or sink us in the deep abyss of woe:
Now high thy bold imagination soars,
And Horror wild erects her bristled hair;
Now thro' thy verse the flood of feeling pours,
And Virtue is the poet's darling care.
Hail, Stratford! honoured most of British land!
Hail Avon! blest above all British floods,
Who 'mid thy winding banks and hanging woods
First saw with joy his infant mind expand,
Bore on thy trembling wave his strains along,
And flowed responsive to his magic song.

J. W. T.

Inscription proposed for a marble Tablet to be erected in the Parish Church of Richmond, Surrey, Dec.* 1806.

In Memory of THOMAS WAKEFIELD, B. A. beloved, revered, regretted: this Tablet is, by the gratitude of his Parishioners, erected and inscribed. He was born on the 21st of December, 1751, and died on the 26th of November 1806.

THOUGH now no more thy pious bounty flow,
To soothe the widow's and the orphan's woe;
Though now no longer, from yon sacred chair,
Thy guiding voice the path to bliss prepare;
Though closed that eye, where mild affections reigned,
And mute the tongue, that every ear enchained;
WAKEFIELD! thy worth, not here alone confest,
It's bright memorial stamps on every breast:
And still thy glorious life, recorded here,
To heaven points every hope, and every fear!
Still, many a soul, to luring vice a prey,
Half-willing dragged where sinners led the way,
Roused to reflection o'er thy hallowed urn,
Shall burst its bonds, and to it's God return;
While all the just, who read thy sainted name,
And feel, with conscious pride, a kindred flame,
Shall share the triumph to thy praises due,
Bless their own choice, and trim their lamps anew;
With holy rapture view this grateful stone,
Applaud thy virtues, and incite their own!

E. P.

* This inscription was submitted to the Committee who superintended the erection of the Tablet; but, in consequence of a determination previously declared in favour of prose-compositions, it was very properly considered as *prima facie* inadmissible.

HOPE FOR AFRICA.

On the late Vote of both Houses of Parliament for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

AS some poor traveller on a barren waste,
Who thro' the storm pursues his weary way,
Sees, 'mid the clouds, rent by the howling blast,
A spreading gleam of sunny radiance play;

The imag'd sweets that deck his native vale,
By hope illumin'd, break upon his soul,
Calmly he listens to the sinking gale,
And smiles to hear the distant thunder roll;

So hears the soul which Pity's gentle voice
Has taught to weep at Afric's cruel woes,
The cheering songs of Hope, who cries "rejoice!
"Soon will this train of matchless misery close.

"I see Oppression grasp with bloody hand
"His iron sceptre and his scourge in vain;
"My heralds whisper to the fainting band,
"On you the sun of joy shall shine again."

Author of every kind and virtuous deed
For which thy mercy has eras'd a crime,
O! teach the soul of man, for man to bleed,
And spread that mercy round from clime to clime!

Yes, thou hast scatter'd from thy radiant throne
On this fair isle a spark of heavenly fire,
Kindling compassion, as on earth it shone,
For many a tortur'd child and groaning sire.

Albion's enlighten'd sons have stretch'd their hands
To stop the furious tyrant's bleeding rod:
And hark! a voice proclaims to distant lands,
The Sons of Mercy are the Sons of God.

L. W.

LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

The Memoirs of John Lord de Joinville, Grand Seneschal of Champagne, written by himself, and translated by Thomas Johnes, of Hafod, Esq. M. P. are on the eve of publication. They contain a history of part of the life of Louis IX. King of France, surnamed Saint Louis, whose contemporary and friend Joinville was, as well as his comrade in all his wars. An account of that King's expedition to Egypt in the year 1248, is included in these volumes. They contain many historical facts not noticed by any other historians, and exhibit an interesting picture of the times to which they refer. Mr. Johnes has added the notes and dissertations of M. Ducange; together with the dissertations of M. Le Baron de la Bastie on the Life of St. Louis, and of M. L'Eveque la Ravaliere, and M. Falconet, on the Assassins of Syria, from the "Memoires de l'Academie de Belles Lettres et Inscriptions de France." Our readers will recollect that this is the second of the old French historians which has been submitted to the Hafod press in an English translation.

Mr. Johnes has also just finished The Travels of the Lord de la Brocquiere, Esquire, Carver to Philippe le Bon, who returned from Jerusalem to France overland, about the year 1435, and reduced the account of his journey to writing, by command of the Duke, his master. This author, little, if at all, known to the general reader, treats his subject with that naiveté so characteristic of the period to which this indefatigable translator has devoted his labours.

The Chronicles of Monstrelet, who took up his history from the year 1400, where that of Froissart ended, and brought it down to 1467, will be the next work in the series, ranging after Froissart, and forming a necessary continuation

of

of those interesting and popular chronicles. Monstrelet gives a copious and authentic account of the civil wars between the houses of Orleans and Burgundy, the occupation of Paris and Normandy by the English, the expulsion of the latter, and other memorable events both in France and other countries. We understand that the translation of the first volume is finished, and that by great good fortune it has escaped that calamity which happened at Hafod, on Friday the 13th of March. For it will be read with very painful feelings, not only by those who have been in the habit of participating in the classical hospitalities of the place, but by all who have been drawn as strangers to explore a country which owes its redemption from wildness and from waste to the public-spirited proprietor of Hafod, and even by those who have only read the description of its beauties in the various tours of Wales, that this noble mansion has just been destroyed by fire. The misfortune is too recent for any very minute particulars to have reached the metropolis. But we much fear that the mischief is most extensive, and, in many instances, irreparable, though not extending to the loss of life. The books in the lower part of the library are many of them, we will hope all, saved; but the gallery was inaccessible, from the circumstance of the fire breaking out above stairs, and close by it, and in that gallery were some of the most rare books in that curious and extensive collection. A complete series of all the romances mentioned in Don Quixotte, as composing his library, are probably in the number of the irreparable losses. The pictures are many of them, saved, but the invaluable painted glass in the anti-library must necessarily have been destroyed. Mr. Johnes was in London, in obedience to the call of the House, at the time of the accident. On receiving the intelligence he immediately hastened to his family, who had been obliged to remove to the inn at the Devil's Bridge. Buoyed up with thankfulness for their providential preservation, he left town, bearing, though feeling his calamity, like a man.

With that enthusiasm which has led him to devote his life and fortune to the creation of a paradise out of a wilderness, he means still to inhabit his Eden in spite of this flaming minister, and still to divide his rural leisures between agricultural improvements and literary labours. Men in general would think it late in life to set to work a second time; but we still hope to see a Phœnix rise from the ashes, and to announce Monstrelet and Comines from the same press which has already produced Froissart, Joinville, and le Brocquiere. By way of sequel to Comines, and to complete the series, Mr. Johnes proposes concluding with the Memoirs of Oliver de la Marche, which are very entertaining, and furnish many curious facts. Other private memoirs of those times will be interspersed, to serve as illustrations.

We have to announce to the admirers of fine books, that two magnificent editions of Gil Blas are in preparation, the one in the original French, the other in English, both under the superintendance of Mr. Malkin, author of the Scenery, Antiquities, and Biography of South Wales, and several other works, who has undertaken to supply the deficiencies of the English edition, under the name of Smollet, by an entirely new translation. Should this be executed with spirit and fidelity, it will furnish what has so long been wanted, an appropriate English dress for the best novel which was ever written. These two editions are to be printed uniformly, in the best manner. They will be illustrated with plates, executed by the first engravers, from pictures painted by that admirable delineator of life and manners, Robert Smirke, Esq. R. A. In such hands, it may be presumed that this work will rival the most elegant productions of the press, in an age when the arts of printing and engraving are carried to so great a degree of perfection.

The New Edition of the English Poets, which has been in the press for some time, is now in a considerable state of forwardness. This collection will contain not only the series published by Dr. Johnson, but also such of the minor poets from Chaucer to Cowley, as appear necessary to illustrate the rise and progress of English poetry. Dr. Johnson's series will also be brought down to the present time by the addition of our most popular authors from Lyttleton to Cowper. The Lives of the Poets, not included in Dr. Johnson's collection, will be written by Alexander Chalmers, Esq. F. S. A. The last volumes will contain the best English translations by Pope, Dryden, &c. &c.

A New Edition of the British Essayists, in 45 volumes, is now in the press. This work, a very large impression of which was published so late as 1803, is nearly out of print, and perhaps there is no instance of a work of such extent becoming so soon popular. As a library for young persons, with which view it has generally been published, there is no collection preferable for forming the taste, and conveying a knowledge of the world. The Editor has made considerable alterations and additions to the Historical and Biographical Prefaces; and the Looker-on will be added to this new edition, by a different arrangement of the volumes, but without increasing their number.

The New Edition of the Biographical Dictionary is in a considerable state of advancement, and will probably be extended to eighteen volumes. So copious are the alterations and additions, that this Edition, in many respects, may be considered as a new work. Besides the addition of several thousand Lives of Persons of Literary Merit, of all Nations, a regular series of references will be given throughout the whole, a labour which, although it has delayed the work for some time, will add greatly to its utility.

Since our last, we have been favoured with the following Outline of Lord Valentia's extensive Tour in India, &c. which we have no doubt will prove interesting to our readers.

His Lordship left England in June 1802, accompanied by Mr. Salt, who acted as his secretary; on his passage he visited Madeira, St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, (into the interior of which he made a tour of fourteen days in company with General Hall, previous to its evacuation by the English) and the Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal, and arrived at Calcutta, in January 1803, on the day of the celebration of the Peace. His Lordship went up the country by palanquin through Moorshadabad to Benares, where he visited the Rajah of Benares, and the two sons of Jehan Bucht, son of the King of Delhi, and held a Durbar which was attended by these princes. He proceeded from thence, by Jehanpoor to Lucknow, the court of the Nabob Vizier of Oude, where he resided several months. He afterwards proceeded to Ferruckabad where he visited the Nabob, and then joined General Lake, who was marching towards the Mahratta frontier; on quitting him, he went to Cawnpoor, and returned down the Ganges to Benares, and Moorshadabad, where he visited the Nabob of Bengal, and the Munny Begum; from thence he returned to Calcutta.

In December 1803, his Lordship sailed for Ceylon, landed at Pont de Galle, and proceeded by palanquin to Columbo, where he resided for some time with the Governor, the Hon. Mr. North, during the period of the war with the king of Candy. From Columbo, his Lordship coasted to Adam's Bridge, and landed at Ramiseram, where he was received by Pandaram, a chief Bramin; went to Ramnad and visited the Ranie, from thence to Tanjore, (where he visited the Rajah) Pondicherry, and Madras, where he resided with Lord William Bentinck the Governor, and visited the Nabob of the Carnatic.

From Madras, Lord Valentia went by land up the Ghauts to Vellore, Bangalore, and Seringapatam; during his residence in which, he lived in the palace of the late Tippoo Sultan, and held a Durbar, which was attended by Tippoo's nephews and other natives of rank. After visiting the Rajah of the Mysore, His Lordship proceeded to Mangalore, and there embarked in one of the Company's Cruizers for the Red Sea, stopt a short time at Mocha, and set out to examine the Western Shores. After getting to Dhalac and Massoua, in consequence of some disputes with the Captain he was obliged to return to Mocha, from whence Mr. Salt returned to India, and his Lordship proceeded in the Fox Frigate to Aden, and from thence to Bombay.

He next visited Poonah, the capital of the Peshwa's dominions, where he was received by his Highness with the most marked attention. On his return to Bombay, the Panther cruizer was ordered by the Government to carry His Lordship and suite, a second time to the Red Sea. After landing at Mocha and Massoua, at which latter place he had frequent communications with the Government, he went on to prosecute the survey of the Red Sea, which was done as far as 21 N.; in the course of which several harbours were discovered, and frequent intercourse was had with the inhabitants on the coast, particu-

larly at Suakin. From thence they were driven back to Mocha by stress of wind, and to procure grain. In consequence of an invitation which opened a prospect of their being enabled to penetrate into the interior of Abyssinia, Capt. Rudland of the 8th Bombay Native Regiment, (who had accompanied His Lordship from India) and Mr. Salt, proceeded on that expedition, while his Lordship remained at Mocha. During his residence here, he had ample opportunities of acquiring information respecting the present state of Arabia, the new sect of the Wahabees, their religious tenets and progress, the Coffee trade and other trades of the Red Sea. After remaining six months at Mocha, he proceeded to Massoua, where he took up Capt Rudland and Mr. Salt, who had fully succeeded in their object, and brought letters from the court of Gendar to His Majesty, the Governor General, and his Lordship. The Baharnagach likewise came down from the court to meet him. In proceeding to Jedda, off Port Mornington, the Panther encountered a violent gale of wind, in which she lost all her anchors, was nearly wrecked, and in consequence was obliged to put back to Massoua, where they had a violent dispute with the natives. They again bore away for Jedda, at which place they arrived safely, and Lord V. paid a visit to the Governor. From Jedda they proceeded to Suez, and on the passage of the Desart were escorted by Scheich Chedid, with 500 Arabs. His Lordship on his arrival at Cairo was very graciously received by the Pacha, whose nephew and a guard of 2,000 men accompanied him on his visit to the Pyramids. From Cairo he went down the Nile to Rosetta, and from thence to Alexandria, from whence he made a tour through the Delta into the Desert, and visited the Ruins of Temai. From Alexandria, his Lordship took shipping for Malta, and after touching at Gibraltar, reached England in the Neptune, Captain Freemantle, in October 1806, after an absence of four years and a half.

Mr. Thomas Hope has in the press a work entitled "Household Furniture and Decorations executed from designs by himself;" it will consist of Perspective and Geometrical Views of Apartments, with their Chairs, Tables, Sophas, Candelabræ, Chandeliers, Tripods, &c. &c.

Mr. George Burnett, who is recently returned from the continent, has in the press, and in a state of great forwardness for publication, a work, to be entitled "A View of the present state of Poland," which country he lately visited. It is to contain a description of the face of the country, its villages, towns, &c. and a particular account of the peasantry, their persons, dress, and political condition; comprising also, some account of the customs and manners of the Poles, with a cursory view of the changes which have taken place consequent upon the dismemberment of their country.

Mr. Southey is preparing for publication two volumes of Poems and Miscellaneous Essays, by the late H. K. White, of Cambridge; a most excellent and admirable man, whose genius bid fair to have placed him in the first rank of English Poets. The work will be accompanied with a Life of the Author, and will be embellished with his portrait and four other plates.

Mr. Malcolm has lately sent a new work to the press, under the title of "Historical Anecdotes, illustrative of the Charities, Manners, and Customs, Eccentricities, Religious and Political Dissentions, Popular Tumults, Amusements, and Dress of the Inhabitants of London during the 18th Century, with a General Review of the Domestic and Ecclesiastical Architecture, Sculpture, &c. &c. now extant in the Metropolis of Great Britain." We understand it is the author's intention to introduce his subject by an examination of the probable state of the form of the citizens of London at the date of the Roman invasion, and to trace the causes by which it improved or degenerated, thus gradually leading to the charities of the last century, and the various acts of depravity during the same period; of those he has collected numerous anecdotes, which are calculated to excite the most sublime sensations and the most melancholy ets. The subject then diverges into the minor branches of the manners and ms for a long period prevalent in London, some of which are narrated that gly partake of impropriety, and others are described that are equally dis- ished for reason and good sense; several curious instances of eccentricity y. Mr. M. afterwards proceeds to illustrate the history of lotteries and benefi

benefit societies, and enters at large into the subject of popular commotion, which he forcibly details in each of its ramifications, whether originating from religious or political zeal, or that inherent turbulence which marks the conduct of too great a portion of the lowest class of Londoners. Many highly interesting anecdotes of every description of amusement succeed, part of which will be found to belong to some of those propensities the moralist has ever endeavoured to check and the grave to repress, yet intermixed with others that the most rigid cannot but approve. The caprice of the citizens in their dress furnishes a great variety of amusing descriptions, which excite not a little astonishment at past follies. Having completed the review of these various effects of the human mind, Mr. M. proceeds to shew how the citizen has hitherto contributed to the comforts of his existence in the construction of his dwelling; and he demonstrates that a gradual improvement has taken place in domestic architecture, which he states has been equally the case in the streets. Observations on the ecclesiastical structures of London, the sculptures within them, and a sketch of the present state of society concludes the work. The labour attending the compilation of these historical anecdotes must have been very great, but the public will certainly derive infinite pleasure and instruction from perusing them, as we understand the author has procured all the articles of early date in the period he adopts, from a collection of papers unparalleled for their variety and scarcity. In order to render the work as intelligible and complete as possible, numerous prints are to be introduced in classes, particularly under the article of dress, which will be progressively delineated from 1700 to 1800. Domestic architecture, from the earliest date in London to the present time; sculpture, as exhibited in monuments for the dead, in the same manner with specimens of the fronts of churches, steeples, altars, pulpits, fonts, &c. &c.; and picturesque sketches, calculated to give the general character of streets and places in and round the metropolis. Thus it will be perceived, that a complete and comprehensive view of this vast city, and the state of society for the last hundred years, will be accomplished by the laudable perseverance of an author, who has already brought to light an astonishing mass of new and valuable matter from the muniment rooms of every important institution and fabric in London.

The Oriental Library of the late Tippoo Sultan, which, on the capture of Seringapatam, was preserved entire, and consists of 2000 volumes of Arabic, Persian, and Hindustanee manuscripts, was shortly after that event conveyed to Calcutta, and deposited in the college of Fort William, where it much facilitated the labours and pursuits of the professors and students of those languages. This library was in the year 1805 minutely examined by the Assistant Persian Professor Captain Charles Stewart, and a descriptive catalogue, explaining the subject of each volume, memoirs of the author, &c. formed of its contents. Since that Gentleman's arrival in England, and appointment to the East India Company's college at Hertford, he has revised the work, and added an Appendix, containing specimens in the Persian language (accompanied by a translation) from the principal authors quoted in the catalogue, rendering it not only a useful book to the oriental student, but desirable by every person wishing for information on such subjects, or curious of knowing the nature and extent of Mohammedan literature, which, it must be remembered, had arrived at a great degree of splendour when Europe was overcast with ignorance and barbarism. For the convenience of foreigners, to whom the English letters may not give the exact pronunciation of an oriental word, the titles of the books will be also inscribed in the Arabic character. The work is now in the press, and will consist of from 250 to 300 quarto pages. As only a small number of copies will be printed, persons wishing for it are requested to make an early application to Messrs. Longman and Co. where a specimen of the book may be seen.

Mr. Britton, in his Architectural Antiquities, part iv. has given the following Sketch of a Nomenclature of Ancient Architecture; intended to affix precise Terms to each peculiar Style in English Buildings:—FIRST STYLE. *Anglo-Saxon.* This will embrace all buildings that were erected between the times of the conversion of the Saxons and the Norman Conquest, from A. D. 597 to A. D.

A. D. 1066.—SECOND STYLE. *Anglo-Norman*, by which will be meant that style which prevailed from 1066 to 1189, including the reigns of William I. and II. Henry I. Stephen, and Henry II.—THIRD STYLE. *English*, from 1189 to 1272, embracing the reigns of Richard I. John, and Henry III.—FOURTH STYLE. *Decorated English*, from 1272 to 1461, including the reigns of Edwards I. II. and III. Richard II. and Henrys IV. V. and VI.—FIFTH STYLE. *Highly decorated, or florid English*, from 1461 to 1509, including the reigns of Edwards IV. and V. Richard III. and Henry VII. From this era we lose sight of all style and congruity; and the public buildings erected during the reigns of Henry VIII. Elizabeth, and James I. may be characterized by the terms of DEBASED ENGLISH, or ANGLO-ITALIAN.

Mr. Bicheno has in the press a second edition of his "Restoration of the Jews," to which he has prefixed a brief History of that singular People. He is also about to publish a Supplement to his "Signs of the Times," with an Answer to Mr. Faber's Objections in the second edition of his Dissertations on the Prophecies.

Mr. C. Stower has in the press, and will speedily publish, a new edition of the Printer's Grammar, which will contain the improvements of the last 50 years in the theory and practice of Printing; also many useful tables and scales of prices never before published.

Mr. Bohnen, of Greenwich, after long study, has been prompted to put to press a work of incredible labour, which embraces in alphabetical order the most general Idiomatical Expressions of Six Languages; viz. English, German, Latin, Spanish, French, and Italian; exhibiting at one view in their respective columns the Synonymous Phrases or Sentences in each, avoiding by this means the great trouble of searching so many dictionaries; also a complete Vocabulary of the same Six Languages. To be printed in one large octavo volume.

Mr. Thomas Webb, of Birmingham, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription a series of Medals, commencing with the following distinguished characters: Lord Viscount Nelson, Right Honourable William Pitt, Marquis Cornwallis, also Rear Admiral Sir Sydney Smith, K. S. and M. Boultan, and J. Watt, Esqrs. The size of the Medal to be $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter; on the obverse, a highly relieved Likeness, from the best authority, in a grand Roman style, with classical and appropriate designs on the reverse. The Medal of Sir Sydney Smith, which we have seen, is executed with the greatest taste and ability, and may be regarded as an earnest of the excellence which may be expected in the others.

The intelligence conveyed in our last Number respecting the preparation of Adam Davie's Life of Alexander for the press, we find was premature, and seems to have resulted from an incidental notice given by Mr. Dibdin in his Lectures on English Literature at the Royal Institution, which that gentleman probably derived from a note in Mr. Ellis's Specimens of early English Poetry. A transcript of the metrical Romance of Alexander had been made some time ago by Mr. Park, and, in conjunction with Mr. Ellis, was designed for publication; but that design is at present superseded, by Mr. Park's having undertaken to become the editor and continuator of Warton's History of English Poetry.

An octavo edition will also soon be published of Mrs. Carter's translation of Epictetus.

S. E. Bridges, Esq. has a small volume of Poems in the press, which will appear in the course of the next month.

An Edition of the Life of Dr. Beattie, by the late Sir William Forbes, in octavo, will shortly be published.

Sir William Ouseley is engaged on an English Translation of the celebrated Persian work known by the title of *Nozahat al Coloub*, and cited by D'Herbelot and others, under the distinguishing character of the Persian Geographer. The work will prove highly curious and valuable to different classes of readers, and will convey much new and interesting information respecting Persia and the adjacent countries.

Mr. Heriot will shortly publish an account of his Travels in Upper and Lower Canada.

Mr. Prince Hoare has undertaken the editorship of a new weekly Periodical Publication, to be entitled "The Artist," which is to consist of a collection of Essays on various miscellaneous subjects, which are to be subscribed with the names of the several writers.

Mr. George Lipscomb has nearly ready for publication a Pathological Disquisition concerning the Gout.

Mr. Isaac Crookenden is about to publish a Treatise on the Human Soul.

Mr. Gifford, who has received the assistance of the late Mr. Whalley's manuscripts, has completed his Edition of Ben Jonson's works; and it is expected shortly to be put to press.

The admirers of Shakespear will be happy to learn that considerable progress has been made in the printing of a new Edition of his Works, which is intended to exhibit, as to size, paper, type, text, and orthography, as nearly as possible a *fac simile* of the first folio edition.

A Life of George Morland, embellished with twelve elegant Sketches, by Dau, will shortly appear.

Mr. Clapham has nearly ready for publication a Selection from Skelton's Sermons.

A New Edition of Jarvis's Translation of Don Quixotte, greatly improved, by Mr. Balfour, the Translator of the Musica and Fabulas Literarias of Yriarte, with notes by Palasier, will soon be published.

A History of Birds, by the late Charlotte Smith, will soon be published, in two volumes.

Dr. H. Robinson, of Edinburgh, has nearly ready for publication Discourses on the nature of Inflammations, and the History, Theory, and Cause of the Venereal Disease; and he will also shortly publish a Work on the Natural History of the Atmosphere.

Dr. Young's Lectures on Natural Philosophy, in two volumes, in quarto, will soon be published.

A short Latin Poem *on the Battle of Trafalgar*, accompanied with an English prose translation, will be published early in this month. It is the work of a young person, and has been read by gentlemen of the first literary fame, in Oxford and Cambridge, who have pronounced it a beautiful poem, and, considered as a juvenile essay, an extraordinary composition.

Mr. Custance, of Kidderminster, is preparing for the press, a Concise View of the Constitution and Laws of England, to be dedicated, by permission, to W. Wilberforce, Esq. M.P. and which he intends to publish by subscription.

The friends of the late excellent Dr. Currie will be gratified by the striking Likeness of him, presented in an Engraving by Mr. Cromek, from a Portrait painted by Mr. Hone.

Proposals are issued for Publishing by Subscription, an Architectural and Scientific Investigation of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, illustrated by Plans, Elevations, Sections, and parts at large, from actual Measurements; with an Essay on the Life, Writings, and Designs of Sir Christopher Wren. By James Elmes, Architect.

Mr. Olinthus Gregory, A. M. of the Royal Military Academy, has now in the press a Translation of the Abbé Haüy's valuable work, entitled Traité Elementaire de Physique, with notes historical, illustrative, and critical. The translation which will make two handsome octavo volumes, will be published in a few weeks; and in conjunction with Mr. Gregory's Treatise on Astronomy, and his Treatise of Mechanics, (a new edition of which is just published) will constitute a complete course of Natural Philosophy, including every important discovery of modern times.

Mr. E. L. White, Surgeon, has nearly ready for publication, A Popular Essay on the Disorder familiarly termed a Cold; in which the means of obviating the various causes which are liable either remotely to contribute to the production of this complaint, or which more immediately excite it, together with the most effectual method of removing it when present, are explained, in a manner familiar to the meanest capacity; and to which are added, a collection of approved Receipts, and observations on the most popular Remedies.

The

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

			Wind	Pressure max.	Pressure min.	Temp. max.	Temp. min.	Evap.	Rain, &c.
New	M.	Feb. 7	NW	29.85	29.67	43°	28°	6	6
		8	SW	29.58	29.50	48	36	4	.10
	a.	9	SW	29.53	29.28	52	37	.11	4
		10	W	29.77	29.65	51	39	.10	
		11	W	29.98	29.77	57	49	.11	
		12	SW	30.15	30.15	57	38	.11	
		13	SW	30.18	30.15	53	38	5	
		14	Var.	30.15	30.03	54	31	6	
1st. Q.	*b.*	15	S	30.03	29.87	54	37	7	
	c.	16	SW	29.72	29.64	55	37	3	
	d.	17	Var.	29.49	29.33	45	24		
		18	N	30.06	29.19	29	23		
	e.	19	Var.	30.18	30.11	35	22		
		20	SW	30.11	29.73	46	34	.17	.16
		21	W	29.72	29.67	46	35	.10	
Full M.		22	W	29.69	29.57	49	32	8	1
	f.	23	NW	29.88	29.69	41	23	6	
	g.	24	W	29.69	29.48	51	34	8	.11
		25	SW	29.68	29.47	56	34	5	2
		26	NW	29.92	29.68	39	25	7	
	h.	27	N	30.38	29.92	37	26	2	
	h.	28	N	30.56	30.38	38	27	5	1
L. Q.	March	1	NE	30.56	30.50	42	31	4	
		2	NE	30.50	30.17	44	35	5	1
		3	Var.	30.17	29.84	44	31	5	
		4	N	29.84	29.83	43	23		
	h.	5	N			33	19		
	h.	6	W	29.86	29.66	38	23	.10	.11
	h.	7	N	29.97	29.77	40	23		
		8	W	29.77	29.30	45	31	8	8
				29.90	29.76	45.60	30.83		
				M. 29.80		M. 38.21		T. 1.74.	T. 62.

N. B. The Notations comprised in each Line relate to a period of 24 hours reckoned *from* 9 a. m. on the day of the date. A dash denotes that the period so marked is to form a part of that allotted to the next observation.

NOTES.

a. A gale of wind.

b. A very fine day. Thermometer against a wall facing the South rose to 67°. About sun-set the clouds came down as in summer evenings before thunder.

c. A very large and distinct lunar halo.

d. Stormy indications at sunset, followed by a severe and destructive gale from the N. E. which was not over till the next night; much lightning between 3 and 4 a. m. the 18th; abundance of snow fell on the more hilly parts of the country, though but a moderate quantity here.

e. The whole hemisphere very red for some time after sunset, which we ascribed to the reflection of light from elevated cirri. Our Manchester correspondent, however, states the same phænomenon at the same time as an Aurora Borealis. Additional communications, decisive of this point, will be acceptable. The phænomenon was repeated on the 21st, which, with the preceding and following night, was windy.

f. The cirrus cloud continues to fill the higher atmosphere, and is now collected into parallel bars extending E. and W. beyond the horizon.

g. Hoar frost, with a strong positive electricity, which was found again at sunset in some rain, mixed with sleet.

h. Small quantities of snow at intervals; the atmosphere sensibly tending to a state of greater dryness, and the clouds evaporating at sunset.

RESULTS.

Prevailing Winds Westerly.

Mean Elevation of the Barometer - -	29.86 In.
Mean Temperature - - - - -	38.21°
Evaporation - - - - - - -	1.74 In.
Rain, &c. - - - - - - -	0.62 In.

Character of the period, frosty, with a dry atmosphere for the most part.

Introductory Remarks on the Register, &c.

(*Continued from page* 181.)

The Evaporation is found by exposing water of a known surface constantly to the free air, sheltered from the rain, and the direct action of the sun. To avoid the trouble of weighing it before and after exposure, we have contrived an instrument of easy use, and sufficient accuracy, an account of which may be acceptable to Meteorologists. A glass tube, about an inch in diameter and 30 inches long, is surmounted by a metallic funnel, and closed at its lower end with a good stop-cock. The funnel, besides a rim of half an inch sloping inward, to prevent loss of water by agitation, has another portion truly cylindrical, one inch in depth and five in diameter. The tube is graduated from a point near its insertion down to the cock; each of the divisions being equal in capacity to one hundredth of an inch of depth in the cylinder of the funnel. The tube being filled with water up to the top of the scale, a certain measure of water is then added, which rises so as nearly to fill the cylinder. It is obvious, that when this bottle-full is drawn out again by the cock, if there has been any loss by evaporation, it will be perceived in the tube, and may be read off instantly. The scale being then again filled out of a spare vessel, and the bottle-full again added, the instrument is ready for the next period. The greatest *variation of Temperature* which happens in twenty-four hours, if the capacity of the vessel is not larger than necessary in proportion to the surface, cannot disturb the volume quite an hundredth; and if the fractions are always thrown out, the effect of Temperature may be neglected in the observations. In summer these should be repeated every morning; in winter a longer period

may

may be allowed; and when ice is formed in the water, the result must of course be waited for till it thaws. The addition of a *small* proportion of *Salt* will prevent the formation of a solid mass of ice, and of course the bursting of the glass tube, which would otherwise happen in sharp frosts. The effect of the salt on the evaporation is apprehended to be insignificant. In this climate 7 or 8 tenths of an inch of water will not be exhausted in the hottest day; but for a warmer atmosphere, or to procure longer intervals between the observations, the depth of the cylinder may be increased, and the scale prolonged; or, which is better, a correspondent detached measure provided, to be put into the bottle before it is filled from the cock.

The Rain gauge is also, in some respects, of a peculiar construction. It consists of three parts—the funnel, the reservoir, and the scale. The funnel is 8 inches in diameter, and its *cylindrical* rim is an inch deep: it terminates in a pipe leading into a conical vessel, having five or six times the capacity of the funnel, and closed at its *apex*, which is downward, with a stop-cock. The latter enters into a glass tube, full an inch wide, graduated from the bottom (where is placed another cock) in divisions, each corresponding to one hundredth of an inch in the cylinder of the funnel, which is not contracted above. The rain, entering by the funnel, is received in the cone, where, in case of sudden frost ensuing, it cannot injure the instrument by expansion, and where it may also be suffered to accumulate for a month, if required, with little loss by evaporation (if the conducting pipe is pretty long and narrow) and be measured off at any time. By this construction also the funnel may be placed on the roof or parapet of a house, while the reservoir and guage may be within and more easily accessible. Both the gauges are about 30 feet from the ground.

An insulated conductor is also occasionally attended to, the construction of which is according to a plan so well described by Read, Philo. Trans. vol. 82, that it is unnecessary to dwell upon it. There is, however, an addition of a brass arm, turning on a joint, by means of which the insulation may be instantly taken off, and the apparatus converted into a common conducting rod, for the greater security of the house in the season when thunder storms prevail.

The Thermometer, it should have been remarked, requires to be a little elevated, to prevent the air in the terminating bulb from getting into the tube, and the quicksilver in those of large diameter from mixing with the spirit. Perhaps an angle of 45° may be the best position in general; the perpendicular one is certainly unsafe, notwithstanding the great ingenuity displayed in the floats.

3d Month 20th, 1807. **L. HOWARD.**

INTELLIGENCE

RELATIVE TO ARTS, MANUFACTURES, &c.

Method of heating Rooms by Steam, by Mr. Neil Snodgrass, of Glasgow. Trans. Sci. Arts. Vol. 24.

Mr. Snodgrass having been engaged to manage a cotton-mill in a part of Scotland where fuel was scarce, was induced to try the effect of steam for warming the air of its different apartments, (from observing the method of drying muslins by wrapping them round hollow cylinders heated by steam, which was practised near Glasgow) both on account of the saving of fuel it would produce, and its removing all danger of conflagration, to which mills, heated in the usual manner, are most exposed.

He put this method in practice at a mill at Dornach, with such success as to heat it compleatly with one *half* the fuel, that would be necessary for this purpose with the best constructed stoves, but as the apparatus for this mill was not as perfect as that afterwards contrived, it need not be here detailed.

Two cotton mills belonging to G. Houston, Esq. of Johnstone, were also warmed by steam; in one of these, six stories high, a lying pipe of cast iron, 5 inches in diameter is carried along the middle of the ceiling of the lower story,

story, about two feet from the ceiling, with a small declivity to carry off the water. This pipe heats the lower story, and from it arise tin pipes of 7½ inches in diameter, at intervals of 7 feet from each other, which, passing perpendicularly upwards through all the floors in the mill, form a line of heated columns in the middle of each room. In the other mill this plan has received some alterations on account of the irregularity of the building; valves opening inwards were added to the tin pipes, to prevent their compression by accidental condensation of the steam; and another valve was placed opening outwards at the lower part of the apparatus to permit the air contained in the pipes to pass as its place was occupied by steam.

Certificates of five other mills being heated in the same manner, to great advantage, by Mr. Snodgrass, were received by the Society for Arts, &c.

In new manufactories, where the mode of heating may be made an original part of the plan, Mr. Snodgrass recommends an apparatus, of which the following is a description:

Vertical pipes of cast iron, about 7 inches in diameter in the lower stories, and 6 inches diameter in the upper stories, ascend from the bottom to the top of the mill in the middle of the apartments, at about 7 or 8 feet distance from each other. These pipes come close to the beams in each story, and are contrived so as to support them by projecting pieces, like brackets, cast to them in the proper places, which go under the beams; and by wedges driven between them and the beams, each can be made to have a due bearing; and thus these pipes perform the double office of steam flues, and of pillars to support the mill-floors.

The joints of the pipes, are each of the length of the height of the story where it is placed, and fit into each other by a projecting socket at the place of contact, which is stuffed in the intervals so as to be steam tight. These vertical pipes all communicate at top with a smaller horizontal pipe, which passes to the open air through the wall, where it has a valve fitted to it opening outwards, to admit the air to pass contained at first in the pipes; the vertical pipes all communicate at the bottom with a small horizontal copper pipe gently inclined towards the boiler, with a valve for the same purpose as that just mentioned at its upper end, outside the building, and an inverted syphon at the other end, over a hot well, from whence the boiler is supplied with water, and into which all the hot water runs, that is formed by the condensation of the steam in the pipes. The boiler is outside the building, and communicates with the first vertical pipe near the top of the ground floor, by an inclined pipe passing through the wall from its upper part; the steam ascends through the first vertical pipe, in this apparatus, then enters the horizontal pipe at the top, from whence it descends into all the vertical pipes, forcing out the air before it as it proceeds.

The boiler, for a mill 60 feet long and 33 feet wide, is 6 feet long, 3½ broad, and 3 deep, it is fed, and managed in the usual manner; but the smoke from its fire place, after passing through a short level brick flue, ascends into a cast metal pipe enclosed in a vertical brick flue, in the gable of the building; from which brick flue, small openings are made into each story a few feet above the floor; and another opening being made in it near the ground outside, a current of air heated by the iron smoke pipe, passes from below into every apartment. The air passages may have the space of their apertures regulated by registers; and as the iron smoke pipe does not touch the fire, having a short brick flue intervening, and consequently can never be heated so as to be liable to crack, or in any other way transmit inflamed substances to the mill, there can be little or no danger of fire, while this part of the plan still farther economises the heat.

The strength of the pipes, which are 3-8ths of an inch thick, render unnecessary valves opening inwards, as the pressure of the atmosphere cannot damage them.

This apparatus will heat the air in the rooms to 85°. in the coldest season: and it is evident, that by increasing the number of pipes, and the supply of steam, any heat under 212°. may be produced.

The

The Society of Arts voted Mr. Snodgrass 40 guineas, or the gold medal, at his option, for this communication.

The merit of Mr. Snodgrass in the described apparatus, consists in judicious application of well-known principles, not in invention; for Count Rumford, had several years ago, heated rooms by steam conveyed by pipes, as may be seen in his publication on this subject, inserted in the Repository of Arts, vol. 15. p. 186, and elsewhere.

Mr. Green of Wandsworth, also, in 1793, obtained a patent for warming rooms by air heated with steam; but his method had not the same similarity to that of Mr. Snodgrass, which Count Rumford's possesses.

Account of a singular and extensive Alum Mine near Glasgow.

At Hurlett, near Glasgow, a spacious subterranean excavation remains of nearly a mile in length and breadth, and about 5 feet in height, in an ancient coal work, which was of considerable extent in 1620; it consists of the vacancies left by the parts of a stratum of coals 5 feet thick, which have been removed, and of which there yet remain pillars 18 feet in diameter, to support the roof; the dip is just sufficient to keep the cavity dry, the coal is now taken up from 30 fathoms depth, and it lies at all depths from that to the surface.

Just over this immense cavity, and forming its roof, lies a stratum of aluminous schistus ten inches thick, that is found over the whole of the bed of coal, which being exposed thus to the atmospheric air is in a gradual state of decomposition. This process is so slow, that in the long period mentioned, the whole of the ten inches thickness of the roof is in no place gone. It flakes off by oxigenation, and falls down, in which situation the oxigenation continues on the dry floor, and swells up in a fine spicular efflorescence to the height of three, four, and sometimes, even the whole five feet of the excavation. A greater number than usual of the pits are left open, which occasions a circulation of the air, that much promotes the oxigenation, and efflorescence.

In one part of these works is found an efflorescence of sulphate of magnesia in spicula of about a foot in length, covering a space of about 50 yards square.

A bed of lime-stone lies over the schistus about three feet thick. Among the decomposed schistus beautiful efflorescd pyrites are found, and are worked with the other pyrites for copperas.

The schistus in its first stage of decomposition is of a dirty light brown colour, and gradually becomes whiter as it advances to the last stage, in which it is a light white, or very pale greenish white mass, with much silky, or fine fibrous efflorescd salt interspersed.

This Alum work is the largest in Great Britain, and probably in the world: it is the property of Messrs. Mackintosh, Knox, and Co. The Alum is equal in quality to that of Italy, and large quantities of it are now exported.

Curious experiments on the Vegetation of Potatoes, extracted from a paper, by T. A. Knight, Esq. Phil. Trans. 1805.

The object of Mr. Knight in making experiments on the vegetation of potatoes was to determine a fact in general vegetation, relative to the action of the alburnous vessels, which he has proved in certain cases to be retrograde: his papers sent to the Royal Society on this subject are very interesting, but their whole contents cannot be detailed in this work without departing from the original plan. The facts which he has discovered on the vegetation of potatoes are in themselves well worth attention, exclusive of any reference to the general subject; and as whatever tends to throw light on the nature of a vegetable, so important to the sustenance of man, must be of consequence in the probability it affords of improving its culture, it is hoped this extract on the subject will be acceptable.

Every gardener knows, that the early varieties of the potatoe produce either blossoms or seeds. Mr. Knight attributed this to the tubers being formed præternaturally early, and thence drawing off the true sap, which in the ordinary course of nature is employed in the formation and nutrition of blossom and seeds.

In the beginning of spring Mr. Knight planted some cuttings of a very early variety of the potatoe, which had never been known to blossom, in garden pots, near the top of the earth; when the plants had grown a few inches high, they were secured to sticks, fixed erect in the pots, and the mould washed away from the base of the stems by a strong current of water. Each plant was now suspended in air, and had no communication with the soil in the pots, except by its fibrous roots, which are perfectly distinct organs from the runners, which generate and feed the tuberous roots.

Efforts were made soon by every plant to generate runners, and tuberous roots; which were destroyed intentionally as soon as they were perceptible. An increased luxuriance of growth now became visible in every plant, numerous blossoms were emitted, and every blossom afforded fruit.

Mr. Knight supposing that only a small part of the true sap would be expended in the production of blossoms, and seeds, and anxious to discover what use nature would make of what remained, prevented the formation of tubers on any part but the extremities of the lateral branches, which were the parts most distant from those, where the tubers are naturally formed. After an ineffectual struggle of a few weeks the plants became perfectly obedient to his wishes, and formed the tubers in the places assigned them. Many of the joints of the plants became enlarged and turgid, during the experiment, which induced Mr. Knight to believe, that had he prevented totally the formation of regular tubers, these joints would have acquired an organization capable of retaining life, and of affording plants in the succeeding spring.

In another plant which grew with great luxuriance, just when the first commencement of the formation of the tubers took place beneath the soil, Mr. Knight nearly detached many of the lateral branches from the stem, letting them remain suspended by such a portion only of the alburnous and cortical vessels and fibres as were sufficient to preserve life. In these the sap, instead of returning down the principal stem into the ground, remained and formed small tubers at the base of the leaves of the depending branches.

These experiments clearly prove the possibility of making the potatoe plant produce tubers on every part of its branches, and give considerable reason to suppose, that a new species of potatoe plant might be artificially produced, with an enlarged or turnip-formed stem, capable of producing good nourishment; and that thus this part of this valuable plant, which is now almost useless, might be rendered essentially serviceable.

Of pruning Fir Trees, from Mr. Salmon's Paper in the Transactions of the Society for Arts, &c. vol. 24.

Mr. Salmon shews clearly, by drawings of the sections of various unpruned fir trees, at the parts where knots were formed, the great injury which arises to the timber from not cutting off the lower branches close to the stem in proper time; in some of the specimens preserved by Mr. Salmon it required 15, 18, and 25 years growth of the tree to cover the extremities of broken branches with timber, which then formed dead knots of the most injurious nature, extending far into the tree.

Mr. Salmon's directions for pruning fir plantations are, to commence this operation when the trees are six years old, or when five tier of boughs and the shoot are discernible, and then to cut off the three lower tier of boughs; every four or five years the pruning is to be repeated till the stem is forty feet high, after which the tree may be left to itself. Each tree is to be pruned to half its height at every pruning after the first time, till it has attained twenty years growth, and after that time it is to be pruned to half its extreme height, and as many feet more as it is inches in diameter at four feet from the ground. The proper time for pruning is between September and April, and the best instrument for performing the operation is the saw. The wood got in pruning more than doubly repays the expence.

Mr. Salmon directs firs to be planted close together, not more than four or five feet apart, and each sort by itself; and that at regular periods they should be thinned so as to leave a space between the trees equal to a fifth of their average height.

Mr. Salmon was voted the silver medal for his communication.

A Composition

A Composition for preventing the Moisture from exuding from damp Walls, by Mr. Charles Wilson.—Trans. Soc. Art. vol. 24.

Mr. Wilson mentions, that this composition, when put into water, will neither increase nor diminish in weight, and that it will join the pieces of broken articles of Portland stone or marble, so as to render them as durable as they were prior to the fracture; and that it will be found to be of the greatest utility in flooring damp kitchens, preventing moisture from exuding from walls, and wherever the prevention of wet is necessary.

RECEIPT.

Boil two quarts of tar with two ounces of kitchen grease for a quarter of an hour in an iron pot, to this add a mixture of two parts slaked lime, and one part powdered glass, which have passed through a flour sieve and been dried completely over the fire in an iron pot; work the mixture together till it becomes of the consistence of thin plaster.

This cement must be used as soon as made, as it hardens very speedily, and continues to increase in hardness for three weeks; more should not be prepared at a time than is sufficient to coat one square foot of a wall; great care must be taken to prevent any moisture from mixing with the cement.

One coating of the cement, an eighth of an inch thick, will be sufficient for a wall not very damp; but should the dampness be considerable, then two coats will be necessary.

Plaster made of lime, hair, and gypsum may be afterwards laid over the cement.

Ten guineas were voted to Mr. Wilson for this communication.

Method of preparing a Red-colour equal to Indian Red, by Mr. Sebastian Grandi. Trans. Soc. Arts. vol. 24.

Mr. Grandi directs, that to prepare this colour, some of the pyrites found in coal pits are to be calcined, and they will produce a beautiful red.

Mr. Grandi should have been more particular in his description of the pyrites, as stones of very different compositions are called by that name. Mr. Grandi, of course, meant the iron pyrites, and it is supposed that kind of them which has a shining crystallized appearance.

The silver medal and twenty guineas were voted by the Society of Arts, &c. to Mr. Grandi, for communications of which this formed one.

Method of judging of the Strength of Apple Juice for Cyder, by T. A. Knight, Esq.

From experiments made by Mr. Knight, which have been communicated to the Agricultural Society of Hereford, it has been well ascertained that the strength of the juice of any cyder apple is in exact proportion to its weight. The juices of inferior apples were found to be light when compared with the juice of the old and improved sorts. The juice of the kind called the Sweet Styre outweighed that of every other sort, till it was tried in competition with a new variety produced by Mr. Knight, from the Siberian crab and the Ingham pearmain, the juice of which exceeded all, tried in its specific gravity.

Method of weaving Cloth of an extremely fine quality, by Mr. Nevin, of Woodside. Trans. Soc. Arts. vol. 24.

The chief impediment to weaving cloth of a fineness beyond what is used, has arisen from the reed, which could not be formed of sufficient strength if its parts were reduced in thickness beyond a certain degree; and as in the usual method of weaving, only a single thread was admitted between each division of the reed, the extent of the reed of course limited the fineness of the cloth which could be woven. Mr. Nevin's method of obviating this difficulty is extremely simple and obvious, that it seems strange it has not been thought of before. It consists in merely putting two, three, four, or more threads in the warp between each division or split of the reed, instead of one. The effect of this method, however, is so effectual, that Mr. Nevin has woven a fine silk web, from hard thrown silk in the gum, that contains the surprising

tity of 65,536 meshes or crossings, in one square inch; a vastly greater number than in the finest cloth known before.

When the cloth is woven and taken out of the loom it has the appearance of being barred or striped, the cane of the reed causing the part it struck to look thinner; but upon being wet, and in that state repeatedly worked and stretched backwards, forwards, and corner ways by the hands, it soon loses this appearance, the interstices in the struck part closing up like other parts of the web. This last operation must in cotton fabrics be performed before they go to the bleach ground.

Samples of cloth, woven in this manner, may be seen at the house of the Society for Arts, &c. who voted Mr. Nevin a premium of fifteen guineas for this discovery.

Improvement in the Implement used by Glaziers and Painters to support them when working outside Windows, by Mr. Joseph Davis. Trans. Soc. Arts, vol. 24.

The implement used by glaziers and painters as a portable scaffold in working outside windows, is secured inside by two moveable bolts, which pass downwards through holes in the part which extends inside the window, as close to the wall inside as they can be placed; these bolts form a very inadequate fastening, and many fatal accidents have happened through their deficiency in this respect. Mr. Davis's improvement relates to this part of the implement; instead of the bolts he uses a sort of sliding bracket, in which there is an inside screw or nut, by which a long outside screw, running lengthways in the substance of the upper plank, moves it farther from or nearer to the outside foot, as required, and causes it to press with some force against the lower part of the sash frame or the window seat, which is griped between it and the foot, as if it was placed in a vice.

It would render this implement more complete to have a light rail fastened to its outside extremity, to prevent danger to the person using it of falling backwards.

The Society for Arts, &c. voted Mr. Davis ten guineas for this invention. A model of it may be seen at their house in the Adelphi.

Mr. John Bywater's Patent Methods of furling or reefing Sails, without going aloft. Rep. Arts, No. 58.

Mr. Bywater's first method of furling or reefing sails is effected by a roller which turns on gudgeons beneath the yard of each sail, to which roller the head of the sail is fastened. The ends of the roller are of enlarged diameter, and on them ropes are coiled the reverse way of that which the sail is intended to be wound on the roller; by hauling these ropes the roller turns round, and rolls up the sail on it, in the same way that a common kind of window blind is drawn up; to support the intermediate parts of the roller, a kind of annular segments of iron pass from the top of the yard, which sustain small friction rollers parallel to the yard at each side of the sail, within a small space of each other, between which the sail passes upwards. The reefing roller, and the part of the sail wound on it, rest on these friction-rollers, the number of which depends on the length of the yard.

The other method of reefing proposed by the patentee, is somewhat similar to that by which window-curtains are raised up. A strong reef-band is fixed to the after part of the sail, to which is attached a rope similar to the head-rope, to this four or more reef-lines are fastened, at equal intervals from each other, and passing upwards to half blocks fixed on the fore part of the yard, from thence run along the yard to near the slings, where they pass through blocks down on deck; by these reef-lines the sail is drawn up as required, and is secured tight in its place by other ropes fastened to the leach-ropes of the doubled part of the sail which lead with the sheets to the deck.

The date of this patent is August, 1806.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

In our last number, p. 311, we noticed the execution of the murderers of Mr. Steele, and the awful circumstances by which it was accompanied. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, a Coroner's Inquest sat in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where the bodies of twenty-eight of the sufferers lay,* to enquire into the circumstances of their death, when many witnesses were examined. The following are the most interesting depositions:

Thomas Salmon, lives with his brother, who keeps the King of Denmark public house, in the Old Bailey. When Haggerty ascended the scaffold, the witness heard a loud cry of "Hats off," and the crowd fell back, putting down their hats as well as they could: he saw one or two people fall opposite Green-Arbour court, and several people climbing over those who were down. The crowd kept falling back over the persons who fell. He saw nothing more of the accident than the above. He was of opinion, that the uncommon pressure was, in a great degree occasioned by the people squeezing down their hats, which naturally operated so as to produce such an effect.

Richard Hazel, tallow-chandler, at No. 16, Old Bailey. About a quarter past eight o'clock in the morning of Monday, while he was looking out of his one pair of stairs window, he saw two distinct heaps of persons who had fallen. These heaps were about eight or ten yards from his door, and the greatest part of the persons that composed them seemed to be dead. The mob was continually treading backwards and forwards over them; and there was a very great and incessant motion. There appeared to be about ten or twelve in each heap; and the pressure was so great that it was impossible for the crowd to avoid treading on those that were down, although they made every exertion in their power to avoid doing so. Those lying on the ground were often completely covered by persons on their legs, who were forced to tread over them. There was about a yard of breadth between the two heaps; and through this interstice a great crowd was continually pressing. He described the heaps as being composed of persons lying on each other, or entangled together.—Upon being questioned as to the original cause of the tumult, he could not say any thing from his own knowledge. There was a broken rail opposite to the Star Wine Vaults

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* 1. Bradford, Thomas, Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square. 2. Boother, William, at Mr. Wiber's, Colonade, Russell-square. 3. Carter, John, Type-street, Moorfields. 4. Carpenter, Benjamin, Hammersmith. 5. Ditto, junior, ditto. 6. Cuttle, James, Gwinning's-court, Grub-street. 7. Cooper, Thomas, 3, Rose-alley, Golden-lane. 8. Cross, ——, Norwich-court, Fetter-lane. 9. Dilling, John, King-street, Old-street. 10. Fieldhurst, Joseph, 2, Plough-street, Whitechapel. 11. Fry, Sarah, 3, Market-street, St. James's. 12. Guest, William, Gutter-lane, Cheapside. 13. Grover, Daniel, 51, Cow-Cross-street, Smithfield. 14. Herrington, Wm. 31, Skinner-street, Somers Town. 15. Howard, Samuel, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital. 16. Platt, Wm. 15, Russell-court, Drury-lane. 17. Panton, Charlotte, 19, King-street, Drury-lane. 18. Pringle, Robert, 3, French-yard, Bowling-green-lane, Clerkenwell. 19. Russell, Richard, 4, Alcock-lane, Shoreditch. 20. Saul, R. Whitechapel. 21. Tozer, Elizabeth, Fox-court, Ray-street, Clerkenwell. 22. Taylor, Joseph, 8, Peter-street, Cow-cross. 23. Thorne, Joseph, de-luce-court, Spitalfields. 24. Tyler, William, 39, Church-str 25. Wilson, George, 6, Beauchamp-street, Brooks's-market. 26. Wm 9, Dyot-street, St. Giles's. 27. Wimble, John, 18, Great B Manchester-square. 28. White, Henry, at the Swan public ho street.

Vaults; and there were a number of carts, waggons, and other carriages, drawn up outside of this railing; but he saw no cart broken down, nor does he believe any such accident happened; and he rather thinks, that the carts broke the pressure of the crowd in some degree, instead of adding to it. During the whole time there was a general clamour, but he could not distinguish any particular voices, or any word that was uttered; although he believes that *Murder, Murder!* and *Mercy, Mercy!* were the prevailing cries.

John Wimble, deceased, a carpenter, residing at No. 18, Great Barlow-street, Manchester-square. A young man, who went with the deceased, stated, that he fell down with the deceased, but kept his head uncovered, and forced his way over the dead bodies, which lay in a pile as high as the people, until he was enabled to creep over the heads of the crowd to a lamp iron, from whence he got into the first floor window of Mr. Hazel, he was much bruised, and must have suffered the fate of his companion, if he had not been possessed of great strength. While he was down he heard a person in the same heap with himself very distinctly repeating the Lord's prayer.

Elizabeth Howard, lived in the same house with one of the deceased, of the name of Sarah Fry, whom she accompanied to see the execution; about five minutes before eight o'clock they arrived at the bottom of Newgate-street, when a great mass of people carried them down to the front of the Old Bailey, where they remained about ten minutes, and were very much squeezed and hurt; about a quarter after eight, witness fell over another person that was lying on the ground, near the foot pavement; deceased called out and said, "Lord have mercy upon me! Are you gone? Are you gone?"—Witness was senseless, and did not recover herself until she found herself upon the steps of St. Sepulchre's Church; she believed it was half-past ten before she recovered herself. Questioned by the Coroner concerning what she heard before she fell. She felt herself squeezed to a great excess; she heard also the cry of murder, screams, and groans; she lost her bonnet, cap, shoes, and pattens; before she fell, she recollected a cry of "Hats off," and a cry of "they come." When she came to herself, she was told a man had brought her on his back, and laid her on the steps of the church; before she fell, she recollects stumbling over several things in the crowd, but what they were she could not tell; at last she fell on a woman who lay on her back; could not tell whether the woman was dead or alive.

Thomas Ramsden, Esq. Surgeon, stated, that he attended the Hospital when the bodies were brought in, and gave directions for assisting the sufferers: sixteen were recovered, and 27 so much injured by compression, that assistance was unavailing. The deaths of the sufferers were occasioned, in his opinion, by pressure and suffocation.

Mr. SHELTON then proceeded to address the Jury. He was of opinion, that the pressure of the crowd at the entrance of Skinner-street was so great as to bear down all before it. He stated it as his belief, that when the cry of "Hats off," prevailed, there was such a falling back of the people from the scaffold towards the opposite houses, as to determine the particular time when so many of the unfortunate sufferers lost their lives. He also thought from the evidence he had heard, that the number of carts and carriages of different sorts must have narrowed the passage, and contributed to the danger. Verdict, *That the several Persons came by their Death from Compression and Suffocation.*

On Friday, 6th March, about five o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out at the Globe public-house and chop-house, in St. Saviour's Church-yard, adjoining Green Dragon-court, Southwark, which was attended with melancholy circumstances. Mr. Sims, the landlord, let out several of his apartments to lodgers, and nearly thirty persons slept on the premises every night. His own family consisted of a wife, a daughter, two sons, and his wife's sister; the latter acted in the capacity of nurse to Mrs. Sims, who for some time had been confined to her bed, and was in the last stage of a consumption. The fire was supposed to have originated in the cellar or vaults, where some people had been at work the preceding day, and was first discovered by the sister, who, hearing the cracking of wood, and smelling the fire, alarmed the landlord, who ran down stairs in his shirt to see what was the matter, when he perceived the flames

burst

burst from the bar, which he supposed had forced their way through the floor. Greatly agitated he hastened up stairs, procured a wet blanket, and immediately repaired to the bar, in the hope of being able to extinguish the fire, but he found it made too great progress to be overcome by his efforts. Feeling for the situation of his family, and the poor lodgers at a distant part of the house, he called as loud as he was able, "Fire! fire!" and wrapping a blanket round his helpless wife, with great difficulty rescued her from the flames. In the height of his agitation he could find no better place to deposit her than on a butcher's block. Having left her, and returned to his house, he found it entirely enveloped in the flames, and supposing the greatest part of his family had perished, he gave himself up to despair. He was soon relieved with respect to his daughter and sister-in-law, who had both escaped by leaping out of a window in the first story into the court, and though somewhat bruised, were in no danger of their lives. As for his two boys he gave them up for lost. It fortunately happened, however, that they both had escaped through a trap-door at the top of the house to some of the adjoining houses, which way they were well acquainted with, having often resorted to it for their amusement. The relation the boys give of the scene of horror and confusion which took place amongst the lodgers is truly distressing. Before they quitted the house they saw the stairs fall, and all means of retreat cut off from the street door. They several times called upon the inmates to follow them, and they would conduct them to a place of safety, but none of them would take their advice. Two persons leaped out of the higher windows after being severely burnt, and were nearly killed on the spot. One of these unfortunate persons, a plumber, was taken to St. Thomas's Hospital, and is dangerously ill: he stated, that when the flames first caught him, he had with him his son, about ten years of age, and his wife—they both struggled to get to the window to follow him, but in vain, and became the prey of the furious element. A Mrs. Burrow, and a child, were amongst the sufferers, as was also a waggoner. Two more persons, making in all seven, were dug out of the ruins the next day, but in such a state as not to be recognized.

The Manufactory of Messrs. Clementi and Co. Musical Instrument Makers, in Tottenham-court-road, has been totally destroyed by fire. On Friday, the 20th of March, about five in the morning, a person who lives opposite observed a smoke issuing from the premises, and immediately gave the alarm. In a few minutes the flames issued from every part of the premises, and in a short space of time had assumed so formidable an appearance that the whole neighbourhood was considered in the most imminent danger. By half-past six a number of engines had arrived, but no water could be procured till nearly an hour after, by which time the whole of the interior was a heap of ruins. The fire is supposed to have been occasioned by the flue of a stove which ran through the floor of the building, and communicated with the wood-work. The volunteers of the neighbourhood were on duty at an early hour, and by their exertions tended to preserve the property, and keep off the crowd.

Married. At Mary-le-bone Church, Walter Smythe, Esq. of Brambridge, Hants, to Miss Louisa Baycott, daughter of the late Thos. B. Esq. of Rudge, Salop.

Charles Combe, Esq. of Bloomsbury-square, to Miss Georges, daughter of the late Wm. Payne Georges, Esq. of Manchester-square.

The Hon. Thomas Parker, brother to the Earl of Macclesfield, to [illegible], third daughter of William Wolstenholme, Esq. of Holly Hill, near East Grinstead.

R. Small, Esq. late of the Inner Temple, to Miss Savage, of Weymouth-street, daughter of the late George S. Esq. of Madras.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Capt. J. R. Arnold, of the Royal Engineers, to Miss Virginia Goodrich, daughter of Bartlet G. Esq. of Saling Grove, Essex.

Evan Thomas, Esq. of Parliament-street, to Miss Rankin, of Kensington.

Died February 23d. *Master Henry White*, aged 15, one of the unfortunate sufferers in the melancholy catastrophe at the Old Bailey. Impelled by a curiosity very natural to young people, and in some instances, alas! too powerful to

be controlled, he went to the eventful spot, and though on all occasions he possessed both spirit and conduct, yet he was overcome by the pressure of the immense crowd—swooned, and rose no more! He was just finishing his education, through which he was passing with credit to himself and satisfaction to his tutor, who loved him as his own child. He was to have been placed in the counting house of his father, an eminent wine-merchant at Portsmouth, who, together with his partner in life, have borne this severe dispensation of Providence with a truly christian fortitude and resignation. He was beloved, not only by his relatives and friends, but by *all* who had the happiness of knowing him. His sorrowful tutor, deeply afflicted by the early and premature death of an amiable pupil, bears this sad tribute of respect to his memory.

On the 16th March, at his house in Great Cumberland Place, aged 67, Sir Hyde Parker, Bart. Vice-Admiral of the Red. He was the son of the admiral of that name, who in 1782, was lost on his passage to the East Indies, in the Cato, a fifty-eight gun ship, which was never heard of after she quitted the Cape of Good Hope. It appears that he was made a post captain in 1763; and in 1775 he was sent in the Phœnix to a North American station, where he distinguished himself by his bravery and nautical skill. He was selected to command a small squadron up the North River, to endeavour to force the passage by York Island, which the Americans had almost entirely obstructed by sinking vessels, and other means; and he acquitted himself so gallantly and successfully as to obtain, on his return, the honour of knighthood. In the following year, his ship, the Phœnix, was wrecked in a dreadful hurricane, near Cape Cruz; but through his prudent conduct on the occasion, only twenty of the crew had the misfortune to perish; himself, and the others who escaped with life, were removed to Montego Bay. He subsequently commanded other ships, and was employed in several expeditions, which however were not attended with any circumstances worthy of historical notice. In 1793 he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the white, and in the succeeding year, to be rear-admiral of the red. He afterwards passed through the vice-admiralship of the blue, to be a vice-admiral of the red. In 1801, he was appointed to the chief command of an expedition into the Baltic, designed to break the northern confederacy, known by the name of the *armed neutrality*, in which service he was assisted by Lord Nelson. The circumstances and result of this ill conducted, though successful undertaking, are too recent in the recollection of the public to need detail on the present occasion. This is the last service of consequence in which he was engaged. As a naval commander he was greatly respected, and won the esteem of the most eminent of the same profession.

In St. Bartholomew's Hospital, aged 54, John Coghlan, Esq. formerly a captain in the 89th foot. This unhappy man, in the dawn of his days, had the brightest prospects. His father, a London merchant, though possessing great wealth, destined this, his eldest son, for the navy, and committed him to the care of his friend, the celebrated Captain Cooke, with whom he made a voyage round the world as a midshipman. Not liking the sea, he turned his thoughts successively to the bar, and to the church, and at last entered the army. He served several campaigns in America, was at the storming of Fort Clinton, and in several other actions, where he behaved very gallantly. At New-York he married Miss Moncrief, so celebrated afterwards in the annals of gallantry as Mrs. Coghlan. From this unfortunate connection, formed without caution, may be dated his misfortunes and his misery. She was in principle a republican, which could not well accord with the sentiments of a young soldier, full of spirit and loyalty, then fighting the battles of the mother country. The lady soon chose another protector. After the peace of 1783 he obtained permission, under his Majesty's sign-manual to serve in the Russian army. But his domestic disappointment preyed upon his mind; he became dissipated and unstable, and served one campaign only with the Russians. Having made the tour of Europe he returned to England, and entered with avidity into every fashionable vice and folly of the day. His extravagance and attachment to the fair sex, gradually involved him in poverty and ruin, and rendered him in the end, after various and uncommon changes of fortune and situation, the broken down, pitiable object of a charitable institution. Highly favoured by nature, he possessed great

powers

powers of body and mind, he was social and convivial, could at will "set the table in a roar," and was reckoned among the handsomest men of his day. In his better days lawyers and medical men had a great deal of his money; nor was his purse ever shut to the claims of a brother officer, or to the wants of the unfortunate. He was very respectably connected both in England and Wales; yet the humanity of the officers of the hospital retained the body a full fortnight in the *dead house*, in the vain hope that some relation might come forward to pay the last duties to the dead. The charity of a stranger furnished a covering for his remains, which were deposited in the burying ground of the hospital.

"Quis talia fando
Myrmidonum Dolopumve, aut duri miles Ulyssei,
Temperet a lachrymis."

In Harley-street, Lady Alston, relict of the late Sir Rowland Alston, of Odell Castle, in the county of Bedford, with whom the baronetage of that very ancient and honourable family became extinct.

In the 72d year of his age, General Wm. Dalrymple, Colonel of the 57th regiment, and Lieutenant Governor of Chelsea Hospital.

Edward Allen, Esq. Principal of the Hon. Society of Clifford's Inn.

At his lodgings with Mrs. Oliver, in Charlotte-street, Pimlico, Mr. Marsham. He had spent the evening, on Monday, at the Magdalen public-house in Pimlico, as was frequently his custom, where he appeared in perfectly good health and spirits, and went home to bed about ten o'clock. He was accustomed to rise about eight o'clock in the morning, and not making his appearance at his usual time, Mrs. Oliver and her servant, went to see the cause; they knocked at his bed-room door, but received no answer; they, in consequence, opened it, when they discovered him lying on the floor, with his throat cut, and a most horrid spectacle, occasioned by an uncommon discharge of blood. A surgeon was called in, but to no purpose, he was dead and cold. No cause can be assigned for this rash act, but there is every reason to believe he has been slightly deranged for some time past. He has been frequently heard to say, the devil was in him, and that he could feel him in his throat. Two wills were found, one in his pocket, and one upon a table, in them he directs that his body is to be opened, for the purpose of finding the devil. He was about 60 years of age, and by profession a merchant.

Wm. Geo. Sibley, Esq. of Queen's-square, Treasurer of the India-House.

Aged 79, Mr. John Pridden, nearly half a century a Bookseller in Fleet-street; he acquired an independent fortune with strict integrity. The following anecdote of this worthy man must not go unnoticed, as a specimen of the goodness of his heart:—Some years ago, on the failure of his less fortunate next door neighbour, he invited him to his house, and relinquished business, to give him an opportunity of keeping on the spot. His kind intention met with success, and he frequently expressed the pleasure he felt on seeing his friend prosper under his roof.

Dr. Kenzie, lately of Hatton-garden. He had taken an airing in a single horse chaise, and on his return to a livery yard in Tottenham-court-road, was met by his son, who was desired to find the hostler. On the return of the son he was spitting blood, and observed that he was very ill, and prayed to God that he might reach his house before he died. On reaching his home in Devonshire-street, Queen-square, he was only just able to direct that a Surgeon might be sent for, but before the son returned from doing so, he had expired. The cause of his death was attributed to the bursting of a blood vessel whilst coughing.

An inquisition was taken on Monday, 16th March, at the Old Parr's-head, in Knight Rider-street, on the body of Susannah Birkwood. In the course of the morning on Friday se'nnight she had retired into her bed-room, and with a small desert knife cut herself on the side of the neck in a most shocking manner. She bled profusely, and though medical assistance was procured in a very few moments after she committed the rash act, she expired in about half an hour. Several witnesses attended to prove her insanity, and it being a very clear case, the Jury immediately returned a verdict of—*Lunacy*.

A man

A man of the name of Cutty, who lived in Knight Rider-street, and who had been summoned to attend as a Juror, had expressed his dislike of attending on such unpleasant business to the Ward Beadle, on Monday morning, and wished to be excused. On going home, not seeing his wife, he was induced to inquire after her, and not receiving a satisfactory answer, after searching in the different rooms of the house, he at last discovered her in the garret, hanging with one end of her pocket handkerchief fastened to a nail, and the other round her neck; he cut her down, but she had been in that situation too long to be restored to animation. On her hearing of the above unfortunate affair, she had been heard to exclaim, that Mrs. Birkwood's miseries were now at an end; and she went up stairs, desiring she might not be disturbed.

In York Place, Brompton, James Newland, Esq. The confidential and important office of a commissary, he filled with honour to his king, his country, and himself, and he left it as a good man ought to do. His manners were courteous, and endeared him to all around him: and such was his extensive knowledge not only of the dead, but of the living languages, that he was held in the highest estimation by the first literary characters of the age. To the memory of departed worth this last tribute is paid by one who was honoured by his friendship, and by whom his virtues will never be forgotten.

Aged 80, Samuel Solomon, Esq. As a dealer in diamonds, &c. as a merchant, broker, and underwriter, he is supposed to have amassed a fortune little short of half a million.

At Islington, aged 74, John Yates, Esq. late of St. John street.

Mrs. Hoper, wife of Moses H. Esq. of Great Marlborough street.

At South Lambeth, aged 36, Mrs. Claggett, wife of Horatio C. Esq.

In Durweston street, Hugh Shepley, Esq.

Thomas Goodenough, Esq. of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, where he had resided upwards of 60 years.

Charles Berkhead, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law.

Jenkyn Reading, Esq. of Wimpole street.

In Bow Church-yard, Mrs. Paton, wife to John Paton, Esq. an eminent merchant. Her death was occasioned by a severe cold, caught from sleeping n damp sheets, whilst upon a watering party, in the course of last summer.

LONGEVITY.

The following is a list of British subjects who have died at very extraordinary ages, during the year 1806.

At the age of 100—Ann Dixon, of Fenwick Hall; Margaret Burrow, of Holker: Mr. Hornidge, of Gloucester: J. Bell, of Moorhouse; Mrs. Battie, of Throstlenest; Mary Gregory, of Bristol; Mrs. Crisp, of Loddon, Norfolk; Mary Evans, of Oswestry; Samuel Griffiths, of Kennarth; and Andrew Fraser, of the Isle of Skye. 101.—Margaret Sherwin, of Kirkby; T. Willy, of Buckland, St. Mary; Margaret Tate, of South Shields; J. Moore of Newcastle; Mrs Galey, of Norwich; and Mrs. Hammond, of Horndean. 102.—Mrs. Chafe, of Polman; and Ann John, of Llandolog. 104.—Maria Twist, of Birmingham; John Potts, of Edlingham; and S. Anstey, of Coleshill. 103.—Sarah Fisher, of Knutsford; Mary Lazell, of Colchester; Mrs. Hunt, of Limerick: G. Thomas, of Capel Cerrig; and J. Turner, of Eventhorpe. 105.—Eliz. Spencer, of Fareham; Mrs. Lawrence, of Lincoln; Janet Camack, of Whitehall, Scotland; Mary Biggs, of Thornbury; and R. Sheriffs, of Udny. 106.—Ann Griffiths, of Hereford; J. Hunter, of Esh: and J. Shortall, in Ireland. 107.—J. Benbow, of Northwood; Susan Payman, of Great Glenham; J. Freeman, of Reading, America; J. Stubbings, of Beccles; W. Marchant, of Liverpool; and Sarah Parris, of Jamaica. 111.—Ann Strounge, of Eltham. 112.—Mary Farmer, of Sunderland. 113.—Mrs. Roope, of Thurston. 104, J. Blakeny, of Skibbereen.—120, Sarah O'Leary, of Ireland.—125, Mr. Creek, of Thurlow.—131, J. Tucker, of Itchen Ferry; and 134, Catharine Lopez, of Jamaica.

Of the above 48 persons, 19 were males, and 29 females. Only sixteen are recorded as persons who had been married, though it is probable many more had

had been so; and ten of them are mentioned as having enjoyed all their faculties to the last.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died. Charles Dymocke Williams, Esq. of Tingreth.

BERKSHIRE.

Died. Charles Fyshe Palmer, of Luckley-house.

At Newbury, in consequence of the rupture of a blood vessel, Robert Scott, M. D. aged 31. He was a native of Aberdeenshire, and after having received the rudiments of education at his parochial school, he entered the Marischall College, where, from his early attainments, he was qualified at the age of 14, for a Master's degree. From thence he removed to Edinburgh, to prosecute his medical studies, where he was admitted M. D. in 1797: his inaugural dissertation being "*De imitatione.*" That he might gain experience in the profession he had chosen, he then entered into the army, and was appointed assistant surgeon in the Strathspey Fencibles, from whence he was appointed surgeon of the Hants militia. In the year 1803 he settled at Newbury, where he finished his mortal career. He was a man of the most extensive information; his retentive memory enabling him to retain all he read or heard with fidelity and precision.

At Windsor, the Rev. Lancaster Adkin, D. D. rector of Belaugh and Scatts, in Norfolk, formerly of Caius-college, Cambridge, B. A. 1762, M. A. 1777, D. D. 1806.

Aged 97, Mrs. Mary Emblin, of Maidenhead.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

After the trials were finished at Aylesbury, the Magistrates and Gentlemen held a meeting in the county-hall, and took into consideration a plan for establishing a Fire Insurance, by an association in the counties of Bucks, Bedford, Berks, Essex, Hertford, Huntingdon, Middlesex, Northampton, Oxford, and Warwick, which was highly approved, and resolved to be carried into immediate effect.

Married. At Little Messenden, Joseph Phillimore, Esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Eliz. Bagot, third daughter of the late Rev. Walter Bagot, of Brithfield, Staffordshire.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Representatives in Parliament for this University having proposed two prizes of fifteen guineas each to two Senior Bachelors of Arts, and the like to two Middle Bachelors, who shall compose the best Exercises in Latin Prose; The Vice Chancellor has appointed the following subjects for this year:

For the Senior Bachelors. Utrum mores civium emendet an corrumpet commercium?

Middle Bachelors. Utrum literis prosit librorum, quanta nunc est editorum copia?

The Rev. F. Wrangham, M. A. of Trinity-college, and the Rev. E. D. Clarke, LL. D. of Jesus-college, are appointed to preach the two sermons on the subject of "*Translating the Scriptures into the Oriental Languages,*" agreeable to the proposition of the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, Vice President of the College of Fort William in Bengal, for which each of them are requested to accept the sum of thirty guineas.

Wm. Smyth, Esq. of Peterhouse, is appointed Professor of Modern History, in the room of the late Dr. Symonds.

Mr. Charles Blick, B. A. Mr. Wm. Longley, B. A. and the Rev. Edward Simon, B. A. of St. John's-college, are elected Fellows of that Society.

Mr. Wm. Wilson, B. A. of Jesus-college, is elected a Fellow of that Society.

Died. At Barham-hall, aged 93, Mrs. Langdale, widow of the late Rev. Christopher Langdale, formerly of Peterhouse.

George Burnham, of Whittlesea, a lad of thirteen, was lately most inhumanly murdered by a young villain about 16 years old, of the name of Richard Falkner. The hardened wretch struck the poor sufferer with a large piece of wood, made square at one end, on the left side of the face, which he laid open in a transverse line, down by the nose, completely dividing the lower jaw. He seems

seems to have previously formed the design of hanging the poor fellow, as he had fastened a piece of cord in a situation adapted to such a purpose, at the end of a barn. No quarrel existed between the parties, and no motive can be assigned for this deed, but some offence taken by the wretch at the poor boy's mother, for sending him away when playing near her door, and his own shocking propensity to commit murder. It appears by the confession of a poor boy, about seven years old, called Drury, that some time ago Falkner enticed him into his mother's yard, by promising to find him a bird's nest, where having tied a piece of cord at both ends, so as for him to swing, he took up the little creature, and, putting his head over the cord, left him swinging; but by some means, in his convulsive struggles, he fell senseless to the ground, nor does he know how long he lay there. This circumstance he was afraid to mention till Falkner was in custody for the recent murder.

CHESHIRE.

A bill has been brought into parliament to enable the trustees of the river Weaver navigation to make a more ready communication with the Mersey; so as to admit of vessels passing up and down betwixt the two streams at all tides. The proposed canal is to pass from the Weaver, at a short distance above Frodsham Bridge, and after being continued about four miles, is to enter the Mersey, near Weston-point. It is probable that few circumstances have contributed more to the rapid increase and prosperity of the town and trade of Liverpool, than the communication with the salt works, which the original establishment of this navigation on the Weaver in 1721 afforded: but though the advantages derived from this greater facility of communication with such an extensive manufacture were most important, these were accompanied with considerable inconveniencies. For several days during the neap tides, the vessels carrying the salt cannot pass up and down the river; and, in consequence, the merchantmen at Liverpool, desirous of taking out cargoes of salt, must either be detained at considerable expence, waiting for a lading, or must sail with half a cargo. The object of the bill now brought into Parliament is to remedy this very serious inconvenience, and to give the trustees a power of forming such a communication between the two rivers, as will enable vessels to pass down at all tides; an object highly important, whether considered in a national point of view, or as distinctly affecting the interests of the individuals engaged in this branch of commerce.

Married. William Smith, Esq. of Milton Brook Lodge, to Miss Brassie, only daughter of Robert Brassie, Esq. of Cottonhall.

Died. At Chester, Mr. John Thomas, one of the Corporation of that city.

At Disley, aged 88, Mrs. Martha Fedlin, daughter of the late John Fedlin, Esq. of Lawton.

CUMBERLAND.

As Miss Crozier, of the Graham Arms, Longtown, was reaching a book from the chimney-piece, a flask of gunpowder, imprudently left there, fell off, and striking against her, rebounded into the fire. Miss Crozier attempted to take it out, but it exploded, and shattered her arm so dreadfully, that it was compelled to be amputated. It at the same time broke every pane of glass in the room, and the shock was sensibly felt throughout the whole town.

Died.—At Cockermouth, aged 96, William Gifford, Esq. who was, as he himself believed, since the death of *Macklin, the Father of the English stage.* He was the son of Mr. Giffard, proprietor of the Theatre in Goodman's fields, who first introduced Garrick to a London public; and had himself the honour previously of exhibiting that phenomenon at Ipswich in a summer excursion to that place, with a company of his father's comedians. Mr. Giffard performed on the different London theatres for upwards of twenty years, and it is understood with considerable applause. He had quitted the stage upwards of forty years, and previous to his retiring to Cockermouth, (which he did about fourteen years ago) had resided at Southampton, and in the island of Guernsey. It is somewhat singular to relate at his time of life, that since he came into Cumberland, his almost only occupation and amusement was the reading of Latin, and he used to speak with a sort of fastidious contempt of what he called "mere English readers." His knowledge of Latin was but slender, but he could enjoy the beauties of the principal Roman authors, and used to dwell

with great triumph on their superiority to the moderns in the arts of composition, and on the unspeakable obligation which the latter owed them.

Mr. Giffard, abounded in the theatrical anecdotes of his day, and liked much to be questioned about them. He used to relate one which exhibited in a strong point of view, one of those failings by which it is well known the lustre of Garrick's transcendent merits was somewhat obscured. He and that little great man were performing together in *Hamlet*, and Giffard had the part of the *Player-king* assigned him; which he acted to admiration, and with unceasing and rapturous applause from all parts of the house. On his retiring behind the scenes, he was greeted with the cordial congratulations of his fellow performers, but one more sage than the rest observed, that though he could not but see his success with pleasure, yet, he feared, that *that* might prove one of the most unfortunate days of his life, and that David and he would never be seen on the same boards again. And said Mr. Giffard, "his fears were but too well founded, we never were."

His subsistence of late was a small annuity, his good fortunes having, from unknown causes, declined in the latter period of his life.

DERBYSHIRE.

Died. At Dronfield, aged 43, Mr. Ray, surgeon; a man long known for his professional merit, and deeply regretted by a numerous acquaintance.

At Birdholme, aged 79, James Hunloke, Esq.

The Rev. Richard Gifford, of Duffield, aged 73.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married. At Exeter, the Rev. Richard Frome, of London, to Miss Ann Parminter.

Died. At Exeter, aged 82, Mr. Stephens.—Aged 81, Mr. John Dixon.—Aged 70, Mrs. Floyd, wife of Mr. Wm. Floyd.—Aged 76, the Rev. Geo. Moore, Canon Residentiary of Exeter and Archdeacon of Cornwall.

At Plymouth, aged 92, Mr. Andrew Wright, quay-master.—Aged 80, Mr. Thomas Lloyd, many years a clerk in the Victualling-office.

At Barnstaple, aged 72, Mrs. Ann Hare, youngest daughter of Dr. Francis Hare, formerly Bishop of Chichester.

At Tiverton, aged 77, Mr. John Tucker, sen.

DURHAM.

Married. At Hartlepool, Wm. Sedgewick, Esq. Captain of the Hartlepool Volunteer Artillery, to Miss M'Donald.

Died. At Durham, Mr. John Wheatly, aged 87.—Mrs. Shadforth, of Gilligate, aged 80.

At Gateshead, aged 50, Mr. Charles Atkinson. He piloted Lord Nelson's flag-ship, the Victory, into the Bay of Aboukir on the memorable 1st of August, and received a wound in that engagement of which he never completely recovered.

ESSEX.

Died. At Great Waltham, Thomas Devenish, aged 93. Until the week preceding his death he never knew sickness. He has a sister now living, upwards of 90.

At Woodford, William Loxham, Esq. formerly of Manchester.

Aged 73, Wm. Vachell, Esq. of Coptfold-hall.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Bristol Fair. The shew of cattle was the largest that has been for many years, and sold at high prices. Horses were numerous, but there were few good ones, and the prices dear. The number of strangers was unusually great. The quantity of leather brought for sale was not equal to what we have seen at former fairs. Best calf skins, 56lb. per doz. 3s. 6d. per lb; heavy crop hides, 21d. to 2s.; light ditto, 19d. to 21d.; best sadlers' hides, 20d. to 22d.

The following melancholy accident happened lately in the parish of Berkeley: Charles Chair, aged 13, on his return home from a mill, having occasion to get off his horse, tied the halter round his middle; when the animal took fright and ran off at full speed, dragging the boy a considerable distance, till his bowels were torn out! He survived the accident only a few hours.

Died. At Bristol, Francis Adams, Esq. of Norton-Malreward, a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Somerset.—Aged 89, Mr. Richard Hayward, of Queen-square.

At the Lippiatt's, near Stroud, Peter Leversage, Esq.

At Berkeley, John Marklove, Esq. Banker, aged 52.

At an advanced age, suddenly, while sitting in her chair, Mrs. Ann Stephens, widow of the late Capt. John Stephens, of Longhone.

HAMPSHIRE.

A few days since, as some men were levelling a piece of ground at Quarr Abbey, between Ryde and Wootton Bridge, in the Isle of Wight, a human skeleton was dug up, which had been interred, it is imagined, nearly 600 years. The perfect state it was found in, has attracted a vast number of people to the place to examine it. The trunk of the head is perfect, with all the teeth sound, and of enamelled whiteness. Several vaults have likewise been discovered, and coins of great antiquity.

Married. At Southampton, Thomas Graham, Esq. of Airth, to Miss Caroline Mary Home, daughter of the late Major Home.—The Rev. Kenrick Saunders, to Miss Gibbons, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Seawen Kenrick Gibbons.

At Martyr Warthy, John Briggs, Esq. to Miss Margaret Malcolm.

Died. At Southampton, Sir Wm. Dunkin, late one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta.

Aged 69, Mrs. Hatfield, widow of Mr. Hatfield, late of Winchester.

At Lymington, aged 80, Mrs. Bayfield, widow of Richard Bayfield, Esq. formerly of St. Mary Axe.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died. At Hereford, aged 87, Mr. Hopley, formerly of Swansea.

Aged 61, John Jones, Esq. by whose death society is deprived of a most valuable member. His assiduous and impartial conduct in the office of chief magistrate (which he filled during the preceding year) had justly procured him the esteem of his fellow citizens; and his zealous and active exertions in the cause of his King and country, proved him not less ready at all times to make the most important sacrifices for the security of their dearest interests.

At Hampton, aged 70, Mr. John Pitt.—At Eyton, Mrs. Pitt, wife of John Pitt, Esq.—At Tillington, aged 96, Mrs. Taylor.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

A Writ of Right, which is the last that can be brought for the recovery of an estate, and is in rare use in modern days, being one of the feudal actions, is now pending in this county, in a cause of Desson v. Sheppard. The mode of trial is what is called by the Grand Assize, a mode of trial devised by Glanville, Justiciar to Henry the Third, in lieu of the Norman mode of deciding it by single combat; but the tenant still has the right of waging battle by champion with his antagonist, if he chuse it: the last of which judicial combats was in the reign of Elizabeth. By the trial by the Grand Assize, four Knights, girded with their swords, appear in Court, and return the Grand Assize, that is, the Jury who try the cause. In the present case the King's writ to the Sheriff was read, by which the Sheriff was directed to summon, by good summoners, four Knights, who were to appear before the King's Justice girded with their swords, to make election for the Grand Assize, to determine whether the demandant had the greater right to demand, or the tenant the greater right to hold a messuage and 400 acres of land, at Offley, in this county. To which writ the Sheriff returned, that he had summoned Wm. Baker, Robert Dimsdale, John Baron Dickinson, and Michael Hankin, Esqrs. These gentlemen accordingly appeared in Court, each with a sword, and returned the names of the Grand Assize. The cause of course stands for trial the next Assizes.

Died. At Collier's End, Standon, aged 105, Mrs. Margaret Backhouse.

At Tring Grove, Mrs. Seare.

HUNTINGDON.

Died. At Huntingdon, aged 56, Sir John Alston, Bart. late Fellow of Christ College, Cambridge.

Aged 65, C. M. Welstead, Esq. of Kimbolton.

A riot,

KENT.

A riot, so serious as to make it necessary to call in the assistance of the military, took place lately at Dover. Seven smugglers, taken on board a Folkstone lugger by the Tartar revenue cutter, were brought into that town prisoners, charged with having fired into the Tartar's boat and wounded a man. Three of the prisoners contrived to make their escape on alighting from the carriage in which they were conveyed, and the populace having assembled to the number of at least a thousand, to rescue, as was supposed, the other four, the magistrates found it necessary to read the riot act to disperse them. The smugglers have since been conveyed to London, to take their trials at the next Admiralty sessions.

Married. At Chatham, Captain Henry Hume Spencer, R. N. to Miss Eliz. Lowry, daughter of Charles Lowry, Esq.

At Lewes, Job Smallpiece, Esq. of Guildford, to Miss Cordelia Molineux, second daughter of Joseph Molineux, Esq.

At Eltham, Capt. F. Campbell, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Scott, only daughter of the late Col. Scott.

Died. At Osborne Lodge, Thomas Adams, Esq. commanding Officer of the Cranbrook Volunteers.

At Canterbury, aged 84, Mrs. Ann Marchant.—Aged 92, Lee Warley, Esq. He was a man of singular character, and had amassed a fortune of upwards of a hundred thousand pounds. It is said there were upwards of three thousand guineas found in his room at his decease.—Aged 78, Mr. Le Grand.

At Southborough, near Tunbridge, aged 61, Lieut. Col. Holwell. He was the son of Mr. Holwell, one of the small number who survived their confinement in the black hole of Calcutta.

At Dover, aged 76, Wm. Starr, Esq. formerly commander of one of his Majesty's packets on that station.

At Charing, aged 86, Mrs. Smith.—At Appledore, aged 81, Mrs. Monk.

LANCASHIRE.

Married. At Manchester, Wm. Bowler, Esq. of London, to Miss Worthington, daughter of George Worthington, Esq. of Audenshaw.

James Parker, Esq. of London, to Miss Eliza Railton.

At Lancaster, Mr. John Shelmerdine, of Longsight, to Miss Ann Caton, only daughter of Thomas Caton, Esq. of Middleton Brows.

At Bolton-le-Moors, Robert Dodson, Esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Dean, second daughter of the late Rev. Robert Dean.

At Liverpool, Wm. Unsworth, Esq. Lieutenant of the Warwick Volunteers, to Miss Sarah Orford, daughter of John Duke Orford, Esq. of Woolton.

Died. At Manchester, James Halliwell, Esq. of Broomhill.

At Preston, aged 82, Mr. Thomas Wilson, one of the common-council of that borough.—Mrs. Eliz. Sanderson, aged 71.

At Bootle, the Rev. Thomas Smith, rector of that parish.

At Tower, in Furness, the Rev. Mr. Bell, in his 95th year; and on the same day, and in the same house, his brother-in-law, Mr. Wm. Fleming, in his 91st year. Mr. Bell had been curate of Tower upwards of 61 years, and about two years ago two of his predecessors, curates of Tower, were living, one at Scathwaite, in Furness, the other at Grayrigg, in Westmoreland. A short time ago a gentleman of the neighbourhood asked Mr. Bell what the curacy of Tower might be worth? On which he answered, that it was now a very good thing, viz. about 35l. per annum, whereas at the time he came there it was not worth more than 10l. Although Mr. Bell had been blind for many years, yet he performed the occasional duty until a short time previous to his death.

At Bolton-le-Moors, aged 84, Mr. Henry Carter.

At Langholme, aged 68, Mrs. Ann Henderson, widow of Wm. Henderson, Esq. of Longburgh.

At Ormskirk, aged 86, Mrs. Jane Parr, widow of John Parr, Esq. Alderman of Liverpool.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married. Thomas Paget, Esq. of Leicester, to Miss [illegible] daughter of John Pares, Esq. of Newark.

Died. At Leicester, aged 84, Mr. Davis, the Father of the worsted manufacturers.

At Castle Donnington, aged 62, Mr. John Davies, attorney.

Mr. Wm. Flint, of Hemmington, while sitting at dinner with his family, fell from his chair and instantly expired.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The late fall of snow has been so heavy in many districts, that the cattle have, in exposed situations, suffered very considerably. Of the great number of sheep on Borough Fen, near Stamford, only 600 could be dug out; the rest were buried in the snow.

A few nights since, a female servant of Mr. Jaisdale, of Haxey, being in expectation of a visit from her sweetheart, sat up unknown to the family, after they had all retired to rest. She unfortunately fell asleep near the fire, when she was so dreadfully burnt, that she survived but a few hours.

The Rev. James Dashwood, M. A. is presented to the vicarage of Long Sutton and the rectory of Donnington, computed worth 5000l. per ann.

Married. At Grantham, Leonard Walbanke Childers, Esq. to Miss Sarah Ann Kent, second daughter of Sir Charles Kent, Bart.

Died. At Stamford, in her 74th year, Mrs. Plumptre, relict of the Rev. Dr. Plumptre, late President of Queen's-college, Cambridge.—Aged 92, Mr. John Edgson, of Stamford. Mrs. Burton, aged 91.—Mrs. Smith, aged 89.—Mrs. Husleby, aged 75.

Mr. Staples, farmer, of Tallington, near Stamford, aged 90.

Aged 92, Mrs. Wright, relict of Mr. Chas. Wright, late of Stamford, farmer.

Aged 67, Mrs. Elizabeth Bell, of Barnack, near Stamford.

At North Witham, Stephen Charlesworth, Esq.

At Long Sutton, Mr. Edward Wilkinson, surgeon.—At Summercoates, near Louth, aged 85, Mrs. Smith.

NORFOLK.

Died. At Whitton-house, aged 72, John Kerridge, Esq. banker, of Ipswich.

At St. Edmund's Hill, aged 77, John Symonds, Esq. late Recorder of Bury St. Edmunds, Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, A. B. 1752, A. M. 1754, LL. D. 1772. He succeeded Mr. Gray, the celebrated poet, in the Professorship in 1771.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married. At Peterborough, Capt. Harries, of the Royal Pembroke Fuzileers, to Miss Mary Powell.

Daniel Webster, Esq. of Dean Park, to Miss Morgan, daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Morgan, of Bath.

Died. At Wellingborough, aged 90, Mr. Jones, formerly of Abingdon.

Richard Booth, Esq. of Glendon-hall; he served the office of Sheriff in 1794. This gentleman, who was universally respected, had long laboured under symptoms of *angina pectoris*, in a fit of which he died whilst hunting.

In the 92d year of her age, Eliz. Gray (alias Granny Gray) who had been more than 60 years keeper of the Blue Bell public-house at Glindon, near Peterborough. In the former part of her life she had, by two husbands, 11 children, 6 of whom lived to be married, and all it seems (to use the expression of our correspondent) made good use of their time: So that the old woman had 52 grand children, (26 of which are now living) 71 great grand-children, (42 now living) and 3 great great grand-children, now living—amounting altogether to a family of 137 children, of which number 75 are living.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

A woman named Swordy was lately committed to gaol at Berwick, for being *a common scold.*

Died. At Newcastle, aged 85, Mrs. Ann Maxwell, widow of the late Edw. Maxwell, Esq. of Whitburn.

Aged 80, Mrs. Mary Jackson, formerly of Stockton.

Saturday se'nnight, at Falloden, the seat of Lady Grey, in the 93d year of her age, Elizabeth Grey, relict of the late George Grey, Esq. of Suddick, in the county of Northumberland, mother of the Countess Grey, and grand-

mother

mother of Lord Viscount Howick, sister of Sir Chaloner Ogle, and of the late Dean of Winchester. This lady was endued with a most vigorous and comprehensive mind, and her talents were highly raised and enriched by the cultivation of science and of letters. Her researches were various and profound; and the writer of this note of tribute to her memory, who has had the honour of her friendship for upwards of twenty years, is proud to acknowledge, that on several occasions he received instruction from her, on many branches of general knowledge, which few women, even now, very few indeed, in her day, did condescend to cultivate. Pursuits and acquirements like hers have been found to sour the female character with arrogance and pedantry: but the effects of erudition on Mrs. Grey were happily the reverse; and if the superiority of her mind, and the extent of her knowledge, commanded our admiration, how much more did the simplicity and kind sympathy of her heart attract and bind our affectionate esteem towards her; while that exalted piety of soul, which rendered her life, her whole life, a life of devotion to God, not only compelled our reverence, but invited us to imitation.

At Brunton, near Hexham, aged 54, John Dawson, Esq. His death was occasioned by his getting out of bed the night before, and being near the fire, the flames caught his shirt. A servant heard him cry out, and instantly ran up stairs, and found him sitting on the floor in a blaze. Medical assistance was instantly procured, but he expired in the morning.

At Richardson-Stead, near Berwick, Ann Ferguson, a pauper, aged 107.—She never had occasion to use spectacles, and till within a year of her death, washed and sewed her own cloaths.

At Stamfordham, aged 77, Mr. William Johnson, who for upwards of 55 years, with much credit to himself, kept an Inn in that place. He was for many years Surveyor of Bridges for the county of Northumberland, and under his direction the present useful structures across the Tyne, at Chollerford and at Hexham, were erected.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A prize for English Verses of Twenty Pounds is announced by the Vice Chancellor, for Under-Graduates. The subject is, "*Moses, under Divine Providence, conducting the Children of Israel from Egypt to the Promised Land.*"

The Rev. Edward Coppleston, M.A. Fellow of Oriel college, is unanimously elected Professor of Poetry

George Taunton, A. M. Scholar of Corpus Christi-college, is elected a Fellow of that Society.

Mr. Absalom Whiting is elected Secretary to the Radcliffe Infirmary, in the room of Mr. Peter Rowbotham, deceased.

Married. At Aurington, Charles Harding, Esq. of Tamworth, to Miss Willcock, only daughter of the late Rev. Borlase Willcock.

Died. At Banbury, Mrs. Councer, widow of Laurence Councer, Esq. of Bloxham. She will be long regretted by the numerous poor, to whom she was a liberal benefactress.

At Headington, Mrs. Catherine Mather, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Mather, formerly President of Corpus Christi-college, Oxford.

At Chastleton, aged 85, Mrs. Ann Hancock.

At Henley on Thames, Mr. Humphrey Wightwick, wine-merchant.

At Oxford, aged 91, Mrs. Robinson.

At Witchford, the Rev. E. Walker, vicar of Sandford and Steeple Barton.

At Woodstock, aged 65, Mr. Richard Cross, glover, a senior member of the Corporation of that borough.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married. The Rev. J. W. Wickes, rector of Wardley cum Belton, to Miss Rosa Leonard, of Walsal.

SHROPSHIRE.

Died. At Shrewsbury, aged 72, Joseph Jones, Esq. formerly [illegible] surgeon, of Wolverhampton.

At Goldstone, aged 87, Mrs. Hannah Hayward, formerly of [illegible]

At Whitchurch, Charles Shireff, Esq. aged 70.

At Stoke, Mrs. Deakin, aged 100: she retained all her faculties to the last, and could read without spectacles. Her eldest son, Mr. John Deakin, died on the same day, at the age of 70.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married. At Bath, Wm. Austin, Esq. of Demerara, to Miss Piersy, second daughter of the Rev. Jeffery Piersy, of Cork.

Charles Poole, Esq. of Stowey, to Miss Score, daughter of Gregory Score, Esq. of Rubys.

Died. At Bath, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely.

Gilbert Price, Esq. of the Island of Tobago.

At East Brent, aged 90, Mrs. Mary Ham. She has left five children (whose ages amount to 310 years) thirty-nine grand-children, and ninety great grand-children; besides near half that number who have died.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Died. At Walsal, Thomas Hodkins, Esq. many years town clerk of that borough. He is succeeded in his office by Joseph Stubbs, Esq.

At Litchfield, aged 66, John Bramwell, Esq. one of the Aldermen of that city.

SUFFOLK.

Died. At Ipswich, aged 76, Philip Bacon, Esq. a lineal descendant from the Lord Keeper Bacon. He was formerly of Cains College, Cambridge, (A. B. 1755, A. M. 1761) and many years Lieutenant col. of the West Sussex Militia. Aged 78, the Rev. Samuel Kingston, rector of Boynton and Holton; formerly of Cains College, Cambridge. Aged 87, the Rev. George Drury, of Claydon: the oldest magistrate of the county of Suffolk. The following is a list of deaths a Hadleigh, in the week from 8th to 15th March, Mr. Offord, 74, Mr. Hearne, 88, Mr. Allen, 84, Mr. Nock, 82, Mr. Fickler, 92, Joseph Green, 80, and Saul Potter, 66.

SURRY.

Deaths. At Egham, aged 63, the Rev. W. R. Jones, forty years lecturer of that parish, and master of the free grammar school. At Denmark-hall, Camberwell, aged 70, J. C. Schrieber, Esq. Aged 69, George Shipley, Esq. of Carshalton. At Blackheath-hill, aged 54, John Mason, Esq. Lately, at Baalam, at a very advanced age, the Rev. Thomas Urwick, many years pastor of a protestant dissenting congregation at Clapham. He was greatly respected by a very large circle of acquaintance; and will long be remembered with affection and esteem by the many excellent characters who, under his instruction and care, were trained and established in exemplary habits of piety and virtue.

SUSSEX.

About eight o'clock on the evening of the 27th ult. Patrick Reed, a private soldier belonging to the third battalion of the First regiment of foot, whilst standing sentry at the tower of Culvercroft battery, was accosted by a man dressed in a great coat, round hat, and cockade, who, after some conversation, fired (as is supposed) a pistol at the said Patrick Reed, the ball of which passed through his knee. Reed has since died of his wound; and a reward of 100 guineas is offered for the apprehension of the person who committed the murder.

Died. At Findon, the Rev. Dr. Metcalfe, late of Magdalen-College, Oxford.

At Uckfield, the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Augustus Irby, third son of Lord Boston, and rector of Wheston, in Northampton.

At Rudgwick, aged 68, Michael Harmis, Esq.

At Folkstone, aged 86, Mr. Anthony Warman.

At Lewes, Peter Simon, Esq. collector of the customs at Newhaven.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Died. At Warwick, aged 93, Mrs. Goodman, widow of the late Uriah Goodman, Esq. of Staverton.

At Wichford, the Rev. Edward Walker, vicar of Sandford and Steeple-Barton, Oxfordshire, and Eastington-In'e ior, Warwick.

At Birmingham, of the *small-pox*, Mr. Wm. Whale, 72. At Handsworth, aged 63, Wm. Mother, Esq.

WESTMORELAND.

Died. At Ormside, of which he had been rector about 30 years, the Rev. Thomas Spooner, Esq. 79.

WILTSHIRE.

Died. At Salisbury, Mrs. Cockayne, widow of William Cockayne, D. D. late professor of astronomy in Gresham-College.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

At the Worcester Assizes a traverse was tried upon an Indictment against John Lester, late of Coventry, for enticing and inveigling from the guardianship of her father, Susannah Hyett, she being under 21 years of age, and procuring the solemnization of matrimony between himself and the said Susannah Hyett, in a secret and clandestine manner, against the will of her father. The Jury pronounced him guilty; and the Learned Judge, after declaring the marriage null and void, sentenced him to be imprisoned in the Worcester gaol for the space of twelve calendar months, and to stand in the pillory for one hour on a market day during the said term.

Married. At Frankley, Jonathan Haines, Esq. of Forshaw-Heath, to Miss Gosling, daughter of Thomas Gosling, Esq.

At Tenbury, the Rev Mr. Powell, of Munslow, Salop, to Miss Maria Pardoe, second daughter of the late George Pardoe, Esq. of Nash-Court.

Died. At the Tything, aged 90, Mrs. Elizabeth Lovett.

Lately at Malta, Lieutenant Richard Rawlings Russell, of the 59th regiment.

YORKSHIRE.

The dome of the Court-House at Ennis, lately fell in with a most tremendous crash, bringing with it all the surrounding materials of the roof, the fragments of which have completely filled the Crown Court, burying the Judge's seat, Lawyers' boxes, &c. beneath its rubbish. Seven or eight tradesmen and labourers, who were employed for the two or three preceding days in repairing that part of the roof which gave way, may be said to have had a very fortunate escape, for if the accident had taken place during their hours of employment, they would have been literally buried alive.

In the dreadful gale of the 9th inst. the Leith packet, James Barr, master, from Hull to Leith, foundered at the entrance of the Humber. The master and crew took to the shrouds, where the survivors remained 33 hours exposed to the inclemency of the weather; when providentially the Berwick packet hove in sight, the master of which, perceiving them with his glass, instantly put about, and happily succeeded in rescuing the mate and four seamen from their perilous situation. The survivors relate, that the cook, worn out with fatigue, perished after hanging 14 hours. The captain, at the expiration of 24 hours became delirious and dropped; and his son, a fine boy of 14, about two hours afterwards shared the same melancholy fate. To the eternal disgrace of the inhabitants of that part of the coast, though the vessel was not more than two miles from the land, and the unhappy sufferers distinctly saw many people, on the Tuesday, busily employed in collecting the wreck which had been driven ashore; no attempt was made to relieve them. One of the Humber pilot-boats put off apparently to their relief, yet, they had the inhumanity to return without making the smallest effort to assist them. It is hoped, that the Trinity-House at Hull will inquire into this matter.

On Wednesday se'nnight, James Fenton, Esq. of Evesham-Lodge, and formerly of Rothwell, near Leeds, appeared to an indictment found against him at the late York Assizes, for a rape committed on the person of Elizabeth Bruff, an aged widow, and of an appearance by no means prepossessing. The Court, during the trial, was uncommonly crowded. After the examination of the prosecutrix had been gone through, the Judge said that her conduct had been such

such, as to render it impossible for a Jury to say that the crime had been committed; of course it could not be attended with any advantage to proceed further in the trial.

Married. Mr. Wainwright, of Pontefract, surgeon, to Miss Jackson, daughter of Thomas Jackson, Esq. of Fairburn.

Adam Mickle, Esq. to Miss Fothergill, daughter of John Fothergill, Esq. of Aiskew, near Bedale.

At Acomb, Thomas Calvert, in his 81st year, to Ann Jibb, in her 70th year, (widow of William Jibb, late of Acomb, an old sand-crier in York) being the third time he has appeared at the Hymeneal Altar. They were attended to the church by a numerous concourse of people, and at the altar by a great many respectable families in Acomb. By the bridegroom's desire, in going to church, a band of music played "Come haste to the Wedding," and, in returning "Kiss my Lady," &c. &c. The latter part of the day was spent in foot-racing, music, and dancing.—He was sworn into the Second West York Militia, commanded by the late Colonel Thornton, the day that the house of Mr. Bowes, attorney, Bootham, was pulled down, and served 12 years: after that he served 6 years in the Richmond Militia, commanded by Sir Ralph Milbanke.

Died. At York, aged 57, Mr. Samuel Cowling, one of the Common Councilmen for Monk-Ward. Mrs. Cayley, wife of John Cayley, Esq. Aged 91, Mr. Tootell.

Aged 70, Mrs. Salvin, widow the late Wm. Salvin, Esq. of Croxdale, near Durham.

At Boynton, Mrs. Simpson, wife of the Rev. Mr. Simpson, rector of that parish.

At Heathfield, aged 103, Mrs. Sarah Buckle. At Halifax, aged 82, Mrs. Ann Melling, widow of the late Mr. Joseph Melling.

At Hull, aged 83, Mrs. Dorothy Matteson.

At Askam-hall, aged 84, John Carr, Esq. senior alderman of York. He served the office of mayor of that city in 1770 and 1785: he is said to have left property to the amount of 150,000l. As an architect he was well known: he built the crescent at Buxton, the mausoleum of the Marquis of Rockingham, and the church at Horbury, near Wakefield: besides designing many noble residences, among others Harwood-House.

At Girlington, aged 82, Mr. John Thompson.

Found dead on the Hull road, Mr. Cotes, surgeon, of South-Cave. He had passed through the toll-bar at Replington, between seven and eight the preceding evening in his gig; which it is conjectured he had been thrown out of, by driving against a gate-post, near which he was found dead.

WALES.

Amongst the many improvements adopting at Carmarthen, it is in contemplation to establish a Medical Dispensary, for the charitable purpose of attending the sick poor at their own houses. At a meeting of the corporation and inhabitants, held lately at the Town-Hall, the measure was proposed by John Lloyd, Esq. of Kilgadan, and seconded by Charles Morgan, Esq. the Clerk of the Peace for the county. It was warmly supported by Lord Cawdor, Mr. Phillipps of Cwingwilly, Mr. Hughes of Tregib, and Dr. Davies. A committee was immediately appointed to consider of the most eligible means to carry the plan into execution. The corporation of Carmarthen intend very generously to contribute an annual sum; the Medical Gentlemen of the town have very handsomely offered their attendance and assistance gratis; and it is to be hoped the public at large will encourage, by subscription, so laudable and benevolent an undertaking, which may be the means of extending the original plan of the promoters, as no medical institution of any kind is established at present in South Wales. The corporation of Carmarthen has also resolved to enlarge the present quay, by extending it to the bridge, which will be an inculculable advantage to the trade and shipping of the town; likewise to erect a new gaol and house of correction; and that a certain portion of the corporation land be sold, and others let by auction, to meet the expences attendant on the same.

Two extraordinary discoveries have recently been made on the coast near Roscilly, about 20 miles from Swansea: the tides of late having receded much farther than usual, the wreck of a vessel has appeared, which was lost there about 50 years ago, and a cask of iron wire was recovered. A short distance from the spot, about 12lbs. of Spanish dollars and half dollars, of the date of 1625, have been found amongst the sand, which are conjectured to have formed part of the cargo of a rich Spanish vessel from South America, called the Scanderoon galley, wrecked upon that part of the coast upwards of a century since.

Married. At Llandaff Cathedral, Sir Robert Lynch Blosse, Bart. of Gabalva, to Miss Charlotte Richards, of Llandaff Court.

Humphrey Jones, Esq. of Machynlleth, Montgomery, to Miss Thelwall, of Blaenyale, Denbigh.

At Llanfrothen Merioneth, the Rev. Thomas Ellis, Treasurer of the Cathedral Church of Bangor, to Miss Bulger, of Brondaned.

Died, Aged 73, Richard Willy, Esq. of Froffgain Pembrokeshire.

Aged 88, after a very long confinement, which he sustained with great resignation, the Rev. Benjamin Twyning, of Brin, Pembrokeshire; a very respectable clergyman, universally lamented by all his acquaintance, and whose loss will be severely felt by many to whom his benevolence was largely, though silently, extended.

At Caermarthen, aged 73, Mr. Charles Lewis.

At Crynfryn-house, Aberystwith, David Lewis, Esq. formerly a surgeon in London.

At Gorswddy, in the parish of Llanelly, aged 80, Mrs. Lucy Thomas. She has left upwards of 100 children, grand-children, and great grand-children.

At Pembroke, after a short illness, Mr. John Clarke, land and tythe agent, F. R. S. Edinburgh. He possessed strong natural abilities and great depth of knowledge, and his ideas were distinguished by an originality which strikingly animated his conversation. In early life he indulged a taste for composition, and about twenty-five years ago published a small volume, entitled, *The Works of the Caledonian Bards*, being translations in prose and verse from the Gaelic. This effusion possessed all the energy and dignity of the admired originals, and exalted in no small degree the credit of the author. Mr. Clarke was appointed by the Board of Agriculture on its first institution, to survey the district comprehending the shires of Hereford, Radnor, and Brecon, and under its auspices he published the reports for those counties—a labour in which he displayed both zeal and ingenuity, by collecting together a body of useful information. He has since published *An Enquiry into the Nature and Value of Leasehold property*, containing a variety of calculations eminently useful both to Landholders and Agents, and rendered familiar to every capacity. That division of the principality, wherein he has been actively employed for upwards of twenty years, is much indebted to him for many steps in the progress towards its present state of improvement: he planned and superintended the formation of some excellent roads, through parts which were before almost inaccessible to travellers; and, by his exertions, the value of church as well as landed property, has been increased in a high degree. The goodness of his heart, the benevolence of his character, and the sincerity of his friendship, rivetted the attachment of all his acquaintance, and will secure to his memory their respect and admiration; whilst the eminence of his professional talents, and the irreproachable integrity which marked his whole conduct, will render the loss of his services a subject of regret to the community at large.

At Pembroke, Benjamin Webb, Esq. Comptroller of the port of Milford.

At the Angel Inn, Abergavenny, Edward Kendall, Esq. of Laugattock, Crickhowell, principal proprietor of Beaufort iron-works. He went to Abergavenny in company with Mrs. Kendall, on a morning visit, and being absent from the inn longer than was expected, search was made after him, when he was found dead in the privy. He was very much esteemed in his own neighbourhood, and his death is deservedly regretted by those who shared his acquaintance. He lately served the office of Sheriff for the county of Brecknock.

At Merthyr, Thomas Guest, Esq. one of the iron-masters at the Dowlas works. His life was spent in the active pursuits of useful benevolence; and by his death society has been deprived of one of its most valuable members, the wealthy have lost an intelligent companion, and the poor a friend and benefactor.

SCOTLAND.

The Surgeons of the Vaccine Institution at Edinburgh, have laid before the Managers, the following statement of the gradual increase of Vaccination at that establishment.--There were inoculated:

From	Feb.	1801	to	Feb.	1802,	506
	Ditto	1302	to	Ditto	1803,	698
	Ditto	1803	to	Ditto	1804,	1090
	Ditto	1804	to	Ditto	1805,	1429
	Ditto	1805	to	Ditto	1806,	1654
	Ditto	1806	to	Ditto	1807,	1763.
					Total	7140

Of those inoculated during the latter years, many were the children of parents, who had others also inoculated at that institution, two, three, four and five years before. These parents informed them that their children had been often exposed to the contagion of the natural small pox, since being vaccinated, without being infected, or suffering the smallest inconvenience, especially about 12 months ago, when that disease was very frequent in many parts of Edinburgh; and they further informed them, that these children had never had any obstinate eruptions, nor any other complaint, which could be attributed to the cow-pox.

The Surgeons in their report further call the attention of the Managers, and of the Public, to the discoveries made at that institution, in the mode of conducting the modulation of cow-pox, more particularly in the mode of propagating the cow-pox, by using the crust of the vesicle after it falls from the arm; and in the mode of ascertaining a constitutional affection by a double inoculation, both of which are detailed at length by Mr. Bryce, in his observations on the cow-pox, published in 1802. By using the crust, the cow-pox has frequently been received at that institution, when the fluid virus had been lost, from the non-attendance of the children at the proper period for taking it; and it appears, from a report by Mr. Shoolbred, of Calcutta, that by this mode of using the crust, the cow-pox had also been received at the different out-stations in the province of Bengal; at Prince of Wales's Island, and at Fort Marlborough, when the virus had been lost, and every mode of transmitting it from Calcutta had proved ineffectual.

Concerning the test of a constitutional affection, they observe that their daily experience convinced them of its great practical utility, and rendered them anxious to recommend its general adoption, in conducting the Vaccine Inoculation.

THURSO, March 3.—An express arrived here this morning from the Lieutenantcy of Kirkwall, and signed by the Magistrates, requesting that volunteers might be sent to the Island of Sandy, where a Dutch 44 gun ship is wrecked, with 420 men on board, 31 of whom died before they could be landed. This happened on Thursday last, which proved one of the worst days that has been experienced in this part during these twelve years; the wind blew tremendously, and the snow fell so thick, as to darken the air. During the storm, many sheep, cattle, and horses were lost in the extremely heavy drifts of snow. The Dutchmen, not being able to weather the gale, were driven on shore in the morning; and it was six o'clock in the evening before the persons on board were landed; the inhabitants of the island dispersed them into small parties, when they took shelter among the houses, at a distance on the island, which is about fifteen miles long. The inhabitants, fearful of an attack, secured a hundred stand of arms in a store-house, and secreted a quantity in the sand. The Dutchmen did not seem disposed to surrender without resistance, for they were threatening to seize the arms in the store-house when the express came away. If they succeeded, we do not hear that they are in possession of ammunition.

There

There were three ships in company before the storm; the two other frigates were seen off the island on Sunday. They are the same mentioned in the London papers a short time ago, as lying with springs on their cables in a Dutch port, and had 200 troops on board of each ship. Our Lieutenancy have resolved that 300 men shall be sent against the Dutchmen, who, it is hoped, for their own sakes, will not prove refractory. Six smacks are already arrived to convey our troops to their destination. Colonel Sinclair, of Forse, and Colonel Williams are to command the expedition.

Married. At Edinburgh, Roger Ayltown, Esq. W. S. to Miss Joan Keir, daughter of the late James Keir, Esq. of Kenmonth. Patrick Sanderson, Esq. to Miss Helen Christie, daughter of the late Archibald Christie, Esq. of Katho. George Gordon of Hallhead, Esq. to Miss Napier, eldest daughter of the Hon. Charles Napier, of Merchiston hall. Mr. John Murray, bookseller in London, to Miss Ann Elliot, only daughter of the late Charles Elliot, bookseller in Edinburgh. At Glasgow, Mr. William Brown, insurance broker, to Miss Martha Boyle, eldest daughter of the late George Boyle, Esq. Basil Ronald, Esq. to Miss Margaret Warnock. At Paris-house, Arthur Barclay, Esq. merchant, Glasgow, to Miss Jean Kay, youngest daughter of Hugh Kay, Esq. of Paris. At Powder-hall, John Craig, Esq. merchant, Glasgow, to Miss Maclaggan, daughter of the late Dr. Maclaggan, of Haddington. At Castle-douglas, Mr. Samuel M'Cooskery, taylor, aged 90, to Mrs. Margaret Coulthard, aged 86, being the fourth time she has been led to the hymeneal altar.

Died. At Edinburgh, aged 89, Mrs. Ann M'Donald, daughter of the late William M'Donald, Esq. of Tutor, Sky. Mrs. Adair, wife of Thomas Adair, of Greenock, Esq. W. S. The Countess Dowager of Dalhousie. Sir William Ramsay of Bamff, Bart. William Dunbar, Esq. W. S. William Bethune, Esq. of Blebo. Lady Nasmyth of Passo. Thomas Shedden, eldest son of John Shedden, Esq. of Muirstown, Ayrshire. At Lasswade, William Simpson, Esq. This gentleman served as an officer of artillery under Lord Cornwallis during the American war; soon after his return to his native country, he married the daughter of an eminent paper manufacturer, which turned his attention to that business, in which he became extensively concerned. He was the first who introduced into that manufacture the improved method of bleaching by means of the muriatic acid, and he generously communicated the result of his long and expensive experiments to the trade at large, which they acknowledged by making him a present of a handsome piece of plate. In private life he acquired and retained the attachment and regard of a numerous circle of friends, who sincerely regret his loss. At Dysart, aged 90, the Rev. Peter Muirhead, senior clergyman of that parish, of which he had been minister 74 years. At Keppoch, in Arisaig, Mrs. Margaret Chisholm. At Aberdeen, Mrs. Skinner, wife of the Right Rev. Bishop Skinner of Aberdeen. The Rev. Alexander Alcock, of St. Paul's church. At Somerdale, Christopher Armstrong, Esq. justly and sincerely regretted as a gentleman, whose active benevolence, and social manners, endeared him to a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances; and whose integrity, industry, and enterprising commercial spirit, rendered him a useful and valuable member of society. At St. Andrews, Mrs. Wilson, widow of Dr. Wilson, late professor of church history in that University. At Auchray, Daniel Stewart, Esq. late of Houghton-court Jamaica. At Bagend, Mrs. Thomson, wife of James Thomson, Esq. Earnslaw. At Dumfries, aged 93, Mrs. Dodd, widow of the late Baillie William Dodd. At Brunstisland, Captain David Boog, R. N. At Durris, Mrs. Strachan, wife of the Rev. William Strachan, minister of that parish.

Died. At Inver, near Dunkeld, in the 80th year of his age, Neil Gow, the celebrated performer on the Violin. He was originally a Weaver by trade, but being fond of music, and having, for his amusement, taught himself to play on the Violin, he abandoned the shuttle for the bow, and became a fiddler by profession. His chief excellence consisted in his performance of Scottish Airs, which he executed with a tone and expression certainly never surpassed; and the natives of Inver, and the adjacent country, will long remember with peculiar pleasure the spirit which pervaded his reels and strathspeys; and which gave new life and animation to the sportive dance.

At Elgin, in his 71st year, much regretted, Provost Alexander Brander. *At Kintore*, Mrs. Eliz. Farquhar; and, on the next day, her husband, Mr. Alexander Farquhar, for many years senior Bailie of that burgh. They were both about 82 years of age, and had been married upwards of 50 years. They had often expressed a wish that the one might not survive the other, and they were buried together on the same day in one grave. *At Newlands*, aged 84, Mrs. Russel, widow of the late Francis R. Esq. of Peebles. *At Dunipace*, David Spottiswood, Esq. W. S. *At Douglas-park*, Gilbert Douglas, Esq.

IRELAND.

The annual Ploughing Match, for the Cup given by the Farming Society of Ireland, was held on Friday, March 6, at Corballis, the seat of Sir H. Wilkinson. His Grace the Duke of Bedford honoured this meeting with his presence, and, by the interest which he appeared to take, naturally excited the warmest emulation of the different competitors for the cup. After the conclusion of the match, and previous to the decision of the judges of the field upon the merits of the various antagonists, his Grace, the Earls of Longford, Meath, Charlemont, &c. &c. with a number of distinguished Gentry present, partook of a cold collation at the house of Sir Henry Wilkinson, who liberally afforded a field in his demesne upon this interesting occasion. There were nine competitors. The cup was adjudged to George Grierson, Esq. who gained the last, and has acquired additional agricultural fame in receiving it this year. The Prize Show of fat Cattle was a fine one. The finest cow exhibited was one fed by Mr. G. Grierson, though she was disqualified for the prize in her class.

An establishment, similar to the Royal Institution, for the application of science to the common purposes of life, is about to be formed at Cork, under the patronage of the Duke of Bedford. The old Custom House, the business of which will soon be transferred to the new one, now building, will be given by order of his Grace, to the purposes of the institution.

Married. At Dublin, John Kinsela, Esq. Barrister at Law, to Miss Bourne, eldest daughter of the late John Bourne, Esq. of Dunkerrin, King's county. Percival Swan, Esq. to Miss Penelope Waddy, second daughter of the late Richard Waddy, Esq. of Merrion-square. Francis Metcalfe, Esq. of Robert-street, to Miss Sutherland, of Queen-street. Edward Lawder, Esq. of Clover-hill, Leitrim, to Miss Crofton. In the Quaker Meeting-house, Meath, Samuel Williams, Esq. of Dublin, to Miss Eliza Clibborn. John Tagart, Esq. of Loughreat, to Miss Sabina Kelly, daughter of the late Redmond Kelly, Esq. of Bonle. At Clough, Henry J. Brownrigg, Esq. of Raheen, Wexford, to Miss M. Letitia Bond, daughter of the Dean of Ross. T. C. Irvin, Esq. of Castle-lodge, Sligo, to Miss Tatlow, eldest daughter of John Tatlow, Esq. of Crover, Cavan. Richard Odleen, Esq. of Tallyho, Queens county, to Miss Brerehon, of Stradbally. At Forrest, Brigade Major Lindsay, son of Henry Bethune, Esq. of Kilconquhar, to Miss Forster, only daughter of Forster Hill Forster, Esq. of Forrest, Dublin.

Died. At Dublin, aged 70. the Countess Dowager of Wicklow. This venerable lady was Miss Alice Forward, sole heiress of William Forward, Esq. of Castle Forward, in the county of Donegal, Ireland; and was married, in 1755, to Ralph Howard, Esq. then representative in Parliament for the county of Wicklow. In 1778 he was created Baron Clonmore, of Clonmore Castle, in the county of Carlow, and in 1785 was raised to the dignity of Viscount Wicklow. His Lordship died in December 1793, when the Viscountess was raised to the dignity of Countess, in her own right, with remainder to her eldest son the Viscount, now Earl of Wicklow, who is unmarried. Her Ladyship had a numerous family. Lord Carbery; he is succeeded by Sir John Evans Freke, now Lord Carbery. Mrs. Minchin, wife of Faulkiner Minchin. James Metcalfe, Esq. one of the Aldermen of Drogheda. A miserable old man, in an obscure lane in the Liberty, Dublin, who, for a great number of years, had been the victim of disease and the most deplorable poverty. On taking off an old wig; which he constantly wore under his nightcap during his illness, some papers were found sewed up in the caul, which, on inspection, proved to be bank notes, to the amount of 975l. and in various parts of his tattered apparel 71 guineas and

and a half were sewed up. It was a fortunate circumstance that his only son, a private in the marines, arrived from Plymouth but four hours before his death to visit him, and into whose hands the property fell. At Limerick, the Right Rev. Dr. Michael Peter M'Mahon, Roman Catholic Bishop of Killaloe, aged 97, more than half of which time he was in that see; he possessed perfect health during that long period, until a few weeks previous to his dissolution, and he resigned his breath to enjoy in a better world the reward of a life spent in the unceasing practice of piety towards his maker, and charity and benevolence towards mankind; leaving behind him that good name which will not perish even in this world. He was brother to John Marquis D'Eguilly, and to Sir Maurice M'Mahon, Knight of Malta, both of whom have lost princely properties through their unshaken loyalty to the unfortunate Louis 16th. At London, aged 39, Thomas Ralph Viscount Hawarden of Dundrum, Tipperary. At Newmarket, Cork, Mrs. Curran, mother of the R. H. John Philpot, Master of the Rolls. The Rev. Thomas Forbes, parish priest of Ballindoone, which situation he filled upwards of 50 years. At Portarlington, aged 85, Mrs. A. Caustrin.

Bankruptcies and Dividends announced in the London Gazette from 20th Feb. to 20th March 1807. The Solicitors' Names are in parentheses.

BANKRUPTS.

Lyon Aaron, Gosport, slopseller, March 10, 21, and April 18, at ten, at Guildhall, London. (Isaacs, Mitre-court, Aldgate.)

John Beake, Rye, Sussex, innkeeper, March 19, 20, and April 25, at eleven, at the George Inn, Rye. (Waterman, Tenterden; and Follett, Paper-buildings, Temple.)

James Biddle, Chichester, ironmonger, March 20, 21, and April 14, at the Swan Tavern, Birmingham. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Symond's-Inn.)

Henry Binden, Thornbury, Gloucestershire, bacon factor, March 6, at the Swan Inn, Thornbury, 16, and April 11, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol, at eleven. (James, Gray's-inn square; Ralph, Thornbury and Tanner, Bristol.)

John Bingley, Upper John-street, Pancras, mason, March 3, 10, and April 7, at Guildhall. (Good, Howland-street, Fitzroy-square.)

Samuel Blower, of Ellingham, Norfolk, miller, April 23, at four, 24, at ten, and 28, at eleven, at the Tuns Inn, Bungay, Suffolk. (Cufaude, Halesworth and Bungay.)

John Bogg, Hemingby, Lincoln, jobber, March 23, 24, and April 11, at eleven, at the Saracen's Head, Lincoln. (Tophs, Mansfield, and Alexander, Bedford-row.)

Thomas Brayshaw, York, grocer, March 19, 20, and April 11, at eleven, at the York Tavern, York. (Brook, York; and Bell and Brodrick, Bow-lane, Cheapside.)

George Bromley, Chandler-street, Hanover-square, grocer, March 7, 14, at one, and April 11, at ten, at Guildhall.

John Claughton, Love-lane, Rotherhithe, Surrey, ship-rigger, March 7, 17, and April 11, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. (Jones, Paper-court, Temple.)

John Coles, Banbury, Oxfordshire, merchman, March 27, 28, and April 25, at eleven, at the Red Lion, Banbury. (Bignell, Banbury.)

William Cox, of Leicester, cotton-spinner, March 10, at eleven, 20, at six, and April 21, at eleven, at the Blue Bell Inn, Leicester. (Lawton, Leicester and Taylor, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.)

Ralph Culshaw, Wrightington, Lancashire, coal-merchant, March 16, 17, and April 14, at the Bear's Paw, Wigan. (Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.)

Thomas Dally, Chichester, linen-draper, March 13, 14, and April 11, at eleven, at the Dolphin Inn, Chichester. (Price, Chichester; and Few, New North-street.)

John Daniels, Liverpool, slopseller, April 3, 4, and 25, at twelve, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. (Davies, Liverpool; or Meadowcroft and Stanley, Gray's-inn.)

John Dennett, of Northumberland-street, Strand, wine-merchant, March 28, 31, and April 28, at eleven, at Guildhall, London. (Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thomson, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.)

Ann Devenish and Henry Newport, of Villiers-street, Strand, upholsterers, March 21, at one April 4, at ten, and 28, at one, at Guildhall. (Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New Inn.)

John Easterbrooke, of the city of Exeter, hatter, March 23, 31, and April 18, at eleven, at the Office of Messrs. Short and Barnes, Exeter. (Short and Barnes, Exeter.)

William Edge, Salford, Lancashire, brewer, March 16, 30, and April 11, at three, at the George and Dragon Inn, at Manchester. (Taylor, Manchester, and Ellis, Cursitor-street.)

Thomas Emmett, Bell's Gardens, Peckham, Surrey, cow-keeper, March 28, April 11, and 25, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Cross, King-street, Southwark.)

Christian Augustus Escilbe, of Sherborn-lane, merchant, March 14, 24, and April 21, at ten, at Guildhall. (Robinson, Charterhouse-square.)

George Evans, West-Houghton, Lancashire, coal-merchant, April 6, at five, 7, and 28, at eleven, at the Bay House, in West-Houghton. (Windle, London; and Gaskell, Wigan.)

Thomas Gillam and William Weaver, of St. Michael Bedwardine, Worcestershire, drapers, March

March 25, 26, and April 21, at eleven, at the Crown Inn, Worcester. (Gillam, Worcester; and Cardale, Hallward, and Spear, Gray's-inn.)

George Gregory, of Compton-street, Soho, cheesemonger, March 7, 14, and April 11, at eleven, at Guildhall, London. (Steventon, Chequer-court, Charing-cross.)

Joseph Hancock, of Sheffield, merchant, March 24, 28, and April 28, at eleven, at the Old King's Head, Sheffield. (Chambre, Temple-lane, London; and Watson, Sheffield.)

John Harkness, Addle-street, Wood-street, merchant, March 14, 21, and April 18, at one, at Guildhall. (Gregson and Dixon, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.)

John Hartney, of Ironmonger-lane, merchant, March 7, 14, and April 14, at Guildhall. (Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thomson, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.)

William Heath, Rugely, Staffordshire, shopkeeper, March 20, at four, 21, at ten, and April 18, at eleven, at the George Inn, Stafford. (Hickin and Landor, Rugely; Allen, Exley; and Stocker, Furnival's-inn.)

William Hepworth, Manchester, cotton-merchant, April 1, 2, and 18, at eleven, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester. (Wharton, Manchester, and Ellis, Cursitor-street.)

Hugh Haslam, Bolton, Lancashire, muslin-manufacturer, March 31, April 1, and 14, at the Bridge Inn, Bolton. (Meadowcroft and Stanley, Gray's-inn.)

John Hill, Rotherhithe, Surrey, merchant, March 3, 14, and April 11, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. (Rivington, Fenchurch-street-buildings, Fenchurch-street.)

Samuel Hollowell and Charles Hollowell, of Cheadle Bulkeley, Cheshire, joiners, March 31, and April 9, 21, at three, at the Red Lion Inn, Heaton Norris, Lancashire. (Lingard and Dale, Stockport.)

Luke Horner, of Lancaster, common brewer, April 3, at five, and 4, 21, at eleven, at the King's Arms Inn, Lancaster. (Webster, Lancaster; and Bleasedale, Alexander, and Holme, New-inn.)

William Horrocks and John Horrocks, Stockport, Cheshire, muslin manufacturers, April 2, 3, and 14, at the Bridge Inn, Bolton. (Meadowcroft and Stanley, Gray's-inn.)

James Hyde and John Chadwick, Manchester, dyers, March 30, 31, and April 18, at two, at the Bridgewater Arms Inn, Manchester. (Willis, Wanford-court, London; and Barrett, Manchester.)

William Ingledew, Leeds, starch-maker, March 17, at three, 18, and April 11, at eleven, at the Star and Garter, Leeds. (Lee, Leeds; and Battye, Chancery-lane.)

Thomas Jones, of Birmingham, coal-merchant, March 24, 25, and April 28, at eleven, at the Red Lion, Warwick. (Punton, Hind-court, Fleet-street; and Brearley, Birmingham.)

Reuben Ellis Joynour, Bristol, merchant, March 20, 21, and April 25, at ten, at the Beaufort Arms, Chepstow. (Platt, Fanfield-court, Temple; or Stokes, Chepstow.)

William Catlin Johnson and John Wiltshire, Huntingdon, drapers, March 3, 10, April 7, at Guildhall. (Evans, Kennington-Cross.)

John Kelly, of Manchester, manufacturer, March 30, 31, and April 28, at ten, at the Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. (Hewitt, Manchester; and Ellis, Cursitor-street.)

March 12. lby, Watford, Hertfordshire, dealer, March 17, 28, and April 25, at twelve, at Guild-
March 4. h. (Greenwell, Beaumont-street, Cavendish-square.)

William Lance, Abington, woolstapler, Feb. 26, March 17, and April 7, at the Lamb Inn, Abington. (Blagrave and Walter, Symond's-inn, London.)

Samuel Leonard, late of St. George, Gloucestershire, victualler, March 17, 18, and April 18, at eleven, at the Rummer Tavern, Bristol. (Gabell, Lincoln's-inn; Jacobs, Bristol.)

William Leonard, Coppice-row, Clerkenwell, tailor, March 13, 28, and April 18, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Hunt, Surrey-street, Strand.)

John Linley, of Sheffield, grocer, March 25, 26, and April 28, at eleven, at the Tontine Inn, Sheffield. (Bigg, Hatton-garden; and Rodgers, Sheffield.)

Henry Marsden, Eccleston, Lancashire, corn-merchant, April 8, 9, and 25, at one, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. (Windle, John-street, Bedford-row; and Grimth, Liverpool.)

David Morgan, of Cardiff, Glamorganshire, shopkeeper, April 1, 2, and 28, at eleven, at the Angel Inn, Cardiff. (Williams, Cardiff; and James, Gray's-inn-square.)

John Pickering, Frodsham, Chester, corn merchant, April 8, 9, and 25, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. (Griffith, Liverpool.)

John Pritty, Hadleigh, Suffolk, grocer, March 24, at three, 25, and April 18, at ten, at the White Lion, Hadleigh. (Leake and Offord, Hadleigh; and Taylor, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.)

Samuel Procter, of Leeds, oilman, March 25, at six, 26, at ten, at the Bay Horse Inn, Knaresborough, and April 21, at the Star and Garter Inn, Leeds. (Lodington and Hall, Secondaries-Office, Temple; and Fairbank, Knaresborough.)

Philip Pullen, of Hanley, Staffordshire, bookseller, April 11, 13, at twelve, at the Crown Inn, Stone, Staffordshire, and 28, at eleven, at the Hotel, Stafford. (Barbor and Browne, Fetter-lane; and Astbury and Dent, Stone.)

John Purbrick, Fairford, Gloucestershire, dealer, March 9, at five, 10, and April 11, at the Ram Inn, Cirencester. (Meredith and Robins, Lincoln's-inn; and Pitt, Cirencester.)

Benjamin Read, Bridgewater, tailor, March 24, April 13, and 14, at the Angel Inn, Bridgewater. (Blake, Cook's-court, Carey-street.)

John Godfrey Henry Rieseubeck, of Sherborn-lane, merchant, March 14, 24, and April 21, at ten, at Guildhall, London. (Robinson, Charterhouse-square.)

Richard Rotton, of High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, cotton manufacturer, April 3, 4, 21, at three, at the Palace Inn, Manchester. (Edge, Manchester.)

Henry St. John, Pennycross, Devonshire, dealer, April 3, 4, and 25, at eleven, at the Fountain Tavern, Plymouth Dock. (Bone, Rodd, and Davie, Plymouth Dock.)

Henry Sentz, Hinckley, Leicestershire, hosier, March 16, at two, 17, and April 11, at eleven, at the George, Hinckley. (Forbes, Ely-place, Holborn; and Thornley, Hinckley.)

Richard Smith, Ashborne, Derbyshire, stationer, March 16, 17, at seven, at the King's Arms Tavern,

Tavern, Derby, and April 11, at nine, at Kedleston Inn, Derbyshire. (Blossdale, Alexander, and Holme, New Inn; and Brittlebank, Ashborne.)

John Standerwick, of Bourton, Dorsetshire, pike manufacturer, April 6, 7, and 21, at eleven, at the Mermaid Inn, Yeovil, Somersetshire. (Batten, Yeovil.)

Thomas Steynor, Walsall, Staffordshire, baker, April 1, at five, 2, and 18, at eleven, at the Littleton Arms Inn, Penkridge, Staffordshire. (Frederick Turner, Warwick-court, Gray's-inn-lane; and Heiley, Walsall.)

Francis Tadman, Beverley, Yorkshire, scrivener, March 14, 21, and April 18, at eleven, at the Tyger Inn, Beverley, Yorkshire. (Bentley, Beverley; Willis, Warnford-court.)

Thomas Taylor, of Monkwearmouth-shore, Durham, bread-baker, March 31, April 1, and 28, at eleven, at the George Inn, Sunderland. (Harrison, Sunderland; and Blakiston, Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane.)

Henry Michael Tijou, Mitre-court, Fleet-street, vintner, March 3, 14, and April 17, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Wadeson, Barlow, and Grosvenor, Austin-friars.)

William Traynor, of Jermyn-street, St. James's, tailor, March 7, 17, and April 11, at ten, at Guildhall. (Dawson and Wratislaw, Warwick-street, Golden-square.)

James Turner, Tooley-street, warehouseman, March 7, April 4, and 14, at Guildhall. (Brooks, Millman-street, Bedford-row.)

George Vaughan, sen. and Richard Mackilwain, of Snatchwood, Monmouthshire, coal-merchants, March 20, 21, and April 18, at ten, at the Beaufort Arms, Chepstow. (Stokes, Chepstow.)

John Vose, Preston, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, April 1, 2, and 18, at eleven, at the George Inn, Preston. (Startivant, Preston.)

Jeremiah Wase, Chipping Ongar, Essex, maltster, March 28, and April 4, at twelve, 25, at ten, at Guildhall, London. (Henley, Ongar; Harvey, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane.)

Thomas Watkins, of Broad-street, Carnaby-market, auctioneer, March 17, 24, and April 21, at one, at Guildhall, London. (Kernet, Thavies-inn.)

John Wilson, Warwick-court, Holborn, coal-merchant, March 24, 31, and April 25, at ten, at Guildhall. (Goode, Howland-street, Fitzroy-square.)

William Woods, Liverpool, stone mason, April 1, 2, and 7, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry.)

J. Worrall, Manchester, silk dresser, March 16, 17, April 7, at the Star Inn, Manchester. (Johnson and Bailey, Manchester.)

William Young, Manchester, victualler, March 16, April 3, and 18, at eleven, at the Star Inn, Manchester. (Johnson and Bailey, Manchester.)

DIVIDENDS.

March 20. James Adams, Stow Market, Suffolk, upholsterer and cabinet-maker. March 21. Thomas Agate, East-Cheap, cheesemonger.

May 7. George Baillie and John Jaffray, Finsbury-place, merchants. April 13. [illegible], Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer. April 14. Thomas Bawden, of Redruth, Cornwall, [illegible]. April 6. Wm. and J. Beatson, St. Mary-at-Hill, merchants. April 5. George Beddoes, of Shrewsbury Castle, Shropshire, tanner. April 14. Charles Bidwell, Brick-lane, Middlesex, victualler. March 21. J. Bishop and J. Terry, Maidstone, upholders. April 6. J. B. Bolingbroke and M. A. Bolingbroke, Norwich, woollen-drapers. April 18. John Bowman, of Water-lane, Tower-street, brandy-merchant. March 23. James Brewis, Southwick, Durham, ship-builder. May 19. George Bridgman, Dartmouth, Devonshire, money-scrivener. April 25. Charles Bristow, of Newgate-street, linen-draper.

April 6. Thomas Cave, Rawleigh-place, Devonshire. May 12. Robert Chandler, of Shoreditch, cheesemonger. April 2. John Chorley, Liverpool, merchant. April 6. Francis Colombine, David Colombine. David Colombine the younger, and Peter Colombine the younger, of Norwich, merchants. April 1. —— Cottingham, Liverpool, merchant.

April 3. G. Dawson and A. Z. D. Cuvelie, of Lancaster, brokers. April 2. T. Dunn, of Green-Hill, Beverley, ship carpenter. April 3. R. Derbishire, of Liverpool, grocer. March 31. Stephen Dexter, Belper, Derbyshire, linen draper. March 24. T. A. Dolling, Stonehouse, Devonshire, shopkeeper. March 21. William Downall, Stockport, Cheshire, grocer.

April 14. Walter Ewer, Little Love-lane, Aldermanbury, merchant.

April 4. E. Farrar, of Pudsey, Yorkshire, clothier. April 11. Michael Fawell, of High-street, Borough of Southwark, linen-draper. March 31. T. Fawcett, of the Old Change, London, merchant. March 28. J. P. Fearon, Upper Grafton-street, dealer. April 28. Henry Fisher, Gracechurch-street, grocer. March 24. J. Francis and J. J. Francis, Rochdale, Lancashire. March 28. Richard Plumer Fuller, Guilford, Surrey, ironmonger.

April 9. Giles Gumber, of Sandwich, Kent, linen-draper. April 7. W. Gossard, of North Walsham, Norfolk, currier. April 11. R. Gwillim, of Worship-street, Finsbury, dealer.

April 11. J. D. Hawkins, of Craven-house, Kent, cabinet-maker. March 23. J. Hayden, Ash, Suffolk, miller. March 31. John Hawthorne the younger, Winksworth, Derbyshire, linen-draper. March 28. L. Hayden, Cheltenham, linen-draper. April 14. J. Hill, Deptford, victualler. March 21. Thomas Hird, South-street, Berkley-square, tailor. March 31. Thomas Hudson, New Bond-street, Tavern-keeper. March 31. Thomas Hunton and Wm. Hunton, Thirsk-le-Moor, Yorkshire, linen-manufacturers.

April 3. H. Ibbetson, Pocklington, Yorkshire, spirit-merchant.

April 4. John Jenkins, Great Warner-street, Coldbath-fields, linen-draper. April 28. [illegible] son, of Kidderminster, grocer. April 3. W. Irving, of Liverpool, liquor merchant. G. Isaacs and M. Isaacs, of Bevis Marks, London, merchants.

April 17. William Keene, Painswick, Gloucestershire, clothier. April 7. Ann Kitol, milliner. March 31. Thomas Prescot King, West Cowes, Hants, linen-draper. Robert Kirkman, of Liverpool, merchant.

May 1. T. Levington, of St. Catherine's, near the Tower, slop-seller. April 16.

Minories, merchant. April 30. B. Lloyd, Liverpool, merchant. March 17. W. Lloyd, Brighthelmstone, linen-draper.

March 31. J. G. Nicholls, Moulsey, merchant.

April 14. T. Obey, Upper Cleveland-street, bricklayer.

March 31. W. Packer, of Chamber-street, Goodman's-fields, tailor. March 28. John Lewis Pasteur, Stoney-Stratford, grocer. April 6. J. Paterson, Yarmouth, shopkeeper. March 24. Joseph Payne, Lynn, Norfolk, cabinet-maker and upholsterer. March 31. B. Phillips and W. Bacon, Ewer-street, levigators. April 16. J. Pollard and J. Thompson, of Preston, Lancashire, muslin-manufacturers. March 28. Edward Purdie, of St. James's Walk, Clerkenwell, working jeweller. March 26. Robert Pyke, of Liverpool, bread-baker.

March 31. Thomas Richardson and Thomas Worthington, Manchester, merchants. May 5. M. Robinson and J. Ibbetson, of Drury-lane, grocers. March 31. Edmund Rodd, London-street, merchant. April 18. James Royle, Manchester, saddler. March 26. B. Royston, Lindley, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer.

May 2. L. Severn, Coleman-street, trunk-maker. April 11. Thomas Sherratt, Birmingham, carrier. March 31. I. Smedley, Maiden-lane, Wood-street, hosier. April 14. H. Storey, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper.

April 14. John Thomas, St. James's-place, Westminster, tailor. March 31. Nathaniel Trewhitt, Appleton-upon-Wisk, Yorkshire, linen-manufacturer.

April 4. W. Vaughan, Pall-Mall, and A. Gerard, Gloucester-street, tailors.

April 7. Thomas Waightman, Newgate-street, mercer. Aprtl 14. J. Walford, Pall Mall, haberdasher. April 30. J. Wild, Royston, Lancashire, dealer. March 31. Samuel Wilkinson and Joseph Burrough, High Wycomb, bankers. April 2. R. Williamson, Roskill, Yorkshire, farmer. March 23. J. Winn, Sherburn, Yorkshire, fishmonger. April 3. Serjeant Witton, Stourbridge, Worcestershire, dealer. April 23. J. Wyatt, of Cheadle, Cheshire, W. P. Francis, of Litchfield, Staffordshire, and J. Chadwick, of Stow, Staffordshire, calico-printers.

SCOTTISH SEQUESTRATIONS.

March 6. Bell, M'Callum, and Co., ironmongers in Glasgow, and John Chalmers, partner of said company, as an individual.

March 11. William Brown, farmer in Malcolmstone, in the parish of Dairymple, Ayrshire.

March 5. James Gibb, manufacturer in Gorbals, of Glasgow.

Feb. 20. David Henderson, confectioner, Montrose.

Feb. 20. James Hervie, drover and cattle-dealer at Bridgefield, near Old Aberdeen.

March 11. George Lawson, of Knockhornock.

March 3. William Lambie and Co. machine-makers in Paisley.

March 10. Mayne and Christison, merchants in Edinburgh.

March 6. Hugh M'Whinnie, merchant in Irvine.

March 12. William Proudfoot, glover in Glasgow.

March 4. James Reid, cattle-dealer at Druid of Fascully, Perthshire.

Feb. 18. Joseph Simson and Co. manufacturers in Glasgow, and Joseph Simson, merchant there.

March 5. Alexander Wardrobe, ironmonger in Glasgow.

IRISH BANKRUPTCIES.

Joseph Collins, of Pill-lane, Dublin, silk-manufacturer, to surrender, 21st and 23d March and 21st April.

William Coogan, of Francis-street, Dublin, woollen-draper, to surrender, 7th and 9th March and 7th April.

Martin Fleming, of the city of Waterford, dealer, to surrender, 26th and 30th March and 28th April.

John Gahan, of Patrick's close, in the county of Dublin, timber-merchant, to surrender, 23d 24th April and 24th March.

Humphry Gray, of the town of Galway, brewer, to surrender, 4th and 5th March and 4th April.

John Killikelly, of Capel-street, Dublin, dealer and chapman, to surrender, 7th and 9th March and 7th April.

James Macklin, of the city of Dublin, ship-chandler, dealer and chapman, to surrender, 18th and 19th March and 18th April.

William Martindell, of Hardwick-street, in the county of Dublin, shoemaker, to surrender, 19th March and 7th April.

Samuel M'Main, of Belfast, in the county of Antrim, woollen-draper, to surrender, 18th and 19th March and 18th April.

Edward Meagher, and John Meagher, jun. of the town of Nenagh-Tipperary, shopkeepers, to surrender, 2d and 3d March and 3d April.

Walter Plunket, of the city of Dublin, merchant, dealer and chapman, to surrender, 13th and 14th March and 14th April.

Dillon Rush, of the city of Dublin, shopkeeper, to surrender, 9th and 10th March and 9th April.

Bartholomew Short, of Francis-street, Dublin, woollen-draper, to surrender, 10th and 11th March and 11th April.

Joseph Watson, of Abbey-street, in the city of Dublin, soap-boiler and chandler, to surrender, 16th and 16th March and 14th April.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

SINGULAR INSTANCE OF LONGEVITY.—A poor man named Narocki lately presented a petition to Bonaparte, at Warsaw, in which he states that he was born at Witki, near Wilna, is the son of Joseph and Anne Narocki. He is of a noble family, and in his youth bore arms. He was one of the confederation of Bar; was taken by the Russians, and sent to Kasan. Having lost the small fortune he possessed, he took to agriculture, and was employed as farmer to a curate. He married, for the first time, at the age of 70 years, and had four children by that marriage. At 86 he married a second wife, and had by her six children, who are all dead: there remains to him only the last son of his first wife. The king of Prussia, in consideration of his great age, had granted him a pension of 24 Polish florins per month. He is subject to no infirmity, enjoys still a good memory, and speaks Latin with extreme facility. The petition was entirely written with his own hand. Bonaparte ordered him a pension of 50 Napoleons, and a twelvemonth's allowance in advance.

Died lately at Colchester in Connecticut, aged upwards of 90, Mr. Kilburn. Till in his 50th year he had exhibited a most intelligent mind, when he by degrees became insane, so that his family, for their own security, were obliged to chain him. In this situation he fancied it was intended to poison him; in consequence of which he refused all food, &c. tobacco and water excepted, for 61 days. At last, at the persuasion of his attendants, he voraciously swallowed a table spoonful of milk; after which he refused all further sustenance, and survived only two days.

At Paris, aged 82, Count de Caraman, formerly Grand Cross of the Order of St. Louis, minister of war to Lous XVI. and principal proprietor of the Canal of Languedoc.

RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

THE intelligence received during the course of this month from the contending armies has been copious and highly interesting. It appears, that after the affair at Mohringen, in which, as usual, the victory was claimed by each party, the position of the grand armies was changed from the parallel of Warsaw to the frontiers of East Prussia. The Russians seem to have been advancing in that quarter towards the lower Vistula, when Napoleon thought it necessary to put himself at the head of his army for the purpose of driving them back. On Feb. 4th, he came up with them at Altenstein, and gave them a considerable check. They retreated eastward, and were followed by the French in a continued series of skirmishes, till on the 7th a general engagement was brought on near Prussian Eylau, in which the Russians were commanded by General Bennigsen, and the French by Napoleon in person, assisted by Marshals Augereau, Davoust, Soult, Ney, and Bessieres. The event remained undecided on that day: and on the morning of the 8th the action was renewed, and was maintained with extraordinary vigour and pertinacity till evening. It terminated, according to General Bennigsen's account, in the complete repulse of the French in every quarter. On the other hand, the French in their bulletins represent themselves as victorious. It is certain that the carnage was very great on both sides; and the acknowledged loss of the French in officers and men is more considerable than in any prior action with the Russians. The result shews that mutual exhaustion which denotes a drawn battle and great reciprocal loss. The Russians have retired behind the Pregel. The French, who remained at Prussian Eylau till the 17th, instead of pushing on to Konigsberg, began their march on return to the banks of the Vistula; and Napoleon, in his proclamation to his army, is content with speaking in confident terms of chastising the enemy should he dare to disturb their cantonments.

Jerome Bonaparte continues to make progress in Silesia. Sol capitulated on Feb. 7th.

The siege of Stralsund has as yet been carried on with little vigour by Marshal Mortier.

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On Feb. 16th a sharp action took place on the banks of the Narew, between a division of the French army under General Savary, and a Russian corps commanded by General Von Essen, said to have been on its march to join General Bennigsen, in which the French claim the victory. Its result, however, seems to have been of no great consequence.

It appears from an address to the Helvetic nation, that the Swiss shew great unwillingness to raise the levies required from them for the French army.

The Jews at Paris, assembled in grand Sanhedrim on Feb. 9th, received a plan of organization of their worship from the committee of the Consulta, in which the duties of the rabbis are particularly laid down. It is observable, that their exertions are directed to be especially employed in enforcing the duty of taking arms in defence of their country; and the 4th article of instructions runs thus: "To impress the military service upon the Jews as a sacred duty, and to explain to them, that as long as they devote themselves to this service, the law will give them a dispensation from such usages and customs as are incompatible with it." Thus, under the rule of Napoleon, every thing is compelled to give way to the military system!

The Porte has issued a proclamation, forbidding the passage of ships of all nations through the canal of Constantinople during the war with Russia.

The last advices from the seat of war mention, that the Russians again advanced, and appeared on the left bank of the Passarge, upon which river, at Peterswalde and Braunsberg, some sharp actions took place on Feb. 25th and 26th, which, according to the French accounts, terminated in their repulse with loss. The French head-quarters continued at Osterode to March 7th. They are said to labour under great want of provisions.

From the frontiers of Turkey it is affirmed, that the Russian advanced guard, in attempting to pass the Danube, has been defeated by the Turks. The celebrated Passwan Oglou, so long a rebel, and latterly a trusted subject, of the Turkish empire, is dead.

Intelligence has arrived at Vienna and Berlin, that the Porte has declared war against Great Britain. This determination is said to have been taken in consequence of a threat from Admiral Louis to bombard Constantinople, unless the Porte would consent to an immediate renewal of the treaties with Russia and England. The English Minister, Mr. Arbuthnot, with much difficulty, made his escape with his effects on board the Endymion frigate.

The latest accounts from the frontiers of Poland concur in representing the French as upon the eve of retreating into Germany. All persons belonging to the foreign embassies at Warsaw have been requested to repair to Berlin, which will be the imperial head quarters. The Russians have persisted in their efforts to gain possession of Braunsberg, which unfortunate town has been burnt in the conflict.

The projects of Col. Burr have continued to excite alarm in the United States of America; and on January 22d a long message from the President on the subject was communicated to Congress. It states, that, according to the information sent by Gen. Wilkinson, Burr appeared to have two distinct objects; one, the separation of the States west of the Allegany mountains from the union; the other, an attack upon Mexico, preceded by the seizure and plunder of New Orleans. His means for the execution of these daring projects seem, however, to have been very inadequate, and the measures taken to defeat them can scarcely fail of effect. Three of his principal emissaries have been apprehended, and two of them have been sent for confinement and trial to the Atlantic States.

The Black government in Hayti (St. Domingo) has undergone another revolution on Feb. 11th, in which much blood was shed, and Christophe, the new sovereign, lost his life.

Of public occurrences at home, that which has most engaged general attention has been the trial of Sir Home Popham by a court martial, which commenced on board the Gladiator, at Portsmouth harbour, on March 6th, and terminated on the 11th. The charge against him, transmitted from the Lords of the Admiralty, was, "That with a view to attack the Spanish settlements in the Rio de la Plata, for which he had no direction or authority whatever, he withdrew

withdrew from the Cape of Good Hope the whole of the naval force which had been placed under his command for the sole purpose of protecting it, thereby leaving it exposed to attack, and without the means of affording protection to the trade of his Majesty's subjects, notwithstanding he had received information of the enemy's ships being in the neighbourhood of the Cape, and had been apprized of a French squadron being expected at the Mauritius." The defence chiefly turned upon his conviction that the Cape was safe, and his knowledge, from frequent conferences with the last Ministry, that the possession of the Spanish colonies in that quarter was a very desirable object, joined to the supposed discretionary power vested in every commander. The sentence of the court martial was, "That the charges against him have been proved; that he is highly censurable for having withdrawn his force from the Cape and proceeded to Rio de la Plata; but that, in consideration of circumstances, the court adjudges him to be only severely reprimanded;" which was accordingly done.

The bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade was read a third time in the House of Commons, and passed without a division, March 16th.

A bill for admitting Catholics to commissions in the British army, which had been introduced into Parliament by Lord Howick, appears to have occasioned such an opposition from a certain quarter, as to threaten serious disunion in the cabinet. It has, in consequence been suffered to drop.

A Bill brought into the House of Commons by the Solicitor-general, for rendering the freehold property of persons who die insolvent, assets for the payment of their simple contract debts, which appeared to obtain the concurrence of the public, as a measure of justice and true policy, was, on a motion for the the third reading, March 18, thrown out. Its principal opposition was from the Master of the Rolls, who regarded it as a dangerous innovation on the legal system of the country.

The Slave Trade Abolition Bill, after being sent up from the Commons to the House of Lords with some amendments, obtained the final concurrence of that House, and has received the royal sanction.

From the manifest decline of influence in the ministry, the public were sufficiently prepared to expect a change in the government, how much soever such an event at this critical period might be lamented. After several days had passed in the usual uncertainty and agitation attending such a state of affairs, the discharge of the former, and the appointment of a new ministry was completed on March 25th. In this arrangement the great offices of state are filled in the following manner:

Earl of Westmoreland,	Lord Privy Seal,
Duke of Portland,	First Lord of the Treasury,
Mr. Canning,	Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,
Lord Hawkesbury,	Ditto for the Home Department,
Lord Castlereagh,	Ditto for War and Colonies,
Lord Eldon,	Lord Chancellor,
Mr. Perceval,	Chancellor of the Exchequer,
Earl of Chatham,	Master of the Ordnance,
Earl Camden,	President of the Council,
Lord Mulgrave,	First Lord of the Admiralty.

On the same day a motion, considered as hostile to the new ministry, passed the House of Commons. It was, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, beseeching that his Majesty will be pleased not to grant for life, the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, or any other office solely held during pleasure."

On the subsequent day, the late ministers explicitly stated to both houses of parliament the grounds of their dismission. They entered into the reasons which had induced them to propose the measure of opening posts in the navy and army to all dissenters without exception;—for it was not confined to first appearances, measure was highly disagreeable to his Majesty, they consented but they were further required to give a written engagement not propose it to him. This they conceived to be entirely inconsistent with [illegible] ministers, and declined compliance. On the ground of [illegible] were dismissed.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE principal feature in the commercial transactions of last month has been the new loan. It was contracted for early in the month by Messrs. Barnes, Ricardo and Co. representing the body of stock-brokers, on condition of receiving 70l. consols, and 70l. reduced along with 10l. 12s. 5 per cents for every 100l. in money.

The contract this year differs materially from the three last loans of 1804, 1805, and 1806. All these were taken by Sir Francis Baring, Messrs. Goldsmid, and Messrs. Robarts and Co. united, whereas, on the biddings for the present loan, each of these great parties acted separately. It is remarkable that neither of them should have obtained the loan, and that the gentlemen of the stock exchange should have outbid them all. The circumstance of their bidding separately was owing to the following causes,

1. The smallness of the loan, being only 14,200,000l.

2. The great profit made by the last loan in consequence of the negociation with France.

3. The favourable impression created by the new plan of finance.

These important considerations induced each party to covet the whole, and made the Stock Exchange bid higher for it than any of their competitors. The common opinion that vast sums of money are made by loan contractors is entirely erroneous, for no kind of speculation is more precarious. Let us briefly review the history of loans for several years back—In 1801 the loan amounted to twenty-eight millions, and came into the hands of the leaders of the monied interest, viz. Baring, Goldsmid, and Robarts. It was a profitable concern in consequence of our successes in the Baltic and in Egypt, but above all, by the unexpected signature of the preliminaries of peace with France. In 1802, the year of peace, the respectable house of Smith, Payne and Smiths, were the contractors, and from the disquietude occasioned by the violent aggressions of Bonaparte, omnium fell to eight and ten per cent discount. To this very disadvantageous bargain, succeeded another almost equally unfavourable, in 1803, when the old established house of Esdaile and Co. took the loan upon too high terms. Neither of these houses, however respectable as bankers, are looked up to as the heads of the monied interest, and the public confidence that omnium will be maintained in price, is by no means so great under these circumstances as when the loan is in more powerful hands. After the severe losses of 1802 and 1803, Messrs. Baring, Goldsmid, and Robarts were contractors for the three succeeding loans. The two first yielded a fair profit, chiefly in consequence of the strength of these parties, by which is meant their command of money and influence at the stock exchange; but the loan for 1806 became, as already mentioned, uncommonly profitable from the hopes of peace with France.

The loan for the present year is not only taken at a dear rate, but it is like those of 1802 and 1803, in the hands of men of much less power than the leaders of the monied interest. We are therefore extremely doubtful of its price being kept up. Had the stock-brokers offered a participation of their contract to Messrs. Baring, Goldsmid and Robarts, it is probable that this division would have accomplished the stability of the whole. But as they have not done this, it becomes the interest of these wealthy houses to lower the price of omnium; and it appears so, as that they are likely to prove stronger than the contractors.

The favourable impression, in regard to Lord Henry Petty's plan of finance, continues equally strong as at first; and in this opinion we decidedly participate.

When we have done justice to this part of the conduct of Lord Grenville's administration, we have mentioned the only act conducive to their popularity in the mercantile world, and their other proceedings, the West India American Intercourse Bill, the late American treaty, their disapprobation of the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's, and their deference to the landed interest in all points where the landed and commercial interests are supposed to clash: all these circumstances have concurred to render Lord Grenville's administration extremely unpopular with

with mercantile men. Without assuming the defence of that administration, (for which this is not the proper place) it is due, in justice to them, to remind the merchants, that many of the evils with which the trading part of the community are oppressed, are the inevitable result of protracted warfare. This applies particularly to the distresses of ship-owners and ship-builders. Neutral ships are so cheap and convenient vehicles, that we must not be surprised to find them generally resorted to in the fourteenth year of war; and a decline in the extent of ship-building is the necessary consequence of diminished business on the part of ship-owners. The unexampled depression of West India produce is owing chiefly to two causes—the stoppage of export to the continent, and the excess of the importations above our consumption. The amount of the duty, heavy as it is, has probably little effect upon the market. These interesting points will be fully illustrated by the committee lately appointed on the motion of Mr. Hibbert to inquire into the state of the West India trade. We shall observe their proceedings, and lay their result as early as possible before our readers. We venture to prognosticate that no measures will afford effectual relief to the sugar market except the permission to use sugar in distilleries and breweries.

The successes of our intrepid allies, the Russians, over the French, in four successive engagements, have been most welcome news to commercial men and have essentially contributed to keep up the prices of our public funds.

The first East India and second West India fleet have sailed several weeks ago from Portsmouth, and have had very favourable winds. A large East India fleet, of fifteen sail, is daily expected, having been left, in the end of January, at St. Helena. The next arrival will be the Jamaica spring fleet.

Sir William Young, a member of parliament, and author of the West India Common-place book (a late work in 4to.) is appointed Governor of the island of Tobago, Sir Wm. wrote, many years ago, the History of Athens, and has long been known both in the literary and commercial world. He probably owes his appointment to his intimacy with Lord Temple, but whatever may have led to it, we are assured, from the candid and beneficent spirit of his writings, that his conduct as governor will be praiseworthy. It is singular that an author of his experience and information should disfigure valuable remarks by unnatural inversions and a singular quaintness of style.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Price of Bank-Stock - - - - -	229
3 per Cent. Consols - - - - - -	62¼
Exchequer Bills par 2 Discount	

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares for MARCH, 1807; *at the Office of Mr. Scott, 25, New-Bridge-Street, London.*

The Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, 880*l.* The last half yearly dividend was 20*l.*

Leeds and Liverpool, 171*l.* ex. dividend 4*l.* per Share for the half year.

Monmouthshire, 96*l.* dividing 5*l.* per share.

Grand Junction, 88*l.*

Ashton and Oldham, 100*l.*

Peak-Forest, 58*l.*

Worcester and Birmingham, 38*l.*

Ashby de la Zouche, 22*l.* to 24*l.*

Union, 22*l.* to 23*l.*

Kennet and Avon original Shares, 20*l.*

West India Dock Stock, 143*l. per cent.*

London Dock, 106*l. to* 110*l.*

East India Dock, 118*l.*

Imperial Insurance, 10*l. per cent.*

Premium—Globe, 103*l. to* 104*l.*

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR FEBRUARY.

THE late wet and stormy weather has been succeeded by cold and drying winds with sunny intervals, which have had a universal good effect upon soils of every description, but a longer continuance of dry weather is much wanted by the cold and rough soils. Indeed, the continuance of sharp easterly winds is particularly desirable at this season, not only for the important purpose of drying and moulding the harsh and wet lands, but that we may have the cold early, and the warm weather at its proper time. According to the good old proverb, a peck of March dust is worth a King's ransom.

The agricultural reports from every part of Britain and Ireland, were never more favourable, either within memory, tradition or record. Abundance of all, superabundance of some articles of the first necessity, and the prospect equally encouraging with the actual possession: and to this may be added, not barely living, but ample prices. The wheats, although too luxuriant on the best soils, from the almost unexampled mildness of the winter, and in some parts injured by the *influenzal*, or variable state of the weather, have suffered comparatively little from vermin; and from the immense breadth sown, may produce such overflowing quantities at harvest, as to put us quite out of pain on the account of importation. The quantity of old wheats in hand, is said to be, in general, much as usual at this season, which is to say, there is no idea of want.

Every hand busy in getting in the lent corn. Beans and Pease generally finished, and the wheats rolled. Some of the forward pease cut off by the frost, have been ploughed up, and spring wheat sown upon the land: in several counties, where spring wheat is a novel article of culture, it has been sown on the wet and backward lands; this will be a risk crop, if autumnal, and not the real spring wheat seed, be sown. The average acreable quantity of wheat for England, Wales, and Scotland last year, has been stated at 2½ quarters; but in strong probability, it did not exceed 2 quarters; the sample of middling quality, fine samples very rare; yet, under such circumstances, the vast breadth of the crop produced abundance. Perhaps a superfine sample might obtain in London 90s. per quarter at this time.

Cattle crops of every description never before so large, or better preserved. The last year's Mustard crops, and seeds in general, clover excepted, plentiful in Essex, and elsewhere.

Satisfactory accounts of the fall of lambs, particularly in the West. The quantity of sheep and lambs, however, lost in the late snow storms, is far too considerable, and the continuance of such accidents, we may hope, will, under some favourable influence of the moon on men's brains, induce them to contrive and afford shelter to their suffering flocks. Lean stock dear, and not by any means so plentiful as the fat; a strong proof of good grazing. Cows cheaper, a pound or two in twenty. Horses very dear, such nags as at this season thirty years since, were well sold at 40 guineas each, now worth 100 and upwards.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

The weather in the preceding month has been favourable to the operations of husbandry—the bean culture is nearly finished, and the sowing of oats and peas is in a state of great forwardness.

The frost we have had has been of infinite service to the barley tilths on strong soils, which look kind and well, and the lands in general in the fen counties never at this season looked better.

The recent cold wind we have experienced has considerably checked vegetation, and the crops of wheat and winter tares have suffered somewhat in their appearance, which a little warm weather will soon recover.

Coleseed standing for a crop looks promising and well, and but little now remains for feed. Turnips remain sound and good, the Swedish sort remarkably so, affording excellent feed.

Meadows and pastures want some warm weather, and owing to the mildness of the winter much fodder remains on hand.

Sheep

Sheep continue sound, and the fall of lambs has been considerable, attended with some casualties; in consequence of the high prices of lean stock, it is now the custom in the fens, to rear yearly many calves, which they generally do by the new and approved method of feeding them with oil cake, linseed jelly, and hay tea, mixed with the skim milk given to them, on which they thrive and do well; the fat cattle market of Saint Ives continues to be well supplied, and at reduced prices.

P. S. The late fairs have been well supplied with lean cattle, sheep, in calving heifers, and cows and calves, which are much in demand at good prices. Sows in pig are in request for the dairies.

Smithfield markets very large and well supplied. Beef 4s. to 5s. 4d. per stone, of 8lb. sinking the offal. Mutton 4s. 6d. to 5s. Veal 5s. to 7s. Pork 5s., 6s. 6d., 7s. House Lamb 10s. to 15s. per quarter. London Bacon 6s. 4d. Irish ditto 5s. 2d.

PRICE OF GRAIN.

	ENGLAND AND WALES.				SCOTLAND.	
	s.	d.			s.	d.
Wheat	77	0			67	7
Rye	47	5			37	6
Barley	37	10			32	6
Oats	26	10			23	9
Beans	43	3			38	9
Peas	47	10			38	6
Oatmeal	42	5			21	1
Bigg	—	—			27	11

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Dokimastes *will please to excuse us from pursuing further the controversy about his pointing a line in Horace.*

Feliciter *is informed, that we beg to decline a discussion of the pronunciation of the learned languages, as neither novel nor interesting enough for the Athenæum. With respect to the insertion of poems in those languages, though we do not mean absolutely to exclude them, we wish to admit them only sparingly, and of peculiar merit.*

We are much obliged by the transmission of the Register of the Weather from Manchester, and hope for its continuance.

Our acknowledgments are due for a number of valuable communications lately received, which shall appear in due time. Correspondents will please to observe, that the division allotted to letters and miscellaneous articles being the first in each Number, it is necessarily completed for the printer at an early period in the month.

ERRATA

in the Account of the Library of the British Museum, in our last Number.

Page 249. l. 24. for *possessor* read *possessed.*
250. l. 16. dele *as.*
251. l. 14. for *eighteenth* read *seventeenth.*
251. l. 33. for *Rashworth* read *Rushworth.*

THE ATHENÆUM.

No. 5. MAY 1st, 1807.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ON STATE LOTTERIES.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

SIR,

THOUGH I have too long been a surveyor of the world to imagine it practicable for persons in public stations to do much towards remedying those evils in society which in some degree appear inseparable from the human condition, yet I think it no unreasonable expectation that they should sometimes be led by experience and reflexion to abolish those of their own creation. It is true, they have in many cases only a choice of evils; but it is not the less their duty to exercise this choice upon the best principles. A correspondent in your second number has, with great force and intelligence, displayed the unfavourable consequences to morals of excessive taxation; and to his arguments nothing can be opposed but the plea of state-necessity. I do not mean to pursue the subject upon the same general ground, but shall confine myself to observations upon the mischief resulting from one branch of financial administration, that of *State Lotteries.* These we have seen multiplied beyond all former example, and urged upon the public with an importunity never before known; if, therefore, they are radically pernicious to the public morals, the mischief must be considered as now at the height, and calling for immediate attention.

Every resident in the metropolis must be a daily witness of the numerous and extraordinary devices employed to tempt passengers to take a share in this licensed gaming. Some of these are so peculiarly injurious to morals, that they deserve the marked reprobation of every honest man. I allude especially to the hand-bills so industriously circulated, in which persuasive lessons of cupidity are given, by a set of maxims to display the power and worth of money, and by alluring pictures of the sudden progress from the lowest stations to the highest, by means of fortunate lottery adventures. Alas! is this a country in which men need be reminded of the value of money, when there is scarcely any other measure of valuation in use? Is there any

one path of gain left untrodden, base or honourable, licit or illicit? The passion of avarice, as the main spring of commercial enterprize, must not, perhaps, be too severely repressed in a country that exists by trade; but need it be stimulated—especially towards adventures which, so far from adding any thing to the common stock, slacken the sinews of regular and useful industry?

That gaming is a *vice*, is a recognized truth which will not admit of an exception in favour of any incidental object of public utility. To the individual who speculates upon the chance of a great prize to be obtained without any meritorious exertion, a lottery-ticket and a cast of the dice are just the same thing. Extraordinary temptations, addressed to the lowest class of people, for the purpose of inflaming their irregular desires, and inculcating false estimates of things, are therefore as *immoral* as any mode of fostering vicious propensities can be; and I wonder that the Society for the Suppression of Vice, which has kept such a watchful eye over every temptation addressed to the love of pleasure and hilarity, should not have animadverted upon these open attempts to debauch the mind, by means of a passion which is pronounced to be "the root of all evil." A hand-bill which tells the reader that every thing valuable in the world is to be purchased with money, is, in my opinion, much more prejudicial to morals than an obscene print: and lists of extravagant sums to be gained by a trifling hazard, pasted in large characters upon every wall, are surely as dangerous to the gazer as strings of licentious ballads.

I am willing to suppose that the legislature has done every thing in its power to check the operations of lottery-gambling, compatible with the main purpose of getting the tickets sold; but when three lotteries are to be disposed of in a year, how is it possible to discountenance those arts which are necessary to force a sale for commodities which surpass all natural demand? Formerly, one season alone was marked with the disease of epidemic gaming; now its ravages extend through the whole year. Nothing can be more fallacious than the argument used in defence of lotteries—that there is a certain quantity of the spirit of gaming always in existence, and that it is better the public should have the benefit of it, than private gamesters. Who does not see that both the *spirit is created* and the *opportunity presented* by these schemes? How should the maid-servant hazard her quarter's wages in a gambling speculation, did not lottery-offices stand open to give her both the temptation and the facility? As well might it be said, that there would be just as much lewdness and drunkenness were there no brothels or alehouses. The passions, doubtless, exist in human nature, but their developement and gratification depend upon circumstances.

I shall not take up your pages in declaiming on the evils resulting from lotteries, since no one who walks with his eyes open can be insensible of them. Let any one who is unconvinced plant himself in the street before the hall in which the tickets are drawn, and survey the squalid and eager crowd assembled. Their wo[illegible] looks, tattered apparel, and neglect of their usual avocations

him tales of domestic misery that he can never forget. The daily reports of servants robbing their masters, of confidential clerks found deficient in their accounts, and of bankrupt tradesmen, all owing their ruin to lottery speculation, sufficiently prove the wide reach of the mischief. Let those who congratulate themselves that by their prudence they are personally exempt from these misfortunes, consider in how many points they are assailable through the misconduct of others. Who, in fact, is the person that can say, "the lottery is nothing to me!"—certainly no one who has a servant or a debtor.

It is an error to consider a lottery in any other light than as a *tax*. In reality it is a tax of vastly greater amount than the sum which government receives from it. Besides the incalculable losses to individuals resulting from insurance and other gambling practices, the whole cost of the tickets is lost to the body of purchasers, since the reimbursement is chiefly absorbed by the few fortunate possessors of the high prizes. It is, indeed, in the first instance, a voluntary tax; but, as above observed, its consequences are borne involuntarily by the community. I will affirm, that the wealthy would be *bad calculators* should they object to bear the whole burden of some direct tax in substitution.

It is mere cant in a man in power to pretend a regard for the public welfare, when, for the sake of saving himself a little embarrassment, he adopts plans pregnant with the worst moral evils. As there is a want of virtue, so there is a want of genius, in plodding on with hackneyed expedients decried by all thinking men, because they are easy of execution. We expect, indeed, no better from the cold and callous indifference of old politicians; but we look for different results from the generous spirit of uncorrupted youth.*

Yours, &c. N. N.

* This was written during the *last* ministry.

ON SCOTCH MARRIAGES.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

I WAS in hopes that some Scottish civilian would, ere this, have given the information requested by Cosmus, "as to what constitutes a legal marriage in Scotland;" but as no gentleman of that description has chosen to reply to his enquiries, I beg leave, through the channel of your miscellany, to communicate what from my observations, during a residence of many years in that country, I am induced to believe is the law with respect to marriages.

I have frequently heard it repeated by gentlemen of the law, that the Scottish statutes enact, that marriage shall be solemnized by an ordained minister, after regular publication of banns; it does not seem necessary, however, that this minister should be of the establish-

ed church of Scotland, for marriages are very frequently solemnized by dissenting clergymen of every denomination.

There is an act of the Scottish parliament, "Anent Clandestine and irregular Marriages," by which pecuniary mulcts, varying according to the rank in life of the parties, are imposed upon all who shall contract matrimony without the previous publication of banns, and also upon any clergyman who shall perform the ceremony without a certificate of such publication having been made; but neither that nor any other act declares such marriages invalid. From thence seems to have arisen a practice, of which I have known several instances, of being married by the Justices of the Peace, which makes the connexion of the parties a matter of record. The Procurator Fiscal (generally at the request of the parties) sets forth in a petition to the magistrates of the district, that he is credibly informed that A and B, who now live together as husband and wife, have been irregularly married, and prays that the fact may be enquired into, and if proved, that the statute respecting such marriages may be put in force against the parties. The record of the court, after narrating the petition, goes on to state, that the parties having appeared before the Justices, acknowledged that they had been married without publication of banns, by a clergyman of whose name and residence they are ignorant, and that the magistrates in respect of their acknowledgment had found them liable in the statutory penalties, which the Procurator Fiscal is empowered to exact.

From all this it appears evident to me, that the Scottish law considers the matrimonial connexion as altogether of a civil nature; and that although the ceremony is directed to be performed by an ordained minister, yet that the total want of the intervention of a clergyman will not invalidate the marriage. Of this much I am certain, that he who introduces a female as his wife, and lives with her as such, is held by the law to be her husband; that in the event of his death she will be allowed her thirds as his widow, and that the children of the connexion will inherit his property of every description; no other proof of the marriage being requisite than what in the language of the Scottish bar is called *habit and repute*.

On the whole it seems pretty clear, that a Gretna Green marriage, though by the law of Scotland it is irregular, is not illegal. The parties are liable to the statutory penalties, but the Scottish courts would hold the marriage good; and therefore it would seem, that the party who having been married there, shall afterwards contract another marriage in England, is liable to a prosecution for bigamy.

There is another circumstance in the Scottish law of marriage, which I believe is not generally known in England. If two persons, avowedly single, shall have lived for any length of time together, a subsequent marriage will legitimate all the children of the connexion. The law of Scotland is also more favourable to females than that of England; for the wife who can shew sufficient cause, may sue and will obtain a divorce from an unfaithful husband; and a sentence of divorce in the Commissary Court is equally efficacious as

act of parliament, for the divorced parties are at liberty to marry again.

Your correspondent L. M. wishes to be informed by what description of persons Gretna Green marriages are solemnized. The Mr. Lang who was lately exhibited in Westminster Hall is a very fair sample; but for more copious information I must refer him to Mr. Pennant's Tour in Scotland. To the account he will find there the most careful enquiry on the spot would add nothing.

I am inclined to think that L. M.'s company, "who seemed well informed on the subject," were incorrect in asserting "that in these Scotch borders many a poor but regular clergyman was found obliged to add to his scanty pittance by feeding hogs, like parson Trulliber, or hammering on the anvil, in the humble capacity of a blacksmith and farrier;" but if there are any such, they must be on the English side, and of English ordination, for the kirk of Scotland ordains no clergyman till he is presented to a living, and there is no benefice in Scotland so poor as not to afford the means of that respectable appearance which becomes the priesthood. I have never known an instance of a Scotch minister exercising a handicraft profession: and although many, I believe all of them in the country parishes, farm a few acres in addition to their glebe, I will venture to assert, that in the whole of that respectable body, "*Frae Maidenkirk to John-a-Groat's*," there is not a parson Trulliber to be found.

Soho. Your's, &c. TOXOPHILES.

* We have received another Letter on the same subject, the information in which so nearly corresponds with that of the preceding, (first received) that we deem it superfluous to insert both. The second writer still more warmly refutes the supposition of the solemnizers of Gretna Green marriages being clergymen of the church of Scotland, which, indeed, we are fully convinced to be a mistaken notion.

Editor.

For the Athenæum.

ON THE STATE OF THE PEASANTRY IN DEVONSHIRE.

[*From Notes of a North-of-England Farmer.*]

ALMOST the whole class of workmen here are merely day-labourers; though, *lately* considerable farmers have begun to let cottages only on what they call "covenant;" that is, binding the cottager to the service of the farmer. Where this does not take place, the relation of master and servant is very lax; there is, consequently, little interest excited in the servant, and little kindness in the master; the connection being only for the day, the labourer endeavours to get it over as easily, and the master as profitably as he can. Each is jealous of the other, and ready to take, when he can, the advantage which

which is sometimes taken of him. This extends itself not only to the article of labour, but seems to generate a general spirit of unkindness and want of confidence between the different ranks; and such a disposition is exasperated by the extreme poverty of the labouring class, which, exposing them to much temptation, exposes their superiors to depredations, increasing the irritability of both. The scarcity of fuel is another subject of temptation daily occurring and daily yielded to. This want being general, so also is the practice of illicitly supplying it; and each being countenanced by all, there is a general laxity of principle with regard to what is called common honesty, which almost wholly destroys that self-respect and proper pride of character that distinguishes the peasantry of the North.

But the grand cause is abject poverty, and of this, I think, one great source is the habit of beer or cyder being considered so much a necessary to a labouring man, that the winter through he consumes daily about sixpence worth of beer, which his master is obliged to furnish as part of his wages; and we know how much a subduction of sixpence a day would diminish the superior comforts of a North-country cottage. Even in summer and harvest the principal addition to the wages is made in the article of liquor, sometimes even amounting to five quarts a day. So that instead of a family having their harvest (as our work-people express it) at the same time with their masters, the year to them is without a harvest, and plenty only known to the individual who swills it all into his own maw.

What adds to the evil too is, that most of the work is performed by the men, the women sitting at home as in winter, which, especially in so rainy a climate, must be a great loss to the community as well as to the labouring class.

The depressed state of that class consequent to this system is most uncomfortable to witness. Their manners are servile, from a consciousness of dependence, while their dispositions are sulky, from the irritability of want.

These two qualities in them have generated in their superiors a most unpleasant arrogance and harshness. A man of fortune, for instance, though perhaps warm hearted and good tempered, will seldom speak in a pleasant tone to a servant; and a gentleman will strike a peasant, and think he is only exercising proper discipline; nor does the peasant think very differently; probably all his observation would be, "Sure the 'squire is a very hot man!"

This, too, is not in consequence of any immediate connexion between the parties producing contemptuous familiarity on one part and patient forbearance on the other, but the mere relation of ranks. If a country gentleman were riding on the road, and a peasant were negligent in not giving way, the horse-whip or cane would be directly applied, without any other knowledge or authority than that he who applied it had a fine coat on, and he to whom it was applied had a shabby one. In the North, the blow would be returned with interest, and the gentleman thought by his equals to have been properly served.

served. But here the peasantry are educated to it; for the system of compulsatory apprenticing is here carried into full execution.

When a child is seven years old, the parish take it from the parents, and bind it to what service the wisdom of the churchwardens may direct. One might suppose, those bound to agriculture would have the most tolerable servitude of any: if so, bad indeed is the best. The boy, knowing his master is bound to keep him, has no object but that of making his place as easy as he can, and does therefore nothing but when driven to begin, and watched through every part of the execution. The master, too, receives him perhaps with as much reluctance as the boy feels in coming to him, for it is optional in neither. The discipline, therefore, is as harsh as the disposition of the boy is perverse; both parties are previously prepared to hate and be hated. The boy has perpetually heard his parents say, "it is of no use taking pains with that lad, for he will be taken from us at seven, and made some stranger's drudge, to be knocked about for anybody's use but ours." And the masters, knowing the general dispositions with which these boys come, and the plague they are to expect from them, effectually prevent these unhappy expectations being contradicted, by an unfeelingness exactly calculated to realize them.

These evils, common to all systems of compulsatory apprenticing, are here exasperated by the unequal manner in which the imposition of apprentices is proportioned to the actual value of the land; for the number imposed on any estate is regulated by an old assessment, which, though now glaringly unjust, the magistracy do not exert themselves to correct; probably they may fear a general new valuation, leading to discoveries still more unpleasant; so "rather bear the ills they have, than fly to others that they know not of."

The best remedies for the degraded state of the peasantry here noticed, can only be applied by persons of local knowledge. To a stranger, the most obvious means appear to be the abolition of compulsatory apprenticing; the substitution of money for liquor in wages; the endeavouring to draw women out to agricultural employments; and the encouraging the growth of wood, or other means of supplying fuel.

MR. SEYMOUR'S REPLY TO C. A. E. ON SHAKSPEARE.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

TO your justice as well as to your critical discernment I appeal, in answer to some observations signed C. A. E. which I have just read, in your last number, referring to my Notes upon Shakspeare. If "the spirit of conjectural and emendatory criticism should be jealously watched by the guardians of the public taste," (a position, to the truth of which I readily assent) it is no less incumbent on those guardians to discountenance, as well the wantonness of cavil as the extravagance of encomium, and to require on either side of any question

question at least a candid and intelligent examination of the subject. I am at once roundly accused by this writer of "throwing the merciless tomahawk," and practising on Shakspeare such "wild work" as Bentley once committed upon Milton. Now, Sir, if C. A. E. had condescended to read the introduction, explanatory of my design, he would have found me condemning, as much as he can, this *wild work*, and expressly deprecating the imputation of it on myself, by stating the essential and vast difference that exists between the two Poets, and the conditions in which their pages have been delivered down to us. With an authentic uncontaminated text before him, avowed, corrected with minute accuracy, and published by the author himself, Doctor Bentley chose to indulge his boundless caprice in sacrilegiously expunging what Milton *did* write, and in dictating what, according to the Doctor's opinion, he *ought* to have written. Of Shakspeare's productions, on the other hand, it is well known that not a genuine copy of any one play is in existence, and it is equally notorious that they were all consigned by the carelessness of the Poet to the unchecked licence of the players, and to the frauds and avarice of pirating publishers; yet even under these circumstances I have never presumed to disturb the text, such as it is, but humbly in the margin submitted my conjectures and my reasons to the judgment of the reader. With respect to the general prosody, I must, notwithstanding the opposition of C. A. E. be still persuaded, that when Shakspeare chose to write in metre, he knew how to do it, not only much better, but with more facility than any of his competitors; and therefore I repeat, that as often as a line of uncouth formation appears, I am apt to think it has been corrupted or interpolated; but upon this point, which is merely opinion, I have not been fairly dealt with by C. A. E. who, to indulge his humour, has not only perverted my argument, but misquoted my expressions. I never advanced, that an English heroic line, especially a dramatic one, should be always confined to ten syllables; on the contrary, I have distinctly observed, that not only our dramatic verse is improved by a discreet use of the redundant or dissyllabic ending, but that both the dramatic and the epic verse derives abundant grace from its being not too frequently extended to eleven, twelve, and even more syllables, by the aid of accent and conspiring vowels, as Milton and Shakspeare both sufficiently exemplify. This legitimate licence, however, (confined still within the measure of five feet) is widely different from the clumsy and intolerable excesses which we often find in the compositions of most of our dramatist's contemporaries; and whatever C. A. E. may have intended to prove by what he calls "the example of Garrick, and that actor's having banished the technical sounds of measured numbers as far as it be possible," I can by no means admit that "the laws of metre are of little importance in our drama." If it be only meant that a serious drama may be written in prose, no one who is acquainted with George Barnwell or the Gamester can contradict the a[illegible] but in application to a poet who writes in verse, that the laws are to be disregarded, is a position that I am not prepared to

ledge. But C. A. E. exclaims, "cold and tasteless is the judgment which can read with Mr. Seymour,"

'Tis commendable in *thy* nature Hamlet,

instead of

'Tis sweet and commendable in *thy* nature Hamlet,

and yet this cold and tasteless spirit is certainly not applicable to me as stated in the present instance, for my supposition was only that the Poet, correcting his own verse, which might *originally* have been

'Tis commendable in your nature Hamlet,

had introduced the word *sweet*, intending at the same time to exclude the word *nature*, so that the verse would have been,

'Tis sweet and commendable in you Hamlet,

To the fortunate selection of this line in Othello,

Abus'd her delicate youth with drugs and minerals,

(from which I supposed the Poet would have withdrawn the word delicate) and the expedient to compress it all into a current verse, I willingly yield to C. A. E. the utmost applause he can gain by it; though I must at the same time entirely disclaim the honour which he is pleased to assign to me, while he cries out against "a busy and wanton intermeddling with the text" in this passage of Macbeth—

Now o'er half the world
Nature seems dead, and wicked dreams abuse
The curtain'd sleep, now witchcraft celebrates
Pale Hecate's offerings, &c.

It had been proposed to read here, instead of *sleep*, *sleeper*, and to eject the repetition of *now*; but this was the *wild work* of Dr. Johnson's coadjutor, and not of me, who had no more to do with the emendation than in observing that it appeared plausible. Upon the preceding passage from the same play,

We'll hear ourselves again,

we are told by C. A. E. that *ourselves* is the kingly assumption of myself. This, I confess, I was by no means apprized of, although *ourself* in that sense is common enough, and I must lament that one instance at least has not been produced to support the assertion.

In the hope that I have not trespassed too far on your patience, I conclude, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient humble servant,

EDWARD SEYMOUR.

Sunday, 8th March, 1807.
No. 12, Little Russel-street, Bloomsbury.

For the Athenæum.

THE Hon. W. Herbert, in the preface to a second volume of his Miscellaneous Poetry, has thought fit to complain of a Critical Reviewer, who, in an account of the former volume (Critical Review for November 1804, page 301) used the following words. They relate to a translation of Lenardo and Blandine.

"Our readers will perceive, that the poem of Bürger is itself an abridgement of Dryden's Guiscardo and Sigismonda, told in the ballad-form, and enriched with a fragment of Romeo and Juliet, whose dialogue of separation at day-break is here done into rhyme. The materials, therefore, are wholly English, and only made up on the continent."

After some verbal criticism, the reviewer continues thus:

"The story, as formerly told by Dryden, is more heroic, but less in human nature; it resembles an event seen through the medium of French tragedy. Both the English and the German poet have made the incident *a vehicle of Jacobinism*, and put into the mouth of the heroine a solemn protest against nobility."

This passage Mr. Herbert hastily interprets as a charge of Jacobinism against *him*, and thus repels the supposed accusation:

"I believe (p. vi.) few men bear a more rooted antipathy than myself to the tenets of modern innovators, and the form of republican government; that few would be more loath to circulate writings which might tend to vitiate the mind of their reader."

Of this profession of faith let Mr. Herbert take the full benefit: but let him not impute any misrepresentation of his sentiments to the Reviewer. The only English poet mentioned in the obnoxious paragraph is Dryden; and the only German poet mentioned in the paragraph is Bürger: that these two poets have made their tales *a vehicle of Jacobinism*, the following passages demonstrate. The *tirade*, or diatribe, alluded to in Dryden, is too long to be copied here entire; but the following clauses of it amply display the spirit by which it is animated.

> But, leaving that, search we the secret springs,
> And backward trace the principles of things,
> There we shall find, that when the world began,
> One common mass compos'd the mould of man;
> One paste of flesh on all degrees bestow'd,
> And kneaded up alike with moistning blood.
> The same almighty power inspir'd the frame
> With kindled life, and form'd the souls the same.
> Thus born alike, from virtue first began
> The difference that distinguish'd man from man:
> He claim'd no title from descent of blood,
> But that which made him noble, made him good.
> Warm'd with more particles of heavenly flame,
> He wing'd his upward flight, and soar'd to fame;
> The rest remain'd below, a tribe without a name.
> This law, tho' custom now diverts the course,
> As nature's institute, is yet in force;
>
> Uncancell'd

Uncancell'd, tho' disus'd; and he whose mind
Is virtuous, is alone of noble kind:
Tho' poor in fortune, of celestial race;
And he commits the crime, who calls him base.
But if thou shalt allege, thro' pride of mind,
Thy blood with one of base condition join'd,
'Tis false; for 'tis not baseness to be poor;
His poverty augments thy crime the more;
Upbraids thy justice with the scant regard
Of worth; whom princes praise, they should reward.
Are these the kings intrusted by the crowd
With wealth to be dispens'd for common good?
The people sweat not for their king's delight,
To' enrich a pimp, or raise a parasite;
Their's is the toil; and he who well has serv'd
His country, has his country's wealth deserv'd.
E'en mighty monarchs oft are meanly born,
And kings by birth to lowest rank return;
All subject to the power of giddy chance,
For fortune can depress or can advance:
But true nobility is of the mind,
Not given by chance, and not to chance resign'd.

In what part of Joel Barlow's Advice to the Privileged Orders, or of Paine's Rights of Man, is a broader, completer system of Jacobinism advocated? Bürger, who knew that feeling has not leisure thus to philosophize and declaim, contents himself with a short exclamation, beginning in the German poem thus:

Wer schuf wohl aus Erden den Ritter und Knecht, &c.

which may in thiswise be rendered—

God form'd of one clay both the knight and the clown:
'Tis the mind that ennobles, not the star, or the crown.
The soul of Lenardo was fine as his form,
And well may look down on the titled with scorn.

These quotations appear to the Reviewer amply to justify his observation. It may be natural for Mr. Herbert, who is high-born, to consider the very suspicion of such sentiments as an imputation; but the Reviewer arrogates the praise* of partaking them, and places in the promulgation of them the chief poetic worth of Dryden's Guiscardo and Sigismonda. The descriptive portions of that tale are not very picturesque; the speeches want nature and pathos; the style is a protracted tissue of allegory and abstraction, full of conceit and antithesis, diffuse, cold and inflated, like the writing of Corneille, but abounding with moral axiom and sublime instruction, neatly expressed and smoothly versified.

It may not be uninstructive to the English public to observe, that sentiments which, immediately after the restoration, could be published, without exciting even a suspicion of disloyalty, are in this age of political superstition held up as criminally daring, and renegated

* The new Critical Reviewers, very characteristically, reproach their predecessors for this paragraph.

as personally disgraceful. The late superintendants of the state not only trembled with the alarms, but copied the persecutions, of superannuated inquisitors. Soon may a less servile tone of opinion supersede the disgraceful dotage of our long antijacobinism, and recal to their merited circulation and popularity the heroic eleutherism of Milton, the manly sense of Dryden, and the ardent exhortations of Fox, whose immeasurable loss those men are not entitled to deplore, who were deaf to his living voice, and banded against his philanthropic counsels.

The Critical Reviewer of Herbert's Translations.

TRANSLATION OF A TEXT IN SCRIPTURE.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

THE late Dr. Campbell, Principal of Marischall College, Aberdeen, who published a new Translation of the four Gospels, with notes, &c. has the following note on chap. x. v. 30. of the Gospel of St. John.

"30. *I and the Father are one*, ἐγω και ὁ πατηρ ἑν ἐσμεν. The word is not εἷς *one person*, but ἕν *one thing*, or the same thing. It might have been so rendered here; but the expression is too homely, in the opinion of some excellent critics, to suit the dignity of the subject. The greater part of foreign interpreters have thought otherwise. Vulg. Erasm. Zuric, Castalio, Beza, have *Ego et Pater unum sumus*, Luther, *Ich und der Vater sind eins*. Diodati, *Io ed il Padre siamo una istessa Cosa*. Le Clerc, *Mon Pere et moi sommes une seule Chose*. Port Royal, Simon and Saci, *Une meme Chose*.

"What is distinguished in the original, we ought, if possible, to distinguish. Yet no English translator known to me has, in this, chosen to desert the common translation."

These reasons appear to have influenced Dr. Campbell in retaining the old translation, but it may perhaps be worth recording, that the true rendering of the word was adopted more than forty years ago by an anonymous translator, who published a new version of the four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles in the year 1761, under the following title.

"Divers Parts of the Holy Scriptures, done into English, chiefly from Dr. J. Mill's printed Greek copy. With Notes and Maps. London, printed for T. Piety, at the Rose and Crown, Paternoster Row."

This translator gives the words "I and the Father are one Thing," and it should seem as if this was the first English translation in which the true rendering was given.

The translation in question is probably very little known as neither Dr. Campbell nor the Archbishop of Armagh [Dr.] who gives a long catalogue of translations of the Scr notice of this. From a manuscript note of the which I possess, there is reason to believe that it ___.

dissenting minister: respecting the merits of the translation I pretend not to judge; it renders some passages much clearer than they are in the commonly received translation, and the arrangement of the letter-press is calculated to make the whole extremely perspicuous to the reader; in this respect it is superior to any other which it has fallen to my lot to see. Παραθρωτος.

M. F. March 4, 1807.

For the Athenæum.

ACCOUNT OF THE CORK INSTITUTION.

The Cork Institution, which was lately mentioned in Parliament, was begun in the year 1802. At that time some respectable inhabitants of Cork subscribed the sum of four hundred guineas for purchasing various articles of apparatus, in consequence of a proposal made to them to establish a plan for the diffusion of scientific knowledge by lectures; and it was agreed, that this apparatus should be the property of the subscribers. Lectures were accordingly given in the years 1803 and 1804, which took in not only natural philosophy, but a general course of instruction. This, though suitable to the original design, was found in many respects disadvantageous, and it was thought better to give separate, and at the same time more enlarged courses of lectures on particular branches, which was adopted in the years 1805 and 1806. It was always the hope of the founders of the institution, that it might at some time or other be established on a more extensive plan. They were encouraged in this hope by the approbation of the Managers of the Royal Institution, and of the Dublin Society, as well as by that of the Right Hon. Mr. Wickham, who then filled the important office of Chief Secretary with honour to himself and advantage to the country. No application was however made for assistance. The Dublin Society liberally passed a vote, that any duplicates of minerals which should be found in their extensive collection, should be given to the Cork Institution; in consequence of which above 300 specimens were sent. These were added to a judicious selection, which was originally made for the Institution by a distinguished mineralogist in London, and further additions have been since made both by donations and purchases. In the summer of 1806 the proprietors became anxious to establish a botanical garden, and a scientific library, but these could not be established without the aid of government. Memorials were accordingly presented to the Lord Lieutenant, and to the Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer, and received with that attention which might be expected from such characters as the Duke of Bedford and Sir John Newport. It was intimated, that the Custom-house, a large building in a good situation, which was not likely to be much longer wanted for its original purpose, in consequence of the intended erection of a new Custom-house, would be given to the Institution; and that the Lord Lieutenant recommended its being made a corporation by royal charter. Nor was there any unwillingness

willingness to give pecuniary aid. In proposing, however, to Parliament, a grant for this purpose, Sir John Newport did not confine his views to the city of Cork, but whilst he assisted one useful establishment already formed, he was desirous of encouraging the formation of similar ones in other large towns, as the Dublin Society has expressly recommended. In consequence of the assistance thus obtained, and the extension and greater publicity of the plan, several new subscribers have been added, and the number is daily increasing, so that the sums already subscribed exceed one thousand six hundred guineas. The Earls of Cork and Bandon, Lords Boyle, Bernard, Carbery, and Ennismore, are amongst the new members, and it is hoped that the absentee proprietors will on this occasion shew their good wishes for the improvement of a country from which many of them derive considerable revenues. The objects of the Institution are chemistry, natural philosophy, mineralogy, botany, and agriculture. Lectures will be given on each of the above, and whatever may be wanted in addition to the present apparatus for illustrating these lectures will be gradually procured. A library will be formed, which will contain the most valuable works on the same subjects. The collection of minerals and natural history will be enlarged. A small observatory will be made. Models of useful machinery, and, in particular, the most approved implements of husbandry will be procured. And a botanical garden will be established in the neighbourhood of the city, in which agricultural improvement will be particularly attended to, without, however, neglecting whatever may appear useful in botany, which the funds of the Institution will enable the committee to attain. The management of the Cork Institution is in many respects similar to that of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, which was taken as a model, though different circumstances led to many variations. The sum at present fixed for a proprietor to pay on admission is thirty guineas, and the annual subscription is in proportion to this; but as the lecturers are to depend in great measure on what they receive from those who chuse to attend them, annual subscribers will have no privileges respecting lectures. Besides the objects already mentioned, it is proposed to have stated meetings of the proprietors, and of such scientific men as may be admitted by them, for the purpose of discussing philosophical subjects; and committees will be occasionally appointed for conducting any experiments which may be thought desirable for ascertaining any interesting facts. Such are the objects of the Cork institution, which has obtained the patronage of the Irish government, and which, without pretending to rival the splendid establishments of the capitals, may be essentially serviceable to the extensive and populous county to which it belongs.

ON THE CULTURE OF CARROTS.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

IN turning over the Athenæum, I observe you from Sonnini's journal M. Leroy's method of accelerating

tion, &c. I shall say nothing respecting this as applied to wheat seed, but *ex facie* of his account of Carrots there must be some mistake. 1st. Carrots which are not thinned for two months, and at the same time cover the ground so well that weeds cannot shew themselves, will be of very small size indeed. Having a little experience in carrot culture in the field, I find, it necessary to thin them, even in this much more northern climate, in five weeks at farthest from the time they appear above ground. 2dly. The quantity said to be produced is stated on such loose terms, that the experiment can be of no use. What is his cart load? What his acre? Eleven cart loads of 18 or 20 cwt. if such were the weight, is a very trifling crop per English acre. I raised last season at the rate of 40 cart loads, each weighing as above, on the Scots acre, ¼ larger than the English. If this be acceptable, you may publish it on the authority of a

Mid Lothian Farmer.

IRISH AND ENGLISH BULLS.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

IT is generally supposed, that the Irish surpass all other European nations in the facility with which they execute that bizarre species of composition, queerly denominated *a bull*.

Dr. Gregory, in the Introduction to his Philosophical and Literary Essays, p. 149, has endeavoured to account for this offspring of *Erebus* and *Nox*, by considering it "in whatever nation or language it may occur, as the extreme case, or *ne plus ultra* of inaccurate and imperfect thinking." In his view of this subject he seems to divide *bulls* into two classes: 1. The imperfect bull. 2. The bull perfect in all its parts. Under these articles he has given us some curious specimens.

I shall not enter here into an examination of his doctrine, or that of any other man, on this merry subject, but simply request your permission, Sir, to add two bulls to all preceding collections, which properly belong to the second division, or those *perfect in all their parts*.

The first is of pure *Irish* growth, for in a case of this kind Ireland is allowed the precedency; and the second is a genuine English production, and saw the light for the first time so lately as *yesterday*.

A gentleman having occasion to make a short rural excursion a few miles from a celebrated city in the KINGDOM, saw on his left a genteel house, in a delightful situation, and being desirous to know to whom it belonged, thus addressed a labourer on the other side of the hedge: GENT. "Pray, friend, can you inform me who lives in yonder house?" LAB. "Patrick Fitzgibbon, Sir, *lives there*, but he's *dead*." GENT. "Dead! Pray how long is it since he died?" LAB. "Why indeed, Sir, if it had pleased God that he had *lived* till *the morrow* he would have been *dead* just *three weeks*."

Now, Sir, this is a bull, which, following the Gregorian division,

is,

is, *perfectum, expletumque omnibus suis numeris & partibus**; and I should have considered it at the *head* of all its species, were it not for the following, which, as it proceeds from the metropolis of Britain, and has an unparalleled consistency throughout, must be allowed to surpass every thing hitherto produced by the thirty two Irish counties. It is a literal transcript of a letter sent to a gentleman who had recommended a patient to that excellent institution called the *London Electrical Dispensary*.

To Mr. G———

No. 5081.

Sir,

HAVING by your recommendation been received a patient at the LONDON ELECTRICAL DISPENSARY, and being discharged this day *dead*, I beg leave to return my humble and hearty thanks for the same.

March 10, 1807.

Except the No. date, and the word *dead*, which are *written*, all the rest of the letter is *printed*.

Having no doubt but several of your readers will be highly gratified with these two specimens, I chearfully communicate them, and am,

Sir, very respectfully, yours,

An Admirer of Scientific Eccentricities.

London, March 11, 1807.

* We must take the liberty of demurring as to the genuineness of this supposed bull, at least as far as relates to the phrase "the-morrow," since this appears to us to have been used as synonymous with "the next day." *Editor.*

ON GRAMMATICAL INACCURACY.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

AS perspicuity is one of the first requisites in style, it is surprising to find so many of our first-rate modern authors adopt a mode of expression, in one particular, which is always more or less productive of the contrary effect. It would be easy to adduce instances almost innumerable; but one is sufficient to exemplify my meaning, which I select, as the last to which my attention has been called—not, by any means, as the most forcible I could mention. "Had he designed to have represented," &c. Now, Sir, it appears to me to contradict common sense, that any person should design to do any thing in time *past*; or that an action should precede the design which gave birth to it; yet, upon stating it to the author as an oversight, he answered, that as one of the verbs was in the preterit, the other should be so too. But, highly as I respect the judgment which dictated this decision, which also, I must conclude, is concurred in by all those who adopt the same expression, my mind still retains its conviction, that it detracts from the perspicuity and elegance of their works; and I have an opinion of great respectability on my side: See Dr. Lowth's Introduction

Introduction to English Grammar, page 111, at note 3d, where what he remarks appears to me to be so strikingly just, as to require only attention to its purport to produce conviction. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

A. A. B.

March 19, 1807.

PASSAGE IN MILTON.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

I HAPPENED a short time ago to be present in a company where the question was started, "Who was the Sister of Prince Memnon, mentioned by Milton in Il Penseroso?" Every one was puzzled. Newton's Milton was referred to, but in vain: a note on the passage informed us of the history of Prince Memnon himself, which we all knew perfectly well before, but not a word was said of his sister. One of us recollected to have read in the ancient "Universal History," that he had a sister named Hemera, but nothing further is recorded of her there, nor, it should seem, in any other work, except the spurious Dictys. On carefully reconsidering Milton's lines, however, two remarks were suggested, which appeared satisfactory to all present, and may, perhaps, be new to many of your readers and those of Milton. Permit me to quote the passage.

> Whose saintly visage is too bright
> To hit the sense of human sight,
> And therefore to our weaker view
> O'*erlaid* with black, staid Wisdom's hue;
> Black, but such as in esteem
> Prince Memnon's sister might beseem,
> Or that starred *Ethiop* queen that strove
> To set her beauty's praise above
> The sea-nymphs, and their powers offended."

Melancholy is here represented, it was first observed, as a negro, for what else can be implied by the words "O'erlaid with black?" and why otherwise should Prince Memnon's sister and Cassiope, both Ethiops, have been brought in illustration? Her complexion was black indeed, says the poet, but such a black as would become a princess of Ethiopia, or that beautiful queen who dared to prefer her charms to those of the sea-nymphs.

Every one admitting such to be the meaning of the passage, we all agreed, in the second place, that it was wholly unimportant to the purpose of our poet whether or not Prince Memnon ever had a sister, and that this was a point which he very probably had never employed himself in considering. Had a painter made one in our little group of critics, he would certainly have exclaimed against the picture here drawn by the poet:—An Ethiop,

> All in a robe of darkest grain
> Flowing with majestic train,
> And sable stole of cyprus lawn
> Over *her* decent shoulders drawn,

is indeed a figure that defies the pencil. Milton, however, was not the first poet who took up the cause of jetty skins, for thus sings Ovid in the person of Sappho:

> Candida si non sum, placuit Cepheïa Perseo
> Andromede, patriæ fusca colore suæ:
> Et variis albæ jungantur sæpe columbæ;
> Et niger a viridi turtur amatur ave.

Tasso, too, speaking of the mother of Clorinda, says,

> Che bruna è sì, ma il bruno il bel non toglie.

L. A.

ON FRENCH METRE.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

OCCASIONAL comments on the subject of recent publications being not inadmissible, according to its prospectus, within the limits of your well-planned and excellent Miscellany, I am more confidently induced, by this circumstance, to offer a slight remark on a work of this nature, which may otherwise, from the attention it has excited, be the means, in this one instance, of misleading a considerable portion of its readers.

I allude, Sir, to the interesting volume of Mr. Payne Knight, on the subject of "Taste;" in p. 52 of which the author, treating of English and French metre, gives it as his opinion, that the first line of Voltaire's Henriade is essentially the same as a parallel English quotation which he brings forward, according to the following examples:

> Je chante le héros qui regna sur la France,
> Et par droit de conquête et par droit de naissance.
>
> *Voltaire, H.* 1.

> Thus said to my lady the knight full of care.
>
> *Swift, Hamilton's Bawn.*

The first of these lines, according to Mr. K. is the same in metre as the third; but this is only a proof of the misinformation that is prevalent, even among well-educated persons, concerning the true rhythm of the French language, and the power of the French feminine *e*. The fact is, that the *e* in *chante* should be pronounced similarly to that of the preposition *de*, and forms an *additional* syllable, so that the word *chante* corresponds with its etymon *canto*.

The beauty of which common readers are deprived, by this ignorance, in many beautiful verses, is truly lamentable; and there are scarcely three successive lines in any Gallic poet in which this feminine *e* does not occur, and wherein, by an insensibility of its effect, the line is not mangled.

In a small treatise on French prosody, by Mr. D. Durand, we find that "si nos monosyllabes croissent d'un *e* muet, le mot s'allonge d'une espece de demi-syllabe:" and, to exemplify my assertion, I shall quote a few lines, in which the rhythm is materially damaged, without proper attention to this circumstance:—

The

The French heroic metre consists of twelve syllables; and, in the subsequent verses, I have noted the feminine *e* with a ˘, the sign of a syllable short in quantity; and your readers will readily perceive that, by the usual mode of reciting, the length of the verse is defective.

En vain pour gagner tems dans ses transĕs affreuses,
Trainĕ du dernier mot les syllabĕs honteuses.
Une servile peur tint lieu de charité.
Si je pense exprimer un auteur sans défaut,
La Raison dit Virgile, et la Rimĕ Quinaut,
D'un ton gravĕment fou s'eat mis a raisonner.
Id. Sat. 3. *Boileau Despréaux.*

We will now try a metre of eight syllables.

Charlĕs, nos plus rarĕs esprits,
Ne sçauroient lirĕ les écrits
Sans consulter Muret ou Lipse;" *Maynard.*

When two vowels meet together, one is generally elided; but this is not always the case, as may be perceived by the subsequent example, to which others might easily be added.

Lui donna chez les Grecs cettĕ hauteur divine.
Boil. A. Poes. can. 3.

It is apparent, from these quotations, that in words derived from the Latin, the number of syllables will be frequently found to correspond with that of the original word: as, syllabĕs, unĕ, rarĕs, &c. In fact, the rhythm which Mr. K. assigns to the stately heroic, is precisely analogous to that of

A cobler there was, and he liv'd in a stall;

and I am persuaded, that all those who regulate their perusal of the French classics according to this simple rule, will derive a manifest and advantageous increase of pleasure in their studies; and the harmony which the preceding verses display, when properly scanned, will, I flatter myself, be sensible to any ear that is tolerably well formed by classical and elegant literature.

The motives which I have stated must plead my excuse for troubling you thus at length with the present observations from,

Sir, yours, respectfully, S—l.

Nav. W. April 3, 1807.

REMARKABLE RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY.

For the Athenæum,

THEY who attend to the propensity of the human mind to superstition, and the zeal and pertinacity with which opinions are maintained that are anywise associated with objects of passion, will be readily cured of any fears which temporary circumstances may have excited, concerning the general prevalence of indifference or disbelief in matters of religion. History abounds with examples, even

in

in times of comparative illumination, of the violent disturbances occasioned by discussions, apparently of a very trifling nature, which have happened to touch some string connected with the latent principle of religious fanaticism. A remarkable instance of this kind, which occurred about the year 1740, in an enlightened part of Europe, may, perhaps, furnish an interesting article for the Athenæum.

The very learned Muratori, who was not only a most laborious writer, but an exemplary parish-priest and a zealous catholic, wrote a work entitled, "De Ingeniorum moderatione in Religionis negotio" (On the Regulation of the Fancy in Affairs of Religion) in which he introduced the censure of a vow which many had taken for defending the doctrine of the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary, at the hazard of their lives. It is well known to the readers of ecclesiastical history, that when the adoration of the Mother of God (as she was called) had arisen to its height in the dark ages, an opinion was started in the 12th century of her having been conceived in her Mother's womb with the same purity that is attributed to her Son Jesus Christ. This notion, totally unsupported as it is by any authority, was immediately opposed by St. Bernard and other learned men: but it proved so congenial to the spirit of a religion full of superstition, that it made its way among the people. At length it became the great point of contention between two powerful religious orders, the Franciscans and Dominicans, of whom the first maintained and the latter opposed it. Their disputes arose to such a height in the 17th century, that the Popes were requested to put an end to them by a positive decision; but, with the wary policy of Rome, they avoided pronouncing upon it as a matter of faith, and the only decree that could be procured was, that the Franciscan opinion was probable though not certain, but that the contrary was not to be considered as heretical. Meantime, in the countries where zeal and superstition were most prevalent, the doctrine of the Virgin's immaculate conception gained ground, and engaged men's passions in its support; and the absurd vow above-mentioned was one of the results. The society of Jesuits in Sicily had been particular patrons of this vow, and one of its members wrote a very warm defence of it in reply to Muratori's censure. His work, with the sermons of his brethren, so inflamed the spirits of the Sicilians, that, as if the whole catholic faith were in danger, they enlisted themselves with the warmest zeal in support of the vow, and all who had not already taken it were impatient to become of the number of votaries. The Jesuits of Palermo devised a new ceremonial of assuming the vow in a body at the church of their house of profession, and through their influence it was adopted by all the religious houses and in all the cities of Sicily, with the exception of Messina. The plague which afflicted this last city was by some Jesuits publicly ascribed to its rejection of the vow.

When Muratori was informed of these fanatical proceedings, he wrote an express treatise, "De Superstitione vitanda, sive Censura Voti Sanguinarii in honorem Immaculatæ Conceptionis Deiparæ, &c." which, like the former, however, he thought it prudent to publish under

under a fictitious name, though he was generally known as the author. In this piece he confined himself to proving, that the vow in question was not free from superstition, and that it was sinful for a man to shed his blood in the defence of opinions merely probable. The swarm of angry respondents which this temperate publication excited throughout Italy and Sicily is scarcely to be numbered; and it is not worth while further to pursue this most contemptible controversy, than by adducing a fact or two to shew the power of superstitious zeal over ignorant and bigoted minds.

At the catholic university of Saltzburg, in Germany, some learned men had instituted a society similar to the Italian academies, for the advancement of literary studies. These persons highly approved of Muratori's treatise "de Ingeniorum moderatione," and recommended it to the perusal of students. Their praises gave great offence to certain Benedictine monks of the place, who were already exasperated by a tract written by a member of the society, in refutation of the attempt of a monk to prove that St. Rupert, the first archbishop of Saltzburg, had himself been a monk. They began to spread all sorts of calumnies against Muratori, one of which was truly laughable. *Muratori* in Italian signifies *mason*, and the free-masons are termed in that language *libri Muratori*; they therefore asserted, that this learned writer was the head and founder of that society, which lay under the anathema of the Roman see. They made no scruple of affirming, that a new heresy had crept into the university by means of his writings; and they particularly directed their attacks against a position advanced by him in a work "De piis Exercitationibus," that devotion towards the Saints, and especially towards the Mother of God, is useful and laudable, but yet not absolutely necessary, as is devotion towards the Son of God, the author of our salvation. A clamour was raised concerning this opinion, as if it were subversive of all religion; and the Saltzburgers of both sexes, young and old, were so heated by the discourses of the Monks, that the favourers of Muratori were in danger of being exposed to the outrages of the mob. At length the prince archbishop, who happened to be a sensible man, interposed his authority, and by silencing the declaimers, and removing some of the heads of the university, restored tranquillity.

The conclusion of the whole was, that Muratori, for the very moderate and cautious freedom of his opinions, was molested by the attacks of bigots from every quarter during his life; and that after his death, a Neapolitan Jesuit affirmed from the pulpit, that "he died without the sacraments of the church, was a heretic, and would suffer eternal punishment for his writings."

That the Pope has lately been constrained to become the tool of unprincipled ambition, and that he holds his temporalities at the will of a foreign power, we well know; the same thing, however, repeatedly happened in ages when the veneration paid to his see was at the height. But that any one absurdity of the Roman catholic religion (or of any other established religion throughout the globe) has been abolished during

during all the late commotion of mens' minds, or that mutual charity and liberal allowance have gained the least ground, we have yet to learn. SPECULATOR.

HAWKINS'S VOYAGE TO GUINEA.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

I CONGRATULATE you and the friends of humanity in general on the Abolition of the African Slave Trade. The labours of Mr. Wilberforce are at length crowned with success, and his exertions are now on record, to point out to the virtuous of future ages the mighty mass of good which may be effected by the persevering efforts of an individual.

Were the journals of a few modern African Captains submitted to the public inspection, no doubt they would throw much light upon the detail of the iniquity of this traffic. But these gentlemen have been too busily employed to think of turning authors; and yet, in times of old, their predecessors seem to have found time to

"Record the mischiefs they have done."

In Hakluyt's collection I find the record of a few Guinea voyages, of the first of which I send you an abridgement, which may prove not uninteresting to your readers. It may also prove instructive, as it affords a striking instance of the power of ignorance and custom to deaden the feelings of man to a sense of shame in the commission of the most outrageous wrongs, P. F.

Master John Hawkins sailed from Plymouth on the 18th of October, 1564, having under his command the Jesus, a ship of 700 tons burden, the Salomon of 140 tons, and the Tiger and Swallow, two barks, the former burden 50 and the latter 30 tons. On board this armament were embarked 170 men, who were well furnished with arms and provisions. Three days after his departure Hawkins encountered a violent storm, by which his ships were much shattered, and the Swallow was separated from her companions. On the 23d of October, however, she rejoined the fleet, which on the 25th of the same month was obliged by stress of weather to put into Ferrol. On the 30th Hawkins again weighed anchor and proceeded to sea, and on the 4th of November he made the island of Madeira, and on the 7th landed at Teneriffe, where he spent seven days in refitting his vessels and refreshing his men. In the night of the 15th he departed from Teneriffe, and on the 29th arrived at Cape Verd. Here, as he says, he intended "to have taken negroes per force;" but, having fortunately gained intimation of his designs, they withdrew into the interior, and "did avoid the snares which he had laid for them."

Being thus disappointed in his iniquitous purpose, he proceeded on the 5th of December to a small island called Alcatrarsa. Here anchoring

ing his ships, he sent his two barks with their boats "to an island of the Sapies, called La Formio, to see if they could take any of them." With this view sixty men, well armed, were landed, who pursued several of the natives into the woods, but without success. Proceeding into the interior of the island, they came to a river, on the other side of which they espied two men, who boldly made a stand and discharged several arrows at them. "Whereupon," says Master Hawkins, "we discharged certain harquebusses to them again; but the ignorant people weighed it not, because they knew not the danger thereof; but using a marvellous crying in their fight, with leaping and turning their tailes, that it was most strange to see, and gave us great pleasure to behold them." This was all the satisfaction which Master Hawkins received from the Sapies, for, to adopt his own phraseology, "perceiving that there was no good to be done among them," he took his departure, and after having been separated in a storm from the Salomon and the Tyger, he anchored on the 12th at the island of Sambula, when he was joined on the 14th by the missing ships. "In this island," says he, "we staid certain days, going every day ashore to take the inhabitants (the Samboses) with burning and spoiling their towns." As if with a view of apprizing his readers of the extent and aggravation of the villainy in which he was engaged, he takes care to inform them that the land from which he was thus cruelly tearing the proprietors, abounded in all the necessaries of life, and that the negroes who cultivated it were remarkable for their industry, skill, and intelligence. "Those Samboses," says he, "had inhabited there three years before our coming thither, and in so short space have so planted the ground, that they had great plenty of mill, rice, roots, pompions, pullin, goats, of small fry dried; every house full of the country fruit, planted by God's providence, as palmito trees, fruits like dates, and sundry other, in no place in all that country so abundant, whereby they lived more deliciously than other."

On the 21st of December Hawkins departed from this island, and on the ensuing day he entered the river Callowsa, up which he proceeded for the space of twenty leagues to a settlement of the Portuguese. At the insidious instigation of the inhabitants of this settlement, on his return down the river he attacked a negro town called Bymba, where he had been informed "not only that there was great quantity of gold, but also that there were not above forty men and a hundred women and children, so that if he would give the adventure upon the same, he might get a hundred slaves." He did not, however, find the town in the defenceless state which he had been taught to expect; and his men proceeded to the onset with so little discipline, that after taking ten captives, they were repulsed with the loss of seven killed and many more wounded.

Thus discomfited, Hawkins proceeded to Taggarin, where he stayed more than a fortnight, and having nearly obtained his complement of slaves, he thought it advisable, on account of the sickliness of his crew, to steer for the West Indies. On his way thither he was becalmed for 28 days, and encountered several tornadoes, in consequence

quence of which his ships ran the utmost hazard of sinking, while their crews and cargo suffered greatly through want of water. But he remarks with edifying and consistent piety, that "Almighty God, who never sufferеth his elect to perish," on the 26th of February favoured them with a N. W. wind, which never left them till they arrived at Dominica, where they took in fresh water.

On tracing the transactions of Hawkins in the West Indies, we find that what he began by outrage he ended by violence; and, as he had taken most of his slaves by force, so he in a manner compelled the Spaniards to purchase them on his own terms. In the course of his trading voyage he touched at Margarita, the governor of which island forbade the inhabitants to traffick with him. Sailing thence he passed Tortuga, and skirting the coast he came on the 3d of April to a town called Burboroata. Here he applied for a licence to sell "certain lean and sick negroes," which after a considerable delay he obtained; but when he had brought his commodity to market, he was informed that the king of Spain claimed a duty upon slaves sold, of 30 ducats a head. The manner in which he contrived to reduce this impost shall be detailed in his own words.

"Whereupon the Captain perceiving that they would neither come near his price he looked for by a great deal, nor yet would abate the king's customs of that they offered; so that either he must be a great loser by his wares, or else compel the officers to abate the said king's custom, which was too unreasonable (for to a higher price he could not bring the buyers) therefore the 16th of April he prepared 100 men, well armed with bows, arrows, arquebusses, and pikes, with the which he marched to the town-wards; and being perceived by the governor, he straight with all expedition sent messengers to know his request, desiring him to march no further forward, until he had answer again, which incontinent he should have. So our Captain declaring how unreasonable a thing the king's custom was, requested to have the same abated, and to pay seven and a half per centum, which is the ordinary custom for wares through his dominions there, and unto this if they would not grant he would displease them. And this word being carried to the governor, answer was returned that all things should be to his content; and thereupon he determined to depart; but the soldiers and mariners, finding so little credit in their promises, demanded gages for the performance of the promises, or else they would not depart. And thus they being constrained to send gages, we departed, beginning our traffick and ending the same without disturbance."

Having thus corrected and amended the fiscal regulations of the Spanish monarch, Master Hawkins continued his traffick till the 4th of May, when he weighed anchor, and after touching at the island of Curassoa, proceeded to the Rio de la Hacha. At this place, as he informs us, "having talk with the king's treasurer of the Indies, resident there, he declared his quiet traffic at Burboroata," of which quiet traffic it seems he had, by means which may be easily guessed, obtained a certificate from the governor. But the fame of his proceedings

ings appears to have arrived at Rio de la Hacha before him; and he was apprized by the treasurer that the subjects of the king of Spain had been specially forbidden by the viceroy and council of St. Domingo to trade with him, under pain of fine and corporal punishment. The gallant spirit of Hawkins was not daunted by this intelligence. He observed to the treasurer, "that seeing they would, contrary to all reason, go about to withstand his traffic, he would it should not be said of him, that having the force he had he was driven from his traffic per force, but he would rather put it in adventure, to try whether he or they should have the better, and therefore willed them to determine either to give him licence to trade, or else to stand to their own harms."

This licence was, after due deliberation, granted: but when Master Hawkins had exposed his goods to sale, the Spaniards were so unreasonable as to bid what he conceived to be much too small a price for them; "whereupon, weighing their unconscionable proposal, he wrote to them a letter, that they dealt too rigorously with him to go about to cut his throat in the price of his commodities; but seeing they had sent him this to his supper, he would in the morning bring them as good a breakfast." In pursuance of this threat he landed on the 21st of May, at the head of 100 men, and encountering the Spaniards, who made a shew of resistance, he easily put them to flight. This preliminary step to a "quiet trafique" having been taken, negociations succeeded, which were concluded, as might have been expected, in favour of the victor, who now vended his slaves upon his own terms, and when he had completed his sales, "demanded of the treasurer a testimonial of his good behaviour there," a document which that officer did not deem it expedient to refuse.

On the 31st of May Hawkins departed from Rio de la Hacha, with the intention of proceeding to St. Domingo, but he was driven by the strength of the current to the west end of Cuba. After many ineffectual attempts to land on that island, being greatly distressed for want of fresh water, he bore away for the coast of Florida, and entered the river of May, where he was gladly welcomed by Mons. Laudonier, the commander of a French settlement lately established there, which was reduced by wars with the natives to the utmost extremity. Having watered his vessels, he set sail from Florida on the 28th of July, and on the 20th of September arrived at Padstow, in Cornwall.

Master Hawkins, who seems, as I have hinted above, to have been gifted with no small share of piety, observes towards the conclusion of his journal (and I doubt not, Mr. Editor, your readers will agree with him in his observation) that "God in his goodness better provided for" him and his marauding associates "than their deserving."

It may not be improper to add, that this Master John Hawkins was afterwards Sir John, a famous naval commander under queen Elizabeth; and that a coat of arms was given him, having for its crest "a demi-moor in his proper colour, bound with a cord"—the memorial of his noble exploits!

A PECULIARITY IN HERODOTUS.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

EVERY reader of Herodotus has probably observed in him a peculiarity which has indeed been noticed by the critics, namely, that he frequently separates the preposition from the verb to which it belongs by the insertion of the particle ἄν. vid. Wesseling ad Lib. iii. c. 60. et Schäefer ad Longum, p. 418. who produces from other writers similar instances of the *tmesis* with ἄν. Vide etiam Koen ad Gregor. p. 209. It has farther been remarked, that in this *tmesis*, as employed by Herodotus, the ἄν has not its ordinary force, but is to a modern nearly redundant. I do not now enquire into the power of the particle in these instances, but proceed to observe, that Herodotus inserts it between the preposition and the verb in the use of it now alluded to, I believe, *solely* in the case of an aorist used for the present indefinite, as in the following example: ἀπ' ἄν ἐδοντο *vendere solent* or *vendunt;* on which use of the aorist vid. Grævii Lectiones Hesiodeæ, p. 24. Krebsius ad Plutarch. De audiendis Poetis, p. 149. Valkenaer's Diatribe, p. 163. Herman De emendanda ratione Græcæ Grammaticæ, p. 187, to which, that I may take an opportunity of recommending an excellent work to the lovers of Plato, I add Heindorf ad Platonis Phædrum, p. 275.

The passages in which I have noticed the *tmesis* under consideration will be found in Lib. ii. c. 39, 40, 47, in which are two instances, 70, 86, 87, 96, 122. Lib. iii. c. 82. Lib. iv. c. 60, 196. Lib. vii. c. 10. All these instances answer to the description above given; I am not, therefore, disposed to admit the conjecture of Wesseling ἐς ἄν ἐλθεῖν. Lib. iv. c. 146, which, as I learn from Borheyk's Apparatus Criticus ad Herodotum, is decidedly approved by Larcher. I have only to add that Herodotus, if I am not mistaken, never uses the aorist for the present in the case of a compound verb *without* this *tmesis*; and in one instance he subjoins the ἄν to the aorist of a simple verb employed in this manner. Lib. i. c. 132. If there are any who think such *minutiæ* not worth observing, they may be told from high authority *nihil contemnendum est, neque in bello, neque in re critica.* Mr. Porson ad Eurip. Medeam. v. 140. εἰ δὲ γε μὴ πειθοντο, λειπεται δὴ λεγειν αυτοις τον παλαιον λογον,

Σοι μεν ταυτα δοκειτ' εγω, εμοι δε ταδε.

Coray ad Heliodorum, p. 200.

I am Sir, your's, &c. E. COGAN.

Higham Hill, April 3d, 1807.

CLASSICAL DISQUISITIONS.

ON THE POEMS OF HOMER.

(Continued from page 374.)

THE age of Homer has with some probability been fixed at about nine centuries before the Christian æra, a period so remote, and so destitute of historical monuments, as to be little less obscure than even the fabulous ages of mythology.

The earliest testimonies which remain respecting this most ancient poet, are several centuries subsequent to the date at which we suppose him to have flourished. The first certain mention which occurs of his name is in Pindar, who speaks of him repeatedly, and even alludes to one of his verses. In his long ode to Damophilus, in which he relates the Argonautic expedition, he has the following passage:

Των δ' Ομηρου και τοδε συνθεμενος
Ρημα φερσυν'. αγγελον εσλον εφα
Τιμαν μεγιστην πραγματι παντι φερειν.

Pyth. iv. 493.

"Of the sayings of Homer revolve this attentively; he asserts that a prudent messenger adds the greatest honour to every transaction." The poet alludes to Iliad, xv. 207. He speaks of the labours of Ulysses as celebrated and adorned, and, as he suspects (for Pindar was much inclined to incredulity) exaggerated by the delightful muse of Homer. *Nem.* vii. 29. In a passage of some difficulty, Isthm. iv. 64, he refers to the Iliad, as conferring immortal honour on Ajax, by the celebration which he has obtained in that poem. He speaks of the Homeridæ and their rhapsodies. *Nem.* ii. 1. The age of Pindar may be placed about 485 B. C.

Mimnermus, however, a poet still more ancient, may be supposed to allude to Homer in the second of his fragments published by Brunck. Simonides, the celebrated lyric writer, or some other poet of the same name, expressly speaks of him in a fragment of an ode, (ap. Brunck, Anal. ix.) though it is not easy to discover the passages to which he alludes. In an epigram or fragment of an elegy (Brunck, c. iv.) he speaks of Homer as the man of Chios, and quotes the celebrated comparison, put into the mouth of Glaucus, of human life, to the decay and reproduction of leaves.

Herodotus, on several occasions, quotes the authority of our poet. He distinguishes between the Iliad and Odyssey, and quotes from each poem. He refers to the fifth book of the Iliad, under the title of Διομηδους αριστεια. He denies the Cypriacs to be the production of Homer, as contradicting the relations given by that poet in his acknowledged works.

Thucydides likewise repeatedly mentions Homer and his works, and even ascribes to him the hymn in honour of Apollo.

Such are the earliest *testimonies* which remain respecting the poems of

of Homer, testimonies more than four centuries posterior to the periods to which they relate.

The earliest *fact* of which we have any credible mention in the history of these poems, is their introduction by Lycurgus, the Spartan legislator, from Asia into Greece. The principal witnesses of this fact are Heraclides Ponticus, Dio Chrysostom, Plutarch, and Aelian. The circumstances as related by Plutarch are these: that during his journey in Asia, Lycurgus met with the poems of Homer, which were probably, says he, preserved by the posterity of Creophilus, and that finding the moral and political instruction with which they abounded no less admirable than their poetical beauties, he gladly transcribed them. Before the time of Lycurgus, only an obscure report of their fame had penetrated into Greece, a few persons possessing some separate parts, the poems being circulated in scattered fragments, as chance might direct. "Nihil amplius ex his constat," says Heyne, "quam inter Sones, et maxime Chios, extitisse carmina, singulatim recitari solita, quorum notitia Spartam perlata esse potuit."

During three subsequent centuries nothing more is heard of Homer, except by some intimation that his poems were commonly recited by the rhapsodists, forming, even at that early period, the pride and pleasure of Greece. Solon is said to have commanded that they should be repeated by the rhapsodists in a regular and connected series, while before they had been accustomed to recite them as distinct compositions, and without any regard to the natural order of succession.

A clearer light now begins to be thrown both on literary and civil history. The domination of the family of Pisistratus was the period when the arts of every species were called into activity, and science and learning shone forth with a splendour before unknown. It is the unvarying testimony of antiquity, repeated by a cloud of witnesses, that at this period, and under the direction of Pisistratus and his family, some remarkable change, the nature of which is more or less definitely described by different writers, took place in the form of Homer's works, and the mode of their circulation. The fact is thus spoken of by Cicero: "Quis doctior iisdem illis temporibus, aut cujus eloquentia literis instructior fuisse traditur, quam Pisistrati? qui primus Homeri libris, confusos antea, sic disposuisse dicitur, ut nunc habemus. (de Orat. iii. 34.) The words of Josephus are very remarkable." "It is said that even Homer did not leave his poetry committed to writing, but that it was transmitted by memory, and afterwards compiled into one body from separate songs." (cont. Ap.) It was, however, the object of this writer to bring the origin of the arts in Greece as low as possible. Aelian speaks of Pisistratus as compiling the Iliad and Odyssey. In short, this remarkable fact is so well supported by the concurrent voice of antiquity, that Kuster, though embarrassed by it, is constrained to confess, "Non caret quidem, fateor, hæc sententia difficultatibus; attamen ob totius fere antiquitatis consensum aliter statuere non licet."

The fact is, however, related with some variations, though not sufficient to affect its general credibility. The absurd narrations of some

of

of the grammarians are unworthy of notice, but in the dialogue ascribed to Plato, and bearing the name of Hipparchus, the son of Pisistratus, the work is taken from Pisistratus, and assigned to his son, who, it is said, ordered the poems of Homer to be sung at the feast of the Panathenæa. Hence some have supposed that Hipparchus published a new and more correct edition. There is, however, some reason to suspect the genuineness of the dialogue in which this fact is alleged, and its contradiction to other concurring witnesses is therefore the less to be regarded.

Notwithstanding the labours of Pisistratus in the preparation of a regular and authentic edition of Homer's works, the art of the rhapsodists still continued to be held in esteem. One of the most celebrated of that profession, whose names are at present known, was Cynæthus, the Chian, who is said by the scholiast of Pindar to have emigrated about the sixty-ninth Olympiad to Syracuse, and to have been the first who recited in that city the poems of Homer. To this Cynæthus also is ascribed by the same scholiast the hymn to Apollo, which passes under the name of Homer.

When the rudiments of critical learning were established in Greece, the fame of Homer, and the unsettled state of his text, naturally called the attention of critics to his works, and various revisals of his poems were made, which are distinguished by the scholiasts into those κατ' ανδρα, and κατα πολις, the former bearing the name of some particular critic, and the latter, whose authors were probably unknown, denominated from the cities where they were preserved, or where they first appeared. Of the former class were the editions by Antimachus and Aristotle. Antimachus was himself a celebrated poet, author of the Thebaid, which held a high rank among the epic compositions of Greece. He was a native of Colophon, and contemporary with Socrates. The edition of Aristotle was more celebrated. The principal writers by whom it is mentioned are Strabo and Plutarch, by whose account it appears to have been confined to the Iliad, and to have been made for the use of Alexander. It was so much valued by that hero, as to be his constant companion even in his wars, and it was deposited in a casket of most precious workmanship, found among the Persian spoils. It was hence named the edition of the casket. It is said to have been revised by the hand of Alexander himself, assisted by Callisthenes and Anaxarchus. The subsequent fate of this edition is unknown, and it is remarkable that no mention of it should occur in the Venetian scholia. Of the editions named from cities, six are enumerated, the Massitiotic, the Chian, the Argive, those of Sinope, Cyprus, and Crete.

Under the Macedonian Sovereigns of Egypt, critical and grammatical learning was cultivated with great ardour, and the accumulation of literary productions began to afford scope for the acquisition and display of erudition. It appears to have been the chief ambition of many of these princes to be surrounded by men of learning and genius, to be distinguished as patrons of literature, and to carry to its utmost possible extent their magnificent institution of a public library. We

need

need not wonder, therefore, that the works of Homer should have attracted their particular attention. The first of the Alexandrian critics who employed his labours in this province was Zenodotus, librarian of Ptolemy Soter, and Philadelphus his son. He is frequently censured by the ancients for his rashness, often expunging long passages without regard to their poetical merit, because they happened to violate some critical canons of no value, which he had thought fit to lay down. He appears also to have been ignorant of some grammatical distinctions observed in the language of Homer, which in the infancy of the art had not been noticed with preciseness, but which were afterwards, and still are, familiarly known. Yet in the opinion of Wolf, a high authority on this subject, some of his readings are to be preferred to those adopted by subsequent editors.

The revisal of Homer by Zenodotus was followed by that of Aristophanes Byzantius, his scholar, who flourished under the reigns of Philopater and Epiphanes. He is said to have bestowed much attention on grammar, and to have contributed greatly to the improvement of that art. He was the inventor of punctuation and accentual marks. He wrote commentaries, which were held in great esteem, on various authors, as Hesiod, Plato, Pindar, and Aristophanes. His edition appears to have included both the poems of Homer.

But the fame of preceding critics was obliterated by the labours of Aristarchus, whose decisions acquired with the ancients almost the force of oracles. He flourished under the reign of Ptolemy Philometor, about the hundred and fifty-sixth Olympiad. His disciples were numerous, and he was regarded by them with a reverence, as Wolf observes, similar to that which the scholars of Pythagoras bore for their master. One of the scholiasts observes, it is better to obey Aristarchus than Hermassias, though the latter may appear to have truth on his side. His contemporary Panætius called him a diviner, on account of the facility with which he was accustomed to divine the sense of obscure passages of the poet. He is said to have written more than eight hundred critical and grammatical treatises. He wrote commentaries on almost all the celebrated poets. He was the chief of those Alexandrian grammarians who formed the selection of writers, who on their authority were to be esteemed classic, and to his judgment Quintilian more than once appeals. He is said to have made two revisals of Homer, though that was denied by his scholar and successor Ammonius.

Notwithstanding the fame of this critic, little was known of his labours till the recent publication of the Venetian scholia by Villoison, in which more than a thousand of his readings are preserved.* His corrected text was held in such esteem as to become the standard reading, and without doubt for the most part coincided with our present copies. The text, however, does not appear to have been absolutely settled till after the Christian æra, from which period it has been preserved with greater fidelity than that of almost any other ancient writer.

The

* Wolf, prol. cxcix.

The present division into books was made by the Alexandrian grammarians. They were before distinguished into rhapsodies which did not correspond with the modern divisions.

When the Roman empire fell into decay, and learning declined, at Constantinople, indeed, Homer retained all his fame, and was incessantly read, but in the western part of Europe soon ceased to be known more than by name, and the remembrance of his former celebrity. The following extract of a letter from Petrarch to Barlaam, bishop of Hieracium, who had presented him with a copy of Homer, expresses in a lively manner the eagerness of his desire to become acquainted with this illustrious poet, and the regret with which he felt his inability of improving the kindness of his friend.

"Your present of the genuine and original text of the divine poet, the fountain of all invention, is worthy of yourself and me: you have fulfilled your promise, and satisfied my desires. Yet your liberality is still imperfect; with Homer you should have given me yourself, a guide who could lead me into the fields of light, and disclose to my wandering eyes the specious miracles of the Iliad and Odyssey. But, alas! Homer is dumb, or I am deaf; nor is it in my power to enjoy the beauty which I possess. I have seated him by the side of Plato, the prince of poets by the prince of philosophers, and I glory in the sight of my illustrious guests. Of their immortal writings, whatever had been translated into the Latin idiom, I had already acquired; but if there be no profit there is some pleasure in beholding these venerable Greeks in their proper and national habit. I am delighted with the aspect of Homer, and as often as I embrace the silent volume, I exclaim with a sigh—illustrious bard! with what pleasure should I listen to thy song, if my sense of hearing were not obstructed and lost by the death of one friend, and the much lamented absence of another. Nor do I yet despair; and the example of Cato suggests some comfort and hope, since it was in the last period of age that he attained the knowledge of the Greek letters." (Gibbon, xii. 122.)

Boccace was taught Greek by Leontius Pilatus, and composed a literal prose version of the Iliad and Odyssey.

At length, by the dispersion of the Greek scholars, after the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, the knowledge of the Greek language became common in Italy, and was gradually communicated to the other countries of Europe. The art of printing was now beginning to be employed, and after copies of the Latin writers had been multiplied and diffused, was transferred to the sister language. The first Greek work of any magnitude committed to the press was that of Homer, whose poems appeared at Florence in the year 1488, in a sumptuous and correct edition, at the expence of three noble Florentine youths, the Nerilii (Bernard and Neris) and John Acciajuoli. The edition was superintended by Demetrius of Crete, and Demetrius Chalcondyles. "O how greatly," exclaim the editors, "would our ancestors rejoice, could it be told to them that the object which they so ardently desired, that copies of Homer should be rendered common

common and easy to be procured, is now brought to accomplishment."

The utter obscurity of the early period in the history of Homer's poems, connected with some passages of ancient writers, and arguments derived from the supposed circumstances of the times, has given rise to a singular hypothesis respecting the original state of these works, and the mode of their compilation, of which some account will be given in a succeeding paper.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GRECIAN DRAMA.

THE many beauties which lie scattered in various parts of the Greek tragedians, have been selfishly locked up, for the exclusive enjoyment of those whose education has enabled them to read the originals.

It is by no means my intention to canvass the merits or demerits of Franklin or Potter, who have been their English representatives, but it may in general terms be affirmed, that even if they were faithful to their duties as translators, reasons might be assigned for their failure in gaining converts to the Grecian drama. The principal objection might be drawn from the plots, or rather the deficiency of all plot in the dramas themselves. The well-known and oft-repeated adventures of some hero, assisted by the intervention of a god, and the insipid prolixity of the catastrophe, which was not represented, but told by some herald or messenger, all conspire to act as a torpedo on the minds of moderns, who are accustomed to intricacy of plot and the representation of those scenes which the delicacy of Grecian taste had banished from sight.

Many will, of course, be offended at the affront here offered to the Grecian Αγελαος.

The squadrons of broad-shouldered young Germans, whose drudgery it is to write commentaries on antient authors, and who are enlisted so devoutly in the service, as to be bound by oath to defend them in all their errors, will, of course, be up in arms against any attack upon their favourite character. They will cite the narrations given by the messengers in the Phœnissæ, Electra, and other plays, as the grandest efforts of fine writing—neither would I dispute the point.

The error lies in arresting the hopes and fears, and all the sympathies which the agents may have excited by a laboured harangue, replete with rhetorical or poetical flourishes.

The English stage offends equally in the other extreme; and although a long narrative is but a poor substitute for those delicate and almost imperceptible touches of nature, with which Shakspeare exclusively abounds, yet even the tedious verbiage of the Greek messenger is preferable to the scenes of horror, to which the English have so long been accustomed, that they begin to number them among the requisites for tragedy. But great as is their predilection for dreadful catastrophes,

catastrophes, their writers are found, in some instances, to step beyond the limits of horror into those of disgust. The last scene of Romeo and Juliet is as calamitous as human sufferance can endure. The heroine is awakened from her "unnatural sleep" in the charnel-house, to witness a poisoned lover stretched in death beside his murdered rival. "Shakespeare," says Mr. Malone, "has been arraigned for departing from the Italian novel, in making Romeo die before Juliet awakes from her trance; and thus losing a happy opportunity of introducing an affecting scene between these unfortunate lovers." It is curious to see our dramatic poet, who is by no means inclined to mercy towards his characters, and who courts all those occasions of the deepest distress which other poets fear to attempt, from a consciousness that he could paint them to the life, arraigned for omitting any circumstance that could aggravate the catastrophe. The omission alluded to by Mr. Malone has been supplied, and the result appears, from the representation, an answer to the accusers of Shakespeare. The scene which he is supposed to have left unfinished, is spoiled in further colouring; and the meeting of the lovers, from which so much was expected, excites disgust alone.

The sequel is an inharmonious compound of frantic exclamation, puling weakness, groans, sobs, convulsions, and screams, and every other experiment to disorganize instead of directing our feelings. It were to be wished that the future imitators of our noblest Bard would confine themselves to his acknowledged beauties, and not court the sanction of a great name for the admission of scenes too horrible for human sight. The reliance of a dramatic poet should be placed on his ascendancy over the feelings of his audience by the powers of language, and the simple, unartificial conduct of his plot, however intricate. If the character which has excited our warmest interest be doomed to die, all the aggravation of circumstances conspiring to that fearful event might be described—all the alternations of hope and fear —all the sympathies for the passing scene might be kept alive to the last moment; and the simple sensation, that the person, in whose vicissitudes we had a fellow feeling, is now no more, would be a stronger engine in the hands of a dramatic poet, than the best representation that could be offered of his death.

It would be difficult to say from what sources our tragedians have borrowed the gestures and distortions with which they overload their dying scenes. Nature is not in herself over delicate. Some of those complaints which, poetically speaking, excite interest and almost esteem for the sufferers, are in themselves loathsome. In the last scene of all, she is still less nice in the choice of her actions expressive of agonies which torture the body or wring the conscience. It cannot be expected that performers, and more particularly the female part of them, have frequently held aside the curtain from the dying, to perfect themselves in this fearful lesson of mortality. Their gestures are most probably the mere mimickry of their own imagination. The necessity for them should be removed, and a decent veil should be drawn by future writers over that which is so serious.

The taste of a nation, however, formed upon such models, submits reluctantly to the witless contrivance of a Grecian play, which relies almost exclusively for its power to captivate on the natural turn of thought and the simplicity of its developement. It is, besides, to be remembered, that the hurry and intricacy of plot which is necessary to rivet our attention, was, among the Greeks, superseded by music. In Metastasio we look in vain for what is called the business of the play; music is the substitute; and an Italian opera is to this day the nearest representative of the Greek tragedy—a feeble one, indeed, when compared with the noble ancestry from which it is descended.

It is not intended to arraign the taste of my countrymen for neglect of these dramas; far from it; the dislike is founded on reason, and the revolutions of ages, manners, and institutions. But, however averse they may be from encountering a whole tragedy, a translator would have performed no slight service, who directed their attention to particular passages not appropriated to the times of old, but applicable to all ages, and eminent for their spirit or their suavity.

I shall offer no apology for attempting what, if performed well, would add a rich treasure to our literary resources, but will communicate through the medium of the Athenæum (a name, at least, favourable to the design) my own sensations of those passages, to the many who are precluded from admiring the beautiful originals. The learned will excuse me, if I do not acquiesce in numbering among the beauties of the Greek drama many fine and highly-wrought descriptions, which, as they are destitute of interest and feeling, appear to me in no other light than splendid trifles and elaborate errors.

My attention will be confined merely to the more impassioned parts, which pourtray feelings that are universal: these it will be my endeavour to naturalize, and for that purpose the names of gods, heroes, and their genealogies shall interfere as little as possible to break the delusion. In a word, it shall be my endeavour to humour, and not to insult the feelings of persons who have not access to the originals, by avoiding all those dry disquisitions which would prevent the reconciliation of English to Grecian taste; and should it be said to me, that "I sing to virgins and to boys," I shall esteem it a far greater honour than the pride which schoolmen feel in displaying "a beggarly account" of cold and pedantic comments, which act only as an antidote to the pleasing illusions of pathos, or the rapture of passion.

FROM THE ALCESTIS.

Occasion of the following Speech.

Admetus, a prince of Thessaly, was married to Alcestis, of whom he was passionately enamoured. Their happiness was interrupted by the declining health of Admetus, who was fast approaching to the grave. The infernal powers, however, grant him a reprieve, on condition of finding a substitute, who would, by a voluntary death, pay the price of his recovery. After the refusal of his aged parents, who are unfeelingly represented to have outlived the sense of those pleasures,

sures, which among barbarous nations can alone make life acceptable, his wife Alcestis prepares to devote herself, that the husband might survive to be the protector of their children. To reconcile the seeming cowardice of Admetus with the noble affection displayed for his wife, and the generosity of his disposition, we must suppose him forbidden by the Fates from preventing the sacrifice of his wife by his own devotion.

A parting scene of the most exquisite tenderness ensues. Alcestis exhorts her husband to live, and be guardian of their offspring; but requests him to bear her in his memory, and never to surrender that place in his heart to another, which was once hers alone. He promises never to forget her, to pass his days in mourning for her loss, and to devote the remnant of his life to the contemplation of her virtues and her last act of heroic affection.

The Farewell of Admetus to Alcestis.

" I grant thee all—distrust not, gentle wife—
Dead thou art mine, thou only, as in life;
No bride of all Thessalia's blooming race
Shall call me husband second in thy place,
Not tho' she mate thy high nobility,
Nor yield in angel loveliness to thee.
Enough of children—guard them, heavens, I pray
For her ye only lent, and tore away;
Not for a year, but while my pulses beat,
In this poor heart while memory holds a seat,
So long I'll mourn thee on this hateful earth,
Curse my grey sire, and her who gave me birth,
Who fear'd to die, tho' bow'd by griefs and time,
But sent thee drest in smiles, and in thy prime,
Torn from the joys of youth and nuptial bed,
A ransom for thy lord, to join the dead.
Farewel to revel, and the festive throng,
To wanton garlands, dance, and social song,
Henceforth to me, sweet instruments, be mute,
The harp's wild raptures, and the Lybian flute,
All that was pleasure once my thoughts resign,
For all my joys are buried in thy shrine.
I'll have thee moulded as in life, and bear
To my lone couch thy image sadly dear;
Fall on the semblance, clasp it in my arms,
Name it from thee—and circling fancied charms,
Gaze on the fair deceit, nor e'er forsake
The death-cold statue, till it seems to wake.
Poor comfort—but in trifles light as these
My aching heart shall idly ask for ease.
Yet in the dead still hour of night arise,
When troubled phantoms flit before my eyes,

Thou

Thou shalt not fright me, but my senses close
In dreams of gentleness and lost repose.
Oh, had I voice and power of song to melt
The prince of night, who once for Orpheus felt,
Pleas'd would I journey o'er these dreary coasts,
And bear thee, dearest, from the land of ghosts;
Ne'er should I tremble at that fearful way,
But wake thy eyes to smile upon the day.
Vain, idle thoughts! In those sad realms await
Thy husband's coming when releas'd by fate;
One common mansion for our shades prepare,
That our rent loves may join eternal there.
And when I die, to friendship I entrust
In one small urn to mix our kindred dust,
For as we lov'd on earth, the grave shall be
Dearer than life in thy society."

The chorus laments the death of this affectionate and unhappy wife in two dirges, which I have reduced to one in a former translation, by extracting those thoughts which are most expressive of the gloomy and solemn occasion.*

NARVA.

* See Address of the Chorus to Alcestis, Trans. from Greek Anthol. Tales, &c. p. 135. note 29.

ACCOUNTS OF, AND EXTRACTS FROM, RARE AND CURIOUS BOOKS.

AN ARABIAN DIALOGUE.

A very valuable work, lately published in Germany, entitled, "An Encyclopedical Survey of the Knowledge of the East," of which we shall probably hereafter give an analytical view, contains the following curious Dialogue between a young Persian and Arab, before the celebrated Khalif Harun al Rashid, which we translate from the German, for the entertainment of our readers.

Hormus, the Vizier of a Persian Prince, was blessed by heaven with a son of genius and talents. At seven years of age he was instructed in the Koran, and at fourteen he was initiated into the sciences. Upon his father's death the prince offered him his place, but he rejected it, for, notwithstanding his youth, he had already learnt the vanity of earthly honours, and knew how to enjoy the calm delight of a contented mind.

One day he set out of Bagdad, the residence of the Khalif, the house of salvation. In its beautiful environs he met a young Arab, tall and meagre, whose inward gold must be very precious, to judge from his yellow complexion. He greeted him in Arabic with, "Peace be with

with thee Shadan!" (Selam aleik Aya Shadan!) Shadan astonished, replied, "and with thee be peace, thou servant of God!" (Abdallah) and asked how he had found out his name. "Hast thou then, never heard this speech of the Prophet?" answered the young Arab, with much animation and eloquence: "*There are various legions of spirits, such as have loved each other from their creation, here meet again with affection, but those that were parted there have never met upon earth.*" Shadan perceived from this answer that the young man had penetrated into the profoundest mysteries of knowledge, and replied, "As thou knowest my name, it is but reasonable that I should be made acquainted with thine."

The *Arab.* "It is of little consequence that you know the name that my father and mother gave me, since thou knowest the name that has been given me by the Lord, for he says in the Koran, "*All creatures in heaven and in earth are called the servants of God.*" (Abdallah.) They had conversed together for some time, when a cloud of dust announced the approach of a horseman. It proved to be no other than Harun Alrashid himself, who while hunting had lost sight of his attendants. He saluted the youths, who returned him the Selam aleik, with much respect.

The Khalif, who saw the flame of genius in both their eyes, wished to have some conversation with them, and first enquired of the Arab whence they came? I came, said he, from the three darknesses. The Khalif wondering to find such hoary wisdom in so young a mouth, enquired further "how many years of age hast thou?"

Arab. I have no years, all years are in the hand of the Lord.

Khalif. Well, then, how many dost thou count?

Arab. I count from one to a hundred thousand.

Khalif. How in the world must I speak to get a rational answer?

Arab. Ask, then, how much of thy life is gone.

Khalif. Well, then, how much of thy life is gone?

Arab. They tell me fourteen years.

Here the Khalif stopt, and Shadan took up the conversation where it had been interrupted by Harun, with the question of his name. The Arab replied, Beshir (bringer of good news.)

And God grant you good tidings ever, returned Shadan. Here the Khalif checked his horse a little, and gave the youths full liberty. Shadan began the dialogue in the following manner: May I enter into a regular discourse, and rank myself among thy servants!

B. I have made a firm resolution to enter into discourse and close intercourse with him alone, who is grounded in all sciences, and can guide me into the way of perfecting my heart and mind.

S. Prove me a little, that thou mayest take me for thy friend, or reject me, for thou knowest the Arabic proverb, *The dust announces, even at a distance, whether we ride on horses or asses.*

B. First, then, I will ask thee about God, a knowledge of whom is the beginning of all wisdom. Where was God before he created the world?

S. Where

S. Where implies one particular place; but God is excluded from no place, it is therefore superfluous to ask where he has been.

B. Why did God create the world?

S. The conduct of God is far above whys and wherefores; he has brought forth all things without means or causes, by the mere omnipotence of his will.

B. What is the greatest blessing of the Creator?

S. To be brought into the path of true belief.

B. It is written in the Koran, *Whatever you pray for shall be given you.* How is this to be understood, since so many poor men pray daily in vain for riches, and so many sick in vain for health!

S. God speaks here generally and not particularly. The prayers of mankind in general are heard, though those of individuals may be rejected.

B. Hast thou exercised thyself in verbal criticism?

S. There can be no eloquence without it, and how can any sensible man neglect that? Has not the Prophet said, *Eloquence is the perfection of man?* Besides, such knowledge is requisite to confute heretics and infidels. Jesus Christ has said in the name of God of himself, "*I have begotten thee, and thou art my Prophet.*" The Christians, by transposing the points read Son for Prophet.

B. What dost thou think of poetry?

S. I have no opinion but the Prophet's. *Poetry is wisdom, Eloquence is magic;* and it is said in the traditions, *Teach your children poetry*, for *it opens the understanding, and makes courage hereditary.*

B. Who are the best Arabian poets?

S. Amrolkais, when on horseback; Tarfa, when he enjoys; Nabiga, when he boasts; Zoheir, when he wishes.

B. What Arabic poem is the truest?

S. Hasan's, in praise of the Prophet.

> Ne'er has a camel borne upon his back
> A man more true or just than Mohammed.

B. And what is the most beautiful?

S. This epitaph on a virtuous man.

> Vain hope to hide his relics from his foes,
> The fragrant dust betrays the good man's grave.

B. What is the finest eulogium of generosity?

S.

> Whene'er I sue, he greets me with delight,
> As if I gave the boon I came to crave.

B. What is the most celebrated distich on a miser?

S.

> I have seen him anxious watch his heap of dung,
> Lest sparrows there might find a grain of corn.

B. Art thou versed in Arabic proverbs?

S. Proverbs are to the mind what a mirror is to the eye. All proverbs had a particular meaning originally, which became by degrees universal.

B. What

B. What means this proverb—"*More stupid than Bakil?*"

S. The highest degree of stupidity; for this Bakil one day bought a young gazell for eleven dirhems, and was bringing it home, holding the bridle fast between his teeth. He was accosted by a person, who asked him what it had cost him. As he could not speak, he extended all his fingers, and to mark the eleventh unit without speaking lolled out his tongue. The gazell of course escaped; and so he lost what he thought to have kept by not speaking.

B. What is the origin of this proverb, "*How cheap the camel would be, if the cursed thing did not hang on its neck!*"

S. An Arab, who had a vicious camel, swore in a passion, that he would sell it for a dirhem, or his wife should ever be barren. He soon repented of his vow, yet to keep to the letter of it, he thought of this curious method of breaking it in spirit. He hung a cat round the camel's neck, and then had it cried, "*The camel for a dirhem, the cat for* 400, *but both must be bought together.* The passengers exclaimed, *How cheap the camel is, if that cursed thing were not hung round its neck!* And this speech has since become a proverb, which is applied to things seemingly cheap, but which can only be acquired through great sacrifices.

B. Hast thou studied etymology?

S. Why should not I? The Prophet says, "*Learn Arabic, for this is the language which the Lord will speak with his servants on the day of judgment.*"

B. Why is the human race called Ins in Arabic, and the race of spirits Jin.

S. Men are called Ins because they are visible, from the root he—saw. Jin means what does not fall under the observation of the senses, as we use the verb from which it is derived thus: Night thickens round him; hence a madman is called Mejnun, because his intellect is dark.

B. Who first spoke Arabic?

S. Yareb, the son of Kohtan.

B. What thinkest thou of Persian?

S. It is said in scripture, Persian ranks next to Arabic in eloquence.

B. What dost thou say of the art of writing?

S. The art of writing is one of the most valuable. Writing is therefore called the *tongue of the hand*, and *science* is said to be *the game*, and *writing the net.*

B. Art thou master of law?

S. Try me.

B. How wouldst thou decide in the cause of two women, who were delivered at the same time, and in the same place, one of a boy, the other of a girl, and had changed children immediately after birth!

S. Let a man fill equal flasks with the milk of each mother, and weigh them; the milk of the boy's mother will prove heaviest.

B. Let us now proceed to divinity. How are we to understand this

this saying of the Prophet—"*Despise not the world, for the world is God?*"

S. The Prophet here intends to put an end to the declamations of the ignorant, by giving them to understand that the world must not be railed at, since it is a work of God.

B. Excellent, Shadan! I see thou hast skimmed the dross, and hast drawn a drop from every sea. But lastly explain to me one thing, which has often puzzled even the wisest. Tell me your opinion of love!

S. Love, beginning in contemplation, passes to meditation. Hence proceeds desire, then the spark bursts forth into a flame, the head swims, the body wastes away, the soul turns giddy and decays.

B. Now shew me the bright side of love.

S. It has at least one advantage, it annihilates pride and immoderate self-love. True love, whose aim is the happiness and equality of the beloved object, is incompatible with these feelings. Lust is so far from a perfection, that it is always a species of punishment, sent by God, because man has abandoned the path of his pure love.

B. By the Almighty! I have sought for years such a friend as thee. Thou art welcome!

S. And thou no less to me.

The youths embraced, and concluded an alliance of friendship. Harun Alrashid was amazed and charmed, and as they were departing, thus addressed them: Youths of head and heart! cannot ye accompany me to Bagdad, where I might hope to profit by your knowledge and friendship.

B. Servant of God! Thou art as little suited for our intimate society as we for thine.

Khalif. Why so?

B. Because thou art the slave of our slaves.

Khalif (angry). Boy, what words are these!

B. Gently, gently! Servant of God! Thou art indeed the slave of desire and anger. Whatever thou wishest, thou thinkst must immediately happen. The passions are therefore thy lords and masters, but we have subdued and tamed them. We subdue desire and extinguish anger.

Harun was moved even to tears, and begged at least for a lesson on the way.

Beshir replied, study this verse of the Koran, "*Hast thou seen any whom years have benefited? What they never expected has happened to them, and what they hoped for has not availed them.*

"*The historie of king Boccus and Sydrake how he confounded his lerned men, and in the sight of them dronke stronge venyme in the name of the trinite, and dyd him no hurt. Also his divynite that he lerned of the boke of Noe. Also his profesyes that he had by revelation of the angel. Also his answers to the questyons of wysdom, both morall and natural, with muche wysdom, contayned in noumber* cccl xv. *Translated by Hugo of Caumpeden out of French into Englisshe, etc.*"* 1510, 4to, *black letter, not paged, with a wooden cut of Boccus and Sydrake.*

The only account of this translator is given by Bale, who tells us he was a man much skilled in language, and a great traveller. Of his birth, and every incident of his life, we are totally ignorant.

The romance itself begins,

"Men may fynde in olde bokys,
Who so therin lokys,
Acts worthy of memory,
Full of knowlege and mystery,
Wherof I shall shew a lytell ieste
That be fell ons in the Eest;
Ther was a kynge that Boccus hyght,
And was a man of moche myght,
His lande lay by the greate ynde
Bectorye hyght it as we fynde,
After the tyme of Noe euen
Egght hundred yere fourty and seuen.

It appears that king Boccus, in order that he might diminish the power of his enemies, and particularly that he might be enabled to wage a more secure and prosperous warfare with a prince named "Garaab," had determined to build a city, and towards the accomplishment of his design, immediately began to erect a tower on the borders of his rival's territory. The workmen proceeded during the first day with alacrity, and at the approach of night desisted from their employment. When they returned on the following morning they were much astonished to perceive the "grete laboure" of the preceding evening entirely "doane a waye:" in short, every vestige of the tower had disappeared.

That we may not be too diffuse on this article, be it sufficient to say, that after having repeatedly attempted to raise the building with the like success, and having in vain called in the assistance and counsels of the chief nobles, philosophers, and astronomers of the land, king Boccus is at length advised by an old man to

"Sende the Kynge Tractabar vnto,
And praye hym for your seruyse

* The copy from which the following account is given wants the title page: this above is from Warton. See also Bibl. Harleian. vol. 3. No. 5924.

That he you lende in eny wyse
The boke of Astronomye
That Noe had with him in balye—"

and at the same time to suffer his astronomer Sydrake to accompany it.

The wished for book and astronomer arrive; Sydrake, through the interference of the deity, converts Boccus to christianity, and overcoming the various stratagems devised by the envious philosophers to deprive him of life, at length builds the city in the name of the Holy Trinity. By these means king Boccus overcomes Garaab, and compels him to sue for peace, which is granted on condition of his believing in the Trinity, destroying his false idols, and in fine on promising that he "wyl a good man be." Garaab consents to the proposals, and thus concludes the story.

Such is a short outline:—the questions which compose by far the greatest part of the volume, are supposed to be asked by king Bocchus, and answered by Sydrake at the time of the former's conversion. They are in number 362.* The first is—

Yf god was euer and euer shall be?

2. The kynge askyd where it myght ben,
That god of heuyn myght be sen?

3. Than askyd the kynge hym more,
Yf god be ouer all and euery whore?†

4. Which was the fyrst thynge
That god made, askyd the kynge?‡

Boccus.

Boccus having enquired the nature of God and his angels, proceeds to the formation of the earth, the nature of the soul, Adam and Eve, and at last enquires into many of the most trivial things. For instance,

"The cc. xliii. questyon.

"How shal a man of his throte wyn
A bone or a thorne styckyng therin?

"By bred or lycour takyn fully,
And swelowed inward hastely:
And yf it synke not,
And wyl not throughe the throt,
Take of rawe fleshe a mossel,
And with a small threde bynd it wel;
That mossel swalow with spede,
But in thy hande hold the threde,

Tyl

* not as reported by the title 365.
† every where.
‡ Sydrake answers, "heuyn," which he calls "a fayre paleys," in which "his fryndes he dyd lett."

[redacted]

Tyl it is doune hold fast,
And it shal that bone out cast;
If the thred breke, do it efte,
Unto that it be out refte."

The work ends with the following supplication:

"Pray we now with al our myght
Unto God of heuen lyght
That he geue vs grace so to do
That we heuen may come vnto
That we shal al to I wene
And Hughe of Caumpedene
That this boke hath throughe sought
And vnto Englyshe ryme brought
Lyue in ioye without synne
And that he godis loue here wynne
So that he at his lyues ende
Unto the blesse of heuen wende.
Finis.

Thus endeth the hystory and questions of kynge Boccus and Sydrake. Prynted at London by Thomas Godfray. At the coste and charge of dan Robert Saltwode, monke of Saynt Austens at Cantorbury. Cum priuilegio regali."

The learned author of The History of English Poetry justly observes, that "there is no sort of elegance in the diction, nor harmony in the versification" of this translation; yet the work is undoubtedly entitled to our notice both as one of the earliest efforts of poetry in the English language, and as being a book of uncommon rarity."* So scarce indeed is it, that not more than two or three perfect copies at the most are, we believe, now known to exist.†

* Warton, &c. E. P. vol. 2.

† In the Bodleian library at Oxford is a manuscript on vellum of this work, which differs from the printed copy in some few instances. Amongst the same collection are also copies of it in French and Dutch.

MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

MEMOIR OF D. LUISA DE CARVAJAL.

(Concluded from p. 399.)

Fray Mauro (William Scott) who had carried off the relicks of Roberts,* suffered himself in 1611, in company with Richard *Nimport* (?) a secular priest. They were executed with sixteen malefactors

* Roberts was a feigned name. Antonio de Yepes (Cor. Gen. de. S. Benito. T. 4. f. 58.) says that his name was Juan *Maruina*, and that he was born at *Ransuenit*, in the province of *Merionit*, being of a noble British family. It is not easy to guess at the two former of these words. It seems he was originally of the reformed religion, but became a catholic in France, from whence the Archbishop

malefactors (for the number of criminals who suffered death was always very great) and their quarters were buried under the gallows, that they might not be stolen and worshipped. Don Alonso de Velasco, son of the ambassador, was then in London. Luisa asked him and his attendants to rescue these relicks. This was no easy adventure, for it was near Midsummer, the grave had been dug six feet deep, and these bodies purposely laid under all the others. Don Alonso, however, undertook the task, and went with ten or twelve of his servants, all well armed. They knew the bodies easily, because the rest were whole; put them in sacks which Luisa had made of her own sheets, and returned with them in triumph before day-break. She was ready with twelve women to receive them, each holding a taper in each hand; the way from the door to the oratory was strewn with flowers; the dismembered bodies were laid on a carpet before the altar, and covered with a cloth of crimson silk, on which sweet flowers were scattered, and the Catholicks prayed beside them. Nothing more could be done that day, for so many hereticks called that it seemed as if the devil had sent them on purpose. The night was spent in cleaning these relicks; they had been buried three days; water was spirted upon them from the mouth, as the safest way, and wiped off with dry cloths; they were then anointed with the strongest spices, and lastly cased in lead. Parts were given to the gentlemen of the court, who would accept no other reward for having brought them off; others were dispatched as presents to Luisa's noble friends in Spain, but the greater part sent to the town of Gondomar, and deposited in the count's own chapel, where they are probably still venerated to this day.

These things, when the embassador's son and retinue did not do it themselves, were expensive. She says in a letter, the stealing and preserving the last martyr cost me seventeen pounds (each of which is forty reals) and it was very cheap, for it was dangerous to get at it. —Resurrection-men have greatly fallen in their price.

It now became necessary, in consequence of a severe illness, that she should remove to a more airy situation. A house was found for her in Spitalfields, about a mile from the Spanish, and near the Venetian embassador's. It stood singly, had a good garden, and was lofty and strong. She called it her Oran, her strong hold in the land of the misbelievers. In this she fortified herself, that is to say, she doubled the doors, and the outer one was never opened till the inner was secured, and a fierce mastiff mounted guard in the garden. The reason for

Archbishop of Bourdeaux sent him to Father Creswell, at Madrid, as a hopeful subject. Yepes calls his fellow-sufferer Sumers *Vairsono*, and says that they were buried under the sixteen thieves, to prevent the catholics from venerating them, but that they, partly by marks, *partly by conjecture*, got the gold from the dross. Fr. Guillermo Jansenio (William Johnson?) an old comrade of Roberts, carried some of his reliques to Spain. This Father, says Yepes, left me a very good bone at St. Benitos, in Valladolid, and he took a whole arm to his own Convent, San Martin de Santiago. These relicks probably still exist, but it is evident that instead of belonging to Roberts, as Yepes imagined, they must be those of Scott or *Nimport;—n'importe.*

for these precautions was, that she had established a sort of nunnery here. Catholics regarded it as a seminary, and thought themselves happy if they could get a woman who had been trained here to superintend their children. The mode of life was sufficiently conventual. They were to rise at five from Easter till Michaelmas, at six during the rest of the year; rising, private prayer, and making the bed, not to occupy more than half an hour; then they met in the oratory, to pass an hour in mental prayer, which might be assisted by reading, if thought necessary. The subjects of contemplation for Monday and the three following days were death, judgment, hell, and heaven; for Friday and Saturday, the passion, crucifixion, and burial of Christ; for Sunday, the resurrection; and these themes for thought were not to be changed without the approbation of the superior. Primes then followed, and in the winter Tierce and Sexts. They then went to their work, either together or separately, at the pleasure of the superior. If it was necessary for health, they might now walk in the garden, but silence was to be observed from the time of rising till mass, which was celebrated at eight in summer and at nine in winter. If there was a sermon, it was to be immediately after mass, if possible, otherwise at whatever hour the superior should appoint. After mass, Nones in winter; in summer, Tierce and Sexts, and Nones at ten; during Lent, Vespers at ten. From this time till a quarter before eleven they worked and conversed upon edifying subjects; each then was to examine the state of her own conscience for a quarter of an hour. At eleven they went to dinner, or breakfast (for it was both) during which the reader of the week read to them. The time-keeper *(Relogera)* then turned up an hour-glass, and they might amuse themselves till it had run out. Then they went about their several occupations, keeping silence till two. From two till three the superior, once at least in every week, was to deliver an exhortation to them in the working-chamber, or call apart those who needed either advice or correction. On Fridays they assembled at this hour in the oratory, and sung the hymn *Ave Regina Cœlorum*; after which, each in her turn publicly confessed what faults she was conscious of, guarding only against any thing indecorous, or which could be contrary to edification. Another person, called the Censor or Inspector *(Celadora)* was then to point out any thing which had escaped the self-observer, and this concluded with the *Miserere* and with prayer. On the days when this hour was left at leisure, it was to be passed in reading history, the lives of the saints, or any other books which could serve at the same time for instruction and amusement. Vespers at three, then the Litany of the life and death of Christ, then the Rosary of the life and death of Christ to be gone through. Work and silence again till five, and in Lent till six. This was the time for seeing visitors, if permission was granted; but none of the community was permitted to see a visitor alone, not even a female relation, nor might any visitor remain longer than an hour. Complines at half past five in summer, an hour later in winter; then half an hour's prayer by the glass, and the Litany of our Lady, as chaunted at Loretto. If there should be

any

any interval before supper, it might be employed in self-examination, or in edifying conversation. Supper at seven in summer, at eight in winter, and Matins at half after eight or half after nine, according to the time of year; then a short self-examination; and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, every one was to retire and *discipline* herself, that is, flog herself, which was to be done every night in Lent, except on Sundays, and festivals always excepted; on other nights a short reading upon the subject for contemplation of the next morning. They then went to bed. The superior might, if she pleased, order discipline before Primes in the morning. Cilices were to be worn once a week, and in Lent twice or thrice a week.

The Gunpowder Plot, the writings of the Jesuits, and the assassination of Henry 4. had alarmed and exasperated the government. Upon this murder, a general search was made for priests during three successive nights; spies were set in the streets to watch every suspected house, and women and children were employed upon this service, as being least liable to be suspected themselves. It was not possible that Luisa could escape notice. The very precautions which she took sufficiently proved that something was concealed; yet she carried on her nunnery two years without being molested. Abbot still had his eye upon her, but his agents could never obtain admittance; even when they went with a general order to search all houses for materials for saltpetre (according to law) she refused to admit them, and referred them to the Spanish embassador. At last Abbot laid the matter before the Privy Council, and complained that there was a nunnery established under his nose. The British Solomon's feelings had just been touched in their only vulnerable part; the king of Spain had sent the book which Suarez had written against him into England, and upon this provocation he boldly gave orders to issue a warrant. On the 28th October, 1613, the recorder and the sheriff went to execute it in person. They got over the garden wall by means of ladders, and forced the house doors. The catholic biographer says, they were astonished at the appearances of poverty within; coarse dresses, hard mattresses, planks instead of tables, not even a chair on which the magistrates could sit down; the provisions corresponded to the furniture; a little sea-coal, as it is called, which the poor use for fuel, and some tubs of water, which was not what they looked for. The oratory was richly fitted up, but they did not discover it, for the search was not made with the usual rigour.

A crowd speedily collected, and the Flemish embassador (being then the nearest catholic one) came up. Luisa told him, all she was alarmed for was for the safety of a jesuit, who had come there that morning to meet some ladies and confess them, thinking it a safe place. The embassador immediately cried out to him in an angry tone, did I not give orders that none of my servants should come to this house? go home, sir! Gondomar soon arrived; he and the Fleming both demanded that Doña Luisa should be given into their charge, promising that she should appear whenever the [illegible] moned her. The magistrates replied, that they had no au

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do this, and they produced an order in the king's own hand for apprehending her, though the Spanish embassador himself should protect her. There were at this time only five damsels under her care; one was ill in bed, and died the next day; one escaped; the other three were taken into custody with her. They were carried to Lambeth, where the archbishop asked at what hour they rose to matins, how many nuns she had, what rules they followed, and other such frivolous questions, says Luis Munoz; and every now and then he exclaimed, was there ever such a strange woman in the world! set up a nunnery in the very face of the government! in London! in sight of the king and his council! To all this Luisa only answered, that he was not her judge. She and her companions were committed to prison. The countess of Gondomar drove directly to the prison, and sent to tell the king that there she should remain and keep Dona Luisa company, till he should be pleased to deliver her to the Spanish embassador. The lady of the Flemish embassador went also to visit her. Gondomar complained loudly; his majesty, he said, had given him the strongest possible proof that his presence in court was no longer acceptable, and he declared that he would leave England, unless Dona Luisa were given up to him. The privy council insisted that she should be sent out of the kingdom; he replied, they had not shewn cause sufficient for this. After four days, instead of shipping her and the embassador off together, James yielded, and gave her to him. He and the Fleming went in person to receive her, with eight or nine carriages in their train. With this procession they made the circuit of the principal streets, passed purposely by the palace in contempt of the king, and carried her in triumph to Gondomar's house, where she still carried on her business of reconciling converts to the church of Rome, but her former abode was made use of for the ceremony, Gondomar's being watched too narrowly.

The council were however determined, notwithstanding this submission to the insolent Spaniard,* that Luisa should not remain in England; and they instructed the English embassador at Madrid to insist that she should be ordered home. Great efforts were made on her part to resist this demand; but the treaty between the two countries expressly forbade the subjects of either from interfering with the religion of the other, and Gondomar was instructed to send her to Flanders, where the Infanta D. Isabel would receive her. Luisa declared

* You are deceived if the Bohemian state
You think I touch, or the Palatinate;
Or that this aught of Eighty-eight* contains, *i.e.* the Armada.
The Powder-plot, or any thing of Spain's,
That their ambassador need question me,
Or bring me justly for it on my knee. *Wither's Motto.*

Here is one proof that the English press was as galling to the Philips as it has been to Bonaparte, and that they endeavoured in time of peace to pursue the same system of intimidating it.

clared she never would go, unless they carried her on board by force, and tied her to the mast. The difficulty was terminated by her death.

She was taken ill on the 20th of November; her biographer attempts to prove that it was in consequence of her imprisonment, and that therefore she actually was a martyr, according to her wish. On the 2d of January she died, having that day completed her 47th year, and having lived nine years in England. Her death was conformable to her life. When she felt it near, she drest herself for the grave, and even put on stockings, in order that as her feet had never been seen by any person while she lived, they might still remain covered. Her fear was, lest they should embalm her; to prevent this, she desired that as soon as she had expired, the *mongil*, the religious dress in which she had left Spain, and which she had preserved for this purpose, might be put on over her other grave-clothes, and that her corpse might not be touched.

The body was first laid in a leaden coffin, then in a wooden one, which was lined and covered with crimson sattin, and in a third of basket-work *(cofre de vaquela.)* It was then placed in a niche of Gondomar's chapel, near the altar. His intention was to take it with him to Spain when he returned. Her obsequies were celebrated with great pomp in all the English seminaries. The Jesuits at Louvain immediately sent to demand the body, claiming it as their right, and not without some appearance of reason; as she had founded that seminary, it seemed the fittest place for her relicks. But Luisa was in great odour in her own country, and all her devotees there were urgent that the body should be sent to Spain. The famous Marquis de la Siete Iglesias, D. Rodrigo Calderon, procured an order to this effect from the king. His wife was nearly related to Luisa, and on his plea they embargoed the coffin as soon as it arrived, and deposited it in the convent of Portaceli, at Valladolid, which they had founded. But the king's orders were, that it should be given to his convent of the *Encarnacion*, and the marquis was obliged to resign it. Thinking, however, to keep some relick, he proceeded to open the leaden coffin; the salt water had got in upon the voyage, and now came out with so offensive a smell that he desisted. The nuns of the Incarnacion, one of whom had obtained permission to take a finger, were not so easily deterred. They opened the coffin, and found the body uncorrupted, and they applied lime to dry up the water effectually. Four years afterwards it was again inspected; the lime had parched it, but still it was entire. Such a treasure was too precious to be committed to the earth; the coffin was placed in the reliquary of the convent, and there it was often venerated by Philip 4, and his queen and court.

S.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONG.

And would'st thou with insidious art
My darling friend destroy,
And rob her unsuspecting heart
Of all its little joy.

A hapless orphan maid is she,
Just caught in love's sweet thrall,
And fondly thinks she views in thee
Her father, mother, all.

No, Henry, scorn the coward aim,
'Tis fraught with dire disgrace;
Ah, who could seek to brand with shame
My Mary's lovely face.

A holier flame should fire thy breast,
And purer wishes move,
When she prefers thee to the rest
—Who best deserves thy love.

MALTON.

LINES

ON A FAVOURITE RETIREMENT.

THIS vale is beautiful; and fair the scene
Of rolling waves and mountains faintly blue
Beyond the beetling crag: the cottage-roof
In green recess of hills retires half-seen
With roses cluster'd, and the wreathing vine.
Aloft the cypress and the sycamore
Wave in the wind; the bow'ring arbute spreads
A snow of blossoms, and on ev'ry bough
Its vermeil fruitage glitters to the sun.
Yet is there sadness here: wild Solitude
Usurps this pleasant dwelling-place; along
The grass-grown paths the tangled footstep slow
Rustles, and branches droop athwart the way.
There is *indeed* a sadness: but the sight
Of Desolation, stealing silent round,
Awakes no common feelings as I gaze.
Mother!—thy virgin-hours of happiness
These groves have witness'd; and thine eye hath lov'd
To mark the cypress and the sycamore
Wave in the wind: and *therefore* am I sad,

That this fair scene should sink in wild'ring waste,
With all its rural garniture of woods,
And its unheeded verdure: fond regrets!
Yet cold the heart that shall disown their pow'r.

CHARLES A. ELTON.

ODE TO HOPE.

BRIGHT morning star of bliss, whose cheering ray
Shines thro' the mist of dark futurity,
Illumes the night of woe,
And gilds the clouds of care;

Whom shall the youthful muse but *thee* invoke?
Whom shall she sing, O beauteous Hope, but thee?
For 'twas from thee she learnt
To sweep the golden lyre:

And, guided by thy calm and steady light,
Imagination wings his trackless way;
Soars into realms unknown,
To regions unexplor'd.

Thou art the pulse of nature! urg'd by thee,
Each different member acts his little part,
Life thro' the system flows,
And animates the world.

Kindled by thee, the world's bright meteors blaze:
The universe is pension'd on thy smiles:
Thy name—thy magic name
Is on the hero's shield!

Thou art the nurse of love! 'twas from thy breast
The mighty cherub drank his vital strength:
'Twas thou did'st wing his shafts,
And nerve his infant arm.

But *thou* wast nurst by Woe! for on the hour
That gave thee birth, thy parent Happiness
Was wafted up to heav'n;
Up to her native skies.

But thou, her legacy in Eden left,
(Fair pledge, and earnest of a better world)
Wast still the friend of man;
Of *fallen* man, the friend!

And, when from Paradise, an exile driv'n,
He silent, weeping, solitary roam'd,
Thou didst before him fly,
Didst strew his path with flow'rs;

And

And oft thy Siren voice would charm his grief,
(Like the sweet minstrel in the court of Saul)
And sing of promis'd bliss,
An Eden in the skies.

Thy voice is like the wild Eolian harp,
Or distant music to the list'ning ear,
Whose indistinctness charms,
And steals away delight.

Still in misfortune's steps thou lov'st to tread,
And while sweet pity dries the mourner's tear,
To raise the drooping head,
And staunch the bleeding wound.

When life's frail vessel drinks the briny wave,
Chill penury blasts, and storms of care descend,
Anchor'd on thee, secure
She weathers out the storm.

The dungeon knows thy voice: nor gates nor bars
Can *Hope* exclude—the poor man's comforter!
The antidote to pain!
The conqueror of death!

For when this frame decays, and death appears,
Reclin'd on thee, the suff'rer breathes his last,
And on thy wings he soars
To stand before his God.

But when the night of dark mortality,
This short eclipse of being shall be past,—
When the bright morn of bliss,
Eternity begins,—

Thou like a star, whose sweet benignant rays
Have for a time illum'd the darken'd world,
Shalt then extinguish'd fall,
And sink into the sun!

A Do.

Feb. 1807.

LINES

Written upon a calm Sunday morning, on the Island in Grasmere Lake, in Westmoreland.

YE scenes, that around me disclose
Abodes of contentment and health,
O give to my heart that repose,
It has sought 'midst the tumults of wealth.

As

As I gaze on the hills that surround
And shelter from tempests the vale,
I listen with joy to the sound
That rides on the spring-breathing gale.

'Tis the sound of the bell that invites
The neighbouring shepherds to pray'r,
To thank with devotional rites
The shepherd of all for his care.

For 'tis He who their flocks will preserve
On the hills from the bleak snow and rain,
And does not his kindness deserve
The tribute of gratitude's strain?

Sweet Lake, in whose crystalline breast
This Island reposes her form,
May thou be thus ever at rest,
Nor move to the turbulent storm:

And wilt thou afford me, green Isle,
An abode of contentment and health,
A refuge from sorrow and toil
I have sought 'midst the tumult of wealth?

F. D. A.

For the Athenæum.

Sir,

THE inclosed copy of verses is written by John Jackson, a very young man, the son of a poor collier, now residing at a small cottage in a valley, near Macclesfield, in Cheshire. His first and second productions were inserted in the Monthly Repository for September last. "An Address to Time," and a few other poems, which would not disgrace the genius of Burns, have been printed, under the care of Mr. Molineux, author of an Introduction to Byron's Shorthand, and other useful works; and should you be disposed to give the inclosed stanzas a place in the Athenæum, you will contribute to the encouragement of this ingenious youth, and confer an obligation on many of your readers, as well as on your humble servant,

J. NIGHTINGALE.

Fleet-street, April 8, 1807.

TO A REDBREAST,

On turning one out after a storm in February.

MY little friend, and wilt thou leave me?
And was that flutter to be free?
Then thou shalt go! yet much 'twill grieve me,
To part with such a guest as thee.

The

The snow was deep, the storms were scowling,
And all around was bleak and drear;
Thy native forest hoarsely howling,
Fill'd then thy little breast with fear.

I heard thee chaunt thy plaintive ditty,
It told a wild, a heavy tale;
I heard it, and I heard with pity,
And screen'd thee from the wintry gale.

But now the drifted snows are melting,
The cottage has no charms for thee;
Thou now forget'st the winter's pelting,
And fondly wishest to be free.

Perhaps in yonder forest mourning,
In some sequester'd lonely dell,
Thy lover waits for thy returning;
Go then, my Robin!—fare thee well.

Like thee, my sylvan shades foregoing,
The blast of poverty I'd shun;
Yet still the ways of guilt unknowing,
I too my harmless course would run.

The whelming storm of want blown over,
Each varied charm should then be mine;
Again I'd be the woodland rover,
And join my rustic song to thine. J. J.

Harrop-Wood, March 31, 1807.

EPITAPH FOR OPIE.

The forms which Nature doom'd to fail,
Thy stronger hand would bid endure—
The hour of her revenge is come—
Still thy creations shall prevail,
To thee an equal date insure,
And save thee from Oblivion's tomb.

LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Mr. Pinkerton, whose celebrity as a geographer stands at present unrivalled, has undertaken to edit a work of considerable magnitude, nearly connected with the subject of his late publication, a General Collection of Voyages and Travels, forming a complete history of the origin and progress of discovery by sea and land from the earliest ages to the present time. The narratives of the traveller and the navigator have ever been found to hold out the highest attractions to every class and description of readers. The eagerness with which works

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order of the government in 1801; and a statement of the parochial assessments according to the returns made to parliament in 1803. An account will likewise be given in it of ecclesiastical benefices, stating who the patrons of them are, and the value at which they are set down in the King's books; to this part will be added an account, curious as it is desirable, of the tutelary Saint of each church. Besides these topics, it will include a vast variety of other particulars relative to the situation of post towns, markets, fairs, corporations, free schools, and religious houses, members of parliament, assizes, petty sessions, &c. &c. The whole of the materials, which have been collected with great labour and pains from the most authentic sources, will, for the convenience and facility of consultation, be arranged in alphabetical order.

A new publication has lately been announced to the public under the title of Encyclopædia of Manufacturers. The editors propose, wherever it is possible, to obtain the account of every manufacture from the manufacturers themselves. Where that cannot be done, they intend to obtain their intelligence by visitation, or such other means as may appear best suited to particular cases. The accounts thus obtained, are to be submitted to the observations of the first practical and scientific Chemists, or to the most distinguished artists, as the subject may require. It is meant to trace every raw material from its growth until it be delivered into the hands of the workmen. The various modes of its fabrication will be developed. The improvements each art has received will be pointed out, and the history and progress of these improvements will be detailed; with hints for their farther extension and simplification. The Editors profess to have opportunities of knowing, and pointing out, in what places of the United Kingdom metals and other useful minerals have been discovered; which of these are worked, and what yet lie untouched by man. Wool, and the history of the various breeds of sheep, so far as relates to that article, are to come under their attention. The foreign articles of importation for manufactures are to be elucidated, and Tables of Customs, Excise, Drawbacks, and Bounties, given. It is supposed that the undertaking will be completed in eight or ten volumes octavo. The proprietors intend to publish a Part every two months, containing six sheets of letter-press, with a sufficient number of Plates to illustrate the different subjects, making a volume annually. The first Part is expected to appear in about three months. An alphabetical order of arrangement will not be followed, but the work will receive all the convenience of that mode, by an Index to each volume and a general Index to the whole.

Proposals have been issued for publishing by subscription, a History of the County of Cardigan, by Samuel Rush Meyrick, A. B. of Queen's College, Oxford, which be illustrated with 18 plates, from drawings made on the spot by the author, and engraved by the most celebrated artists in this country. The work will make one large Volume in quarto.

Proposals have been issued for publishing by subscription a Print, from a beautiful cabinet Picture, painted from the subject of the Procession of Chaucer's Pilgrims to Canterbury. By Thomas Stothard, Esq. R. A. to be engraved in the line manner, by Mr. William Bromley, in an exquisitely delicate and finished style. The scene of the Picture is laid in that part of the road to Canterbury which commands a view of the Dulwich hills—the time, a beautiful and serene April morning. The interest of the Procession is considerably heightened by the cheerfulness of the accompanying landscape. The Pilgrims are grouped with a decorum suited to their respective characters, and in the order in which we may suppose Chaucer himself to have seen them, headed by the Miller, playing upon his pipe, under the guidance of Harry Baillie, the Host; who, as Master of the Ceremonies, is represented on horseback, standing in his stirrups, in the act of commanding attention to the proposal he is about to make of drawing lots to determine which of the company shall tell the first Tale. Near to him is a line of five characters—the Knight; his Son, the Young Squire; the Franklin, or Country Gentleman; the Serjeant at Law, the Merchant, and the Doctor of Physic. The Squire is mounted on a white Horse near the Knight, and betwixt these two figures is seen the Reve. Close behind the Squire, his Yoeman advances, habited in green. The front of the

next

next Groupe is also composed of five characters—The Lady Abbess; her Nun; the Nun's Priest; the good Parson; and his Brother, the Ploughman. The figures immediately behind the Lady Abbess are, the Shipman; the Oxford Scholar; the Manciple, and Chaucer, painted from the Portrait of him in the British Museum, done by Thomas Occlave, who lived in his time, and was his scholar. Next, mounted upon an ambling Nag, approaches the Wife of Bath, heading a groupe of four figures:—She is represented in brisk conversation with the Monk and the Friar; behind them are the Pardoner, dressed in blue, and his friend the Sompnour, in white. The last groupe of this motley Cavalcade is composed of the Goldsmith, the Weaver, the Dyer, and the Tapestry Merchant, all citizens of London, attended by their Cook; with these jolly Pilgrims the procession closes. The costume has been derived with the nicest fidelity from the best authorities; from the British Museum, and other public depositories of rare MSS.; from monumental Remains; from the authority of Chaucer himself; and from ancient illuminated manuscripts, painted in his time, which serve to corroborate the Poet's testimony, and to sanction his claim to our admiration of his accuracy of description. The assemblage of characters, and materials, is copious and varied beyond example. The character of each individual is carefully attended to in person and physiognomy, as well as in dress. The great variety of horses which the subject affords—being thirty in number—are not more splendidly introduced, or discriminated with more vigour and precision of character, by the Poet than the Painter. The well known talents of the Painter and the Engraver of this Piece, promise to render it highly deserving of the patronage of all lovers of the fine arts.

A new and improved Edition of Mrs. Le Rosy's pleasing Novel, entitled, Village Anecdotes, will be published this month.

Mr. Elton has nearly completed a poetical translation of *Hesiod*, with Dissertations and copious Notes.

A work, entituled, Politics of the Georgium Sidus; or, Adieu to Ministers and Members of Parliament, interspersed with characteristic Sketches, by a late Member, will soon be published in foolscap octavo.

A new Edition of Robert Fergusson's Poems, handsomely printed, 8vo. with a true account of his Life and Writings, will shortly appear.

Gabriel Forrester, or the Deserted Son, a Novel, by Lathy, 4 vol. 12mo. is nearly ready for publication.

Griffith Abbey, a Tale, by Mrs. Matthews, 2 vols. 12mo. will appear in the course of a month.

In the course of the ensuing month will be published, in 3 vols. 12mo. Letters from England, by Don Manuel Alvarez Espriella, translated from the Spanish.

The Fifth Volume of the Annual Review, for 1806, is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. Coleridge has sent two new volumes of Poems to the press, which will shortly make their appearance.

A new edition of the Letters from the Mountains, in 3 volumes 12mo. is nearly ready.

A new Weekly Paper, to be continued every Saturday, is about to be published under the title of The Farmer's Journal, and Manufacturer's and Trader's Register.

A narrative of the flight and escape of Mrs. Spencer Smith, will shortly be published; it is written by the Marquis de Salvo who accompanied her to England.

Major General Grant has announced the discovery of the longitude, by a mathematical instrument which shews the rate of a ship's sailing, *continually*, with the greatest accuracy. This instrument is connected with others which point out the rate of the ship, her latitude and longitude in direct or oblique sailing.

Dr. Charles Fothergill is preparing for publication an Account of the Northern Isles, including the Orcades, Shetland, Fair Isle, and Fulda; comprehending the natural history, antiquities, agriculture, &c. &c. It will be illustrated with maps and engravings.

Dr.

Dr. Jarrold, of Manchester, author of Dissertations on Man, &c. has in the press Dissertations on the Form and Colour of the Person of Man. 4to.

A work will shortly appear, under the title of *Oxoniana*; it is written by a member of the University, and will consist of Anecdotes relative to the Colleges, &c. and Accounts of celebrated Members, Professors, &c.

A second part of the Collection of the Ancient Music of Ireland has been announced as nearly ready for publication.

The following Novels are in the press, and will shortly appear:

Julien, or My Father's House, altered from the French of Ducray Dumenil, by Mrs. Meeke, 3 vols.

The Bandit's Bride, by the author of Montbrasil Abbey, 4 vols.

Alvondown Vicarage, 2 vols.

Philip Stanley, by C. B. Browne, 2 vols.

A Peep at our Ancestors, by Henrietta Rouviere, 4 vols.

Miss Sophia Francis, author of Constance de Lindensdorf, and Vivonio, has just put to press a Romance, entitled, The Nun of Misericordia, in 4 vols.

The Rev. Mr. Kidd, of Trinity-college, Cambridge, has announced his intention of publishing a new edition of the Iliad and Odyssey of Homer, with some alterations in the text, particularly the insertion of the digamma, agreeably to the opinion of Bentley; together with a variety of copious notes and illustrations, selected with great pains from the most celebrated editions and manuscripts which are extant. The work will extend to five volumes in octavo.

Fox's Martyrs is now printing in octavo, with historical notes and illustrations, by the Rev. J. Milner.

Drs. Raine and Henley will shortly publish an octavo edition of Jortins's Life of Erasmus.

The Curators of the Clarendon press have lately published a Catalogue of the D'Orville MSS and Books, with manuscript notes, now in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

M. de Krusenstern, who has lately returned from a voyage round the world, is preparing for publication an account of his observations, &c. with the assistance of a committee of the Imperial Academy of Sciences.

The Rev. G. S. Faber is preparing for the press a work on the Restoration of Israel and the Destruction of Antichrist.

The Rev. Mr. Hewlett will shortly publish a third volume of Sermons.

Dr. Clarke, of Cambridge, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription a Collection of Twelve Glees.

An Account of the Black Empire of Hayti by a Gentleman well acquainted with West India affairs, is in preparation.

A second edition of the Memorabilia of Perth, to which are added several curious papers from the collection of the Antiquarian Society, is in a state of considerable forwardness.

Mr. T. Harral will shortly publish in one volume octavo, a Popular View of Europe, historical and political, in the spring of 1807, comprising biographical sketches of its respective sovereigns, in a series of letters.

The following works have lately been published at New York: An Experimental Inquiry into the Chemical and Medical Properties of the Statice Lemonium of Linnæus, by Valentine Mott, President of the American Æsculapian Society.

A Catalogue of Plants contained in the Botanic Garden at Elgin, in the vicinity of New York, established in 1801 by David Hosack, M. D. Professor of Botany and Materia Medica in Columbia college, and F. L. S. London.

The Catechism of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America. To which is annexed a Catechism, designed as an explanation and enlargement of the Church Catechism; recommended by the Bishop and Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York.

Col. Trumbull, of New York, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, early next summer, two small prints, one representing the Death of Gen. Warren, at the Battle of Bunker's Hill; the other, the Death of Gen. Montgomery, at the Attack of Quebec.

Mr. Francis Burke, a student in Dublin University, has lately discovered an algebraical proof of Sir Isaac Newton's Binomial Theorem, and has been honoured with a distinguished premium by the Board of Trinity-college.

Mr. Dibdin is preparing for the press a periodical work, in six parts, called the Musical Mentor, or St. Cecilia at School; consisting of a series of short and simple essays and songs, calculated, in their general operation, progressively to assist the musical education of young ladies at boarding-schools. The first part will appear about the end of May.

Dr. Hamilton, of Bury St. Edmunds, will shortly publish Observations on the Utility and Administration of Digitalis in Hydrothorax and Consumption.

Mr. Halfpenny, of York, proposes to publish, in a large quarto volume, Fragmenta Vetusta, or Remains of the Ancient Buildings in York.

Mr. Bewick, of Newcastle, is engaged on a series of engravings of British Vegetables useful in diet, medicine, and the arts. The descriptions of them to be written by Dr. R. J. Thornton.

E. B. Sugden, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, is engaged in a Practical Treatise of Powers.

Mr. R. Shurlock, of Farnham, has in the press a volume of Sermons and Letters of the late Rev. W. A. Gunn, curate of St. Mary, Woolnoth.

The Rev. T. Watson will shortly publish a Body of Divinity, in two octavo volumes.

Proposals have been issued for publishing by subscription, in 4to, a Set of Views, illustrative of Mr. Walter Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel. The work will consist of twelve Views on the rivers Borthwick, Ettrick, Yarrow, Teviot, and Tweed. To be engraved by James Heath, R. A. from Drawings taken on the spot, by J. C. Schetky of Oxford, with Anecdotes and descriptions by Mr. Scott; to be accompanied with historical Vignettes.

Mr. Orme of Bond-street, will publish in the course of the present month an Essay on Transparencies, in one large volume, in quarto, with twenty plates.

The same gentleman is preparing for publication an octavo edition of Captain Williamson's splendid work, the Indian Sportsman, or Description of the Wild Sports of the East.

Next month will be published, in two editions (fine and common) a new work, entitled, "Christian Classics," containing Selections from the best moral and religious writers.

The new edition of Pope's Works, by the Rev. W. Lisle Bowles, will be published in a few weeks. This edition is not only enlarged by a series of notes and illustrations by the editor and other learned friends, but by a volume of Letters between Pope and his Correspondents, never before published, and which have been supplied from the library of a Noble Marquis. There are also a considerable number of Portraits, not hitherto engraved, of Pope's illustrious friends, which will form a valuable addition to the English Series. The whole is comprised in ten volumes octavo, with an additional volume in 4to. and another in 8vo. to suit Ruff head's and Warton's editions.

We understand that a work of considerable importance, and aiming at nothing less than a total change in the study and practice of Eloquence, is now preparing for the press. It traces the revolutions of Oratory, and the causes of its progress or decline in different countries, with a view of making the collected evidence of past times the test of the proposed plan of academical improvement. The theory is certainly plausible, and is illustrated by a great variety of the most admired specimens of popular, parliamentary, and judicial eloquence. It is to be entitled The BRITISH CICERO, and we hope it may be found worthy of its title and its attempt.

In the present reign of taste for the Drama, it may not be uninteresting to many persons, to learn, that a new and greatly enlarged edition of the BIOGRAPHIA DRAMATICA, "*or Companion to the Play-house*," is in preparation; containing Historical and Critical Memoirs, and Original Anecdotes, of Dramatic Writers, from the commencement of our theatrical exhibitions; among whom are some of the most celebrated Actors: also, an Alphabetical Account of their works, the dates when printed, and occasional observations on their Merits;

Merits: together with an introductory view of the Rise and Progress of the British Stage. The last edition of this very entertaining work was executed (though anonymously) by the late Mr. Isaac Reed, the well-known and able commentator on Shakspeare, who had made considerable progress in preparing an improved edition, which should bring the work down to the present day. Some time, however, previous to his death, feeling infirmity fast approaching, and a consequent unwillingness to continue a labour which required close application, Mr. Reed, on an offer of liberal terms, gave up his materials to Messrs. Longman and Co. with an earnest wish, that they might prevail on Mr. Stephen Jones, to undertake the completion of his plan: than, whom, he observed, he knew no one more competent. On Mr. Reed's intimating his wish to Mr. Jones, the latter consented to undertake the task. The work at present is two volumes 8vo. The great accession of plays that have been acted, or written without being performed, within the last twenty-five years, and the great mass of other valuable additional matter, which Mr. Jones has been able to procure, will add a third volume to the intended edition.

Mr. Barrow, F. R. S. author of Travels in China, &c. will publish in the course of the present month, in two volumes 4to. with a Portrait, some account of the Public Life, and a Selection from the unpublished writings, of the Earl of Macartney.

An Historical Essay on the Life of the Great Condé, written by his Serene Highness the Prince of Condé, his descendant in the fourth degree, now in England, translated from the original manuscript found at Chantilly, and published at Paris, is now in the press, and will be shortly published in one volume octavo.

The following account of a conversation between Napoleon and Dr. Erhard, rector of the University of Leipzig, has been published in the German Gazettes. "I had imagined (says the Doctor) that Napoleon, surrounded by his generals, would give us a cold reception, and after a few words would dismiss us. I was much mistaken, though apprized by some persons who knew him that he hated complaints, I had, however, prepared something flattering by way of address. Conducted by an Adjutant, we entered his chamber, where he was alone. He approached us with a tranquil air, and informed himself who we were: the manner in which he asked this question instantly dissipated our fears of a humiliating treatment. On presenting to him M. Prasse, professor extraordinary of mathematics at Leipzig, I added that he was one of the best pupils of professor Kindeburg. The Emperor immediately entered upon the nature and advantages of Kindeburg's mode of calculation, and appeared much pleased with the manner in which M. Prasse spoke of it, and the freedom with which he answered some of his objections. His Majesty then addressing himself to me, observed, that our University enjoyed the honour of having produced the immortal Leibnitz, of whom he spoke with a warmth, which shewed that he placed him above Newton. He proceeded, "Does Kant's philosophy reign also at your university?" Sire, I replied, we have never granted an exclusive privilege to any sect of philosophy. "But Kant is already out of fashion, who is predominant at present?" He has had several successors who have tried to supplant him; and perhaps the newest system, or the newest phraseology, is on the point of falling. As to us, we conceive, that it is our duty to form young men for the service of humanity and the state, rather than to make them dreamers and simpletons. A sublime mind rises to speculation of itself, and not by poring over the systems of professors who wish to make themselves remarkable. All our efforts are directed against the tyranny of the sectarian spirit." "In this you are very right, (replied the Emperor) and I am of the same opinion." He then spoke of Gall, and made some very just and acute remarks on his system. "I question," said he, "whether nature, in her works, operates so rudely that Gall can be able to penetrate her intentions. I have not been satisfied with his explanations relative to the motion of the brain. I esteem the spirit of observation, but I am no friend to ambulatory courses of lectures, which are incompatible with the dignity of science." The Emperor then asked me particulars concerning the foundation of our university. He praised

praised the Elector for converting monasteries into scientific institutions; and warmly recommended to us the care of such institutions, which often produce great men. He was astonished at the great number of the German universities, and the smallness of their resources. "I love (said he) grand establishments, which at the same time are grand in their effects." He highly extolled those of Paris, Bologna, and Milan, where (according to his expression) the Muses inhabit palaces, into which we enter with emotions of respect. "Government (said he) ought publicly to testify their esteem for the sciences, in order to render them respectable to the people." When I observed that the number of students had been diminished during the war, he answered, "They have been frightened, we must restore their confidence."

A curious circumstance relative to *the erection of an imperial house*, is the solemn mass at the cathedral of Montpellier, for the repose of the soul of the father of Napoleon Bonaparte, performed on the 29th of February. This father of a new dynasty died twenty-two years ago, and this is the first anniversary of his death thus celebrated, which is doubtless to be continued.

The artists and amateurs of Paris are flocking to the work-shop of Dejoux, in the Louvre, to see his colossal model of the statue of General Dessaix, designed to be cast in bronze, and placed on the pedestal in the Place des Victoires. It is universally judged to be the master-piece of this sculptor, who is now in his 70th year, and yet appears to retain all the vigour and spirit of youth!

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A short System of Comparative Anatomy, translated from the German of J. F. Blumenbach, professor of medicine in the university of Goettingen. By William Lawrence, fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, and demonstrator of Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital: with numerous additional Notes, and an introductory View of the classification of Animals, by the Translator.

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METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

			Wind	Pressure max.	Pressure min.	Temp. max.	Temp. min.	Evap.	Rain,&c
New	M.	March 9	NE	29.93	29.30	39°	29°	9	9
	a.	10	NE			38	28	.11	
	a.	11	NE	29.93	30.20	37	31	.16	
		12	NE	30.17	30.13	42	34	.16	
	a.	13	NE	30.13	30.06	45	31	.11	
	a.	14	N	30.06	29.92	39	26	3	
	a.	15	NW	29.98	29.84	40	18	7	
		16	NW	29.40	29.33	37	26		
1st. Q.	*b.*	17	NW	29.43	29.28	42	28	.14	1
		18	SW	29.60	29.28	52	28	.14	
		19	SW	29.97	29.60	49	26	.12	
	b.	20	W	30.14	29.97	51	31	9	
	b.	21	Var.	30.33	30.14	60	36	4	
		22	E	30.44	30.33	54	31	.15	
Full M.		23	E	30.41	30.33	42	28		
		24	NE	30.41	30.29	42	28		
	c	25	NE	30.29	30.18	44	33	.52	
	a.	26	N	30.18	29.79	42	35	5	2
	a.	27	N	29.79	29.70	43	35	7	
	a.	28	NE	29.69	29.68	42	33	7	
	a.	29	NE			45	28		
L. Q.	*a.*	30	NE	29.78	29.63	42	29		
	a.	31	Var.	29.47	29.43	48	29	.22	.33
		April 1	NE	29.68	29.47	48	31	4	
	a.	2	N	29.77	29.68	34	27	0	4
		3	N	30.06	29.77	42	22		
		4	SW	30.18	29.93	45	23	.13	
		5	SW			50	24		
		6	SW	30.02	30.00	50	24	.14	
	d.	7	Var.	30.15	30.00	57	34	7	
				29.97	29.89	43.70	28.80		
				M. 29.94		M. 36.28		T. 2.72.	T. 0.49.

N. B. The Notations comprised in each Line relate to a period of 24 hours reckoned *from* 9 a. m on the day of the date. A dash denotes that the period so marked is to form a part of that allotted to the next observation.

NOTES.

NOTES.

a. Snow in very small quantities till the 31st, when it was more plentiful, and followed by rain. On the 2d the trees and shrubs were much loaded all the forenoon, and it lay in the drifts several days.

b. Lunar Halo.

c. About 8 p. m. a steady light in the N.W. probably Aurora Borealis; it disappeared gradually after a flash of lightning in the S.E. There were clouds in each quarter, but of no great density. *Dies albo calculo notandus!* not, however, on account of the weather, but for the accomplishment of a long deferred national act of justice.

d. A fine spring day. Bats begin their usual excursions in the twilight. Considering that these animals pursue small insects by the sense of hearing alone, their agility is surprising; and the silent motion of their leathern wings is admirably adapted to the purpose.

RESULTS.

Prevailing Winds between North and East.	
Mean elevation of Barometer - -	29.94 In.
Mean Temperature - - - - - -	36.28
Evaporation - - - - - - - - -	2.72
Rain and Snow - - - - - - - -	0.49

Character of the period dry, frosty, and cloudy, with a high degree of transparency in the lower air.

Plaistow, 4th mo. 22d, 1807. L. H.

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

In the Month of March, 1807.

The Monthly Mean of the Thermometer is 37.11.—Highest 54° on the 22d at noon.—Lowest 24° on the morning of the 5th.

The Monthly Mean of the Barometer 30.01.—Highest 30.75 on the morning of the 1st.—Lowest 29.05 on the 18th at noon, from which time to the 21st the Mercurial column was depressed to the elevation of 30.00.

The Rain fallen this month, is .825, being only about one third of last month's —Total this year 6.260 inches; Hoarfrost on the mornings of the 2d, 12th, and 26th—The range of the Wind this month has been from W. to N.E. the prevailing one N.E.—The strongest Winds happened on the 8th, 9th, 18th, 19th, and 31st.—Nine days in this month we have had snow, sometimes accompanied with hail.

Lunar Halo, on the 20th, at 7 o'clock in the evening, rather dull; and at 1 in the morning of the 25th, another being very bright, but small.

Manchester Lying-in Hospital, April 3d. THOS. HANSON.

INTELLIGENCE

RELATIVE TO ARTS, MANUFACTURES, &c.

Patent printing Apparatus of Mr. Bramah, of Pimlico. From the Rep. Arts. Vol. 10.

Mr. Bramah's printing apparatus may be applied equally to copper-plate or type-printing, either for the composition of books, or the impression of figures on cotton or linen goods.

It consists of a number of equal circular disks of wood or metal, placed on a cylindrical iron axis, with a flaunch at each end to confine them steadily in their places, but so as to permit them to move round the axis with as little shake as possible.

When those disks are placed on the axle they must all be turned truly of the same diameter, so as to appear like one solid cylinder.

If the apparatus is wanted for printing bills, or other articles, in copper-plate, then each disk must be of such a diameter as to allow the twenty-four letters of the alphabet, the arithmetical characters, and the stops, to be engraved in succession on its periphery: and twenty-six, or more, disks prepared in this manner must be put on the axle: When in this situation, each disk is to be turned round, till the letter wanted on its surface ranges in a line with the letter, selected on the preceding disk, and so on in succession, till an entire line is formed of the words to be taken down; the ink is then to be applied to this line in the usual way, and impressions of it are to be taken off by a press acting on the extremities of the axis; when this is done, another line is to be set up, and the process to be repeated till the work wanted is compleated.

The process of type-printing is the same as that described, except that the letters are to be cut on the disks so as to project in a manner to resemble type, instead of being engraved on them as before mentioned.

For calico printing, the disks are to have sprigs, flowers, or other devices, engraved, or cut on them in relievo; and they are then not only capable of being varied as to their arrangement, in the same manner as described for the letters, but the places of the disks themselves may be also changed, which will produce very numerous combinations of the figures.

The disks when arranged for this purpose are to be made tight by a screw-nut on the axis, and the impression to be taken by turning round the whole in contact with another cylinder, with the calico interposed in the manner usual for printing calicoes by cylinders, the colouring matter being first laid on in a manner particularly described by the Patentee, but which does not vary materially from the method in common use for applying colour to printing cylinders, only that when a variety of colours are wanted in a pattern, a succession of the rollers composed of disks, are to be applied to the piece, each having on it the parts of the figures that are to be of the colour, which is to be applied to that cylinder.

Mr. Bramah concludes by mentioning that the same effect described may be produced by a number of flat sliders arranged in succession, each having the alphabet, or any other devices wanted, cut on its surface; but says that he prefers the use of the cylinders.

This printing apparatus is certainly very ingenious, but it is extremely doubtful if ever it can be used to any considerable advantage. It is obvious for book printing, there would be much more trouble and loss of time in arranging the letters on the disks, than in putting together types in the usual manner; the operation of printing each line separately would be also very troublesome, and wasteful of time.

The plan seems to have more advantage for calico printing; but here the variation of the pattern, by changing the order of the figures across the piece would not produce so great an alteration in effect, as might be imagined; for till the order of the figures lengthways would be the same, as that in which they were

were cut on each disk separately; and a sameness in the design would be apparent at a coup d'œil, though on examination an alteration of the order of the figures crossways could be proved to exist.

Mr. Ez. Walker's optical Apparatus, called the Phantasmascope.

Mr. Walker has by this apparatus arranged matters in the most convenient manner, for performing the very ancient experiment, (mentioned by Kircher, in his *Ars magna lucis et umbræ*, and by many other writers since his time,) of producing a phantom by a large concave mirror.

In this apparatus a concave mirror fifteen inches in diameter, is placed at the extremity of a box about three feet long; the other end of the box has at its upper part a circular hole, of about half the diameter of the mirror, through which the image is reflected outwards, and from its lower half a sort of drawer, whose end next the mirror is taken off, moves forwards and backwards as required; at the farther extremity of this drawer a sliding piece is laid, that may be moved lengthways in it by a strong wire passing through the front of the drawer; this sliding piece has an upright partition attached to it, that traverses the drawer, in which is a circular aperture about three inches in diameter, over which a painting of the image desired to be seen, done on glass or transparent paper, is placed; behind this partition two short candles are fixed, whose light is partly reflected by a skreen placed a little way farther back, which prevents the image of the inside of the drawer from being thrown on the mirror. On the top of the drawer a tin cover is fitted, to conceal the light; and a lid rises upwards from hinges in front at the top of the box, which both conceals the mirror, and gives passage to the smoke of the candles.

The image by this apparatus appears in the air about three or four feet before the front of the box; and, by drawing the slide forward, by the wire, seems to retire to a distance; and is made to advance again by pushing in the slide towards the mirror.

The effect of this method of throwing forward an image into the air, differs from that which is used in the exhibition of the Phantasmagoria, by its producing the phantom in a room well illuminated, the light of which rather increases the perfection of its appearance; while the other can only be shewn to advantage in a dark apartment.

The phantom appears considerably more beautiful than the image drawn on the glass; in painting which, care must be taken that all the parts of the glass surrounding the image be rendered perfectly opaque.

Representations of the moon, and the planets, have a very fine effect in the Phantasmascope; the images for them are made by punching holes through thick paper, and pasting it over rough ground glass.

A pleasing appearance is also caused by putting a small painting or coloured print, in the place of the painting on glass, and placing the candles on the other side between it and the mirror.

Account of a Fire Escape, invented by the late Daniel Messiers, Esq. from a Paper, by H. M. Forster, Esq. Phil. Mag. No. 105.

The simplicity of this contrivance, and the facility, and cheapness with which it may be put in execution, are considerable recommendations in its favour. It consists of a long platted rope, with two strong straps, furnished with stout buckles, attached to it at one end, within about a foot of each other. The lower strap is intended to go round the upper part of both thighs, so as to form a kind of seat, and the upper strap is to bind round the body to prevent danger of falling off; a flat piece of beech-wood is attached by another strap to the upper belt, near its junction with the cord, in which wood five holes are perforated, four of which are placed in pairs, at equal distances from each other, and the fifth a little higher up; from the upper hole, and from one of the lower ones, slits are cut to the outside of the wooden piece; the use of which is, that by running the rope through three or more of its perforations, a due degree of resistance may be made to its passage through them, to render the

the descent sufficiently gradual. To support this apparatus a suspender of iron is well fastened to the upper part of the window frame, or some space near it within reach, which suspender consists of three rings in one plane, one of which is used to attach it to its place, and the other two for the rope to slide through them, they being properly rounded inside for that purpose; a roller is added to wind the rope on to prevent its entangling.

When this Fire Escape is to be used, after passing the rope through the rings of the suspender, the person using it is to strap himself firmly to the rope in the manner mentioned, and taking care that the cord runs properly through the perforated wood, is then to get out of the window and gradually lower himself down by passing the rope through his hands. The use of having platted cord, is to prevent the effect of twisting round, which common cord is apt to occasion, particularly when but little used. The suspending iron may be fixed many different ways besides that mentioned. It may likewise always remain on the cord, and a strong hook with a spring catch may be driven into the wall near the window, over which the upper ring of the suspender may be put, when it is to be used. All nails, or other projections, liable to catch the person descending, should be carefully removed from the wall under the window, when the hook or suspender is first fastened up.

As young children cannot be got down by this apparatus, sacks about three feet deep, kept open at the top by a strong hoop, with a long rope fastened to each, should be provided, and kept in the rooms where they sleep. Into these sacks the children may be put and lowered down out of the window safely, when requisite.

It would be an improvement to the Fire Escape to have that part of it formed of brass or iron, which is directed to be made of wood, for the many perforations in the wood, must make it very liable to split, which might be the cause of a dangerous accident.

Method of preserving Turnips, as Food for Cattle in Winter. Trans. Soc. Arts.

It is the constant practice of farmers in the South-Hams, Devon, to take a crop of turnips after they have broken up ley ground, and in the latter end of autumn to sow wheat in the same ground: should winter fodder be scarce, the desire of preserving the turnips on the ground, often causes them to delay sowing the wheat to too late a period for profit, sometimes even till January.

This induced a farmer in that neighbourhood, to make trial of a singular method of preserving turnips, after removing them from the field at a proper period for sowing the wheat, which method answered extremely well. He had the largest of them drawn, without injuring the leaves, in October, and placed close to each other in the grass of his orchard, in the same position in which they grew: Their tap roots shot out fibrous roots into the long grass, in a short time, and preserved them in a state of vegetation perfectly good till wanted. The farmer thought the turnips even increased somewhat in size while placed in this manner: It is to be regretted, that his name is not mentioned in the volume whence this article was extracted.

Improvement to Knives and Forks, to prevent their soiling the Table Cloth when in use.

In articles of daily use, the smallest improvement, from the frequency with which its advantage is felt, may be considered of consequence: For if, as is generally acknowledged, a constant repetition of small evils produces a serious reduction of happiness, it is also fair to conclude that small accommodations frequently recurring may add very considerably to general comfort. The little contrivance to be described here is of this nature, and as tending to preserve cleanliness, with little or no cost, is the more to be recommended. The knives fitted up for the above purpose have each the part, just above the blade which joins the haft, formed so as to project all round about a quarter of an inch beyond the haft; and the haft being made heavier than the blade, when the knife is laid on the table, the blade must of course always project a little upwards

upwards, so as to be entirely clear of the cloth. The forks are formed in a similar manner. The projecting part may be a separate piece of metal put on between the haft and blade, and can be added to knives already manufactured. If it was formed square instead of round, or if flatted at the sides, the chance of the edge of the knife at any time coming in contact with the cloth, would be entirely prevented. The author of this contrivance is not known to the writer, nor its date, but it has been seen by him for the first time within the last fortnight, and there is considerable reason to think that it has not been long in use.

Of discharging Grease-Spots from Cloths, by Mr. W. Nicholson, Phil. Jour. N° 68. Vol. 16.

Piece goods are often so damaged by oil or tallow dropping on them from the lamps or candles of the weaver, that they are quite unsaleable; it is therefore a matter of considerable importance to the manufacturer, to have every information he can on the best method of discharging the spots so caused.

Mr. Nicholson enumerates the various methods in use for this purpose as follows: Fullers earth, or tobacco-pipe clay, being put wet on an oil spot, absorbs the oil as the water evaporates; and leaves the vegetable or animal fibre of the cloth clean, on being beaten or brushed out. When the spot is occasioned by tallow or wax, it is necessary to heat the part cautiously by an iron, or the fire, while the earth is drying. In some kinds of goods, blotting paper, bran, or raw starch, may be used with advantage.

Soap or alkali, it is well known, will make the grease soluble in water, but the chemical action of these, particularly of the latter, and the danger of applying water to some kinds of goods, renders their use, in general, too hazardous.

Alcohol, or spirits of wine, mixed with essential oil of lemons, will remove grease from silk, though by itself it has no action on it; the place should be wetted with it, and then rubbed with a spunge or cloth. Mr. Nicholson recommends spirits of turpentine to be tried, instead of essence of lemons, on account of its cheapness; and proposes the trial of pure ammonia for removing grease, as it would have the advantage of quitting the article by evaporation after the process was over.

Perhaps as soap is soluble in alcohol by a gentle heat, it might be used with it beneficially for taking out spots from some stuffs, which would be injured by water. Sugar, also, may be tried for cleaning goods so injured in some cases, as it makes oil soluble in water.

A Stove for drying different Articles, and for warming Rooms, by Mr. G. Field. Trans. Soc. Arts. V. 24.

In this Stove, Mr. Field has dried several matters with great nicety, some of which undergo this process with difficulty in the common methods: In it milk has been evaporated to dryness without burning or discolouring it; cherries, plums, and other fruit have been prepared so as to imitate those imported; and colours, and other delicate substances, have been dried without the slightest injury to them.

Mr. Field's stove contains three chambers for drying, one over another; beneath these, the fire-place and ash-hole are placed; a flat flue passes from the outside over the top of the fire-place, and winds through the chambers above it, till it terminates in the upper one, its direction is reversed in each chamber that it may throw out more heat, and its lower extremity is open to admit the air. The two upper chambers have an opening between them, and a tube passes from the lower one to the ash-hole. The fire-place, ash-hole, and all the chambers, are furnished with doors; when these are closed, the air passing in at the winding tube and over the fire, rises to the upper chamber, and thence descends through the other chambers to the ash-pit, and in its way warms all the chambers. A flue from over the fire-place, to convey away the smoke, accompanies the air flue in its course; another flue is mentioned in Mr. Field's description, similarly situated with the air flue, but terminating above in the room where the

the stove stands, in order to warm it; but this second air flue does not seem very necessary, as an aperture in the first flue near the top communicating with the room, and closed occasionally by a register, would probably answer the same purpose.

The stoves is five feet high, and two and a half feet in diameter, and the flues four inches across. But as neither its size, nor the number of its chambers is limited, it might be adapted, Mr. Field thinks, to dry malt, hops, corn, and seeds; it might also be managed so as to bake biscuits, and confectionary; to serve the purposes of a laboratory; to dry cloths for the calico printer, bleacher, dyer, and laundress; and might even be accommodated to the use of sugar bakers.

Some variations of the plan are described, and figures given of them, which our limits will not permit us to explain further—but when the principle is once understood, any one who chuses to use it, may easily modify it so as best to suit the purposes for which he wants it.

The Society for Arts, &c. voted Mr. Field the Silver Medal for this invention.

A Machine for splitting Skins, by Mr. Benj. Stott. Trans. Soc. Arts. V. 24.

Mr. Stott is not the first who has invented a machine for splitting skins. The Dublin Society had one in their possession several years ago, which was purchased in England. But Mr. Stott's engine seems much superior to it in simplicity.

The object of the machine is to split the skin into two surfaces, each of which may be applied to use, and thereby turn to greater profit that part which in the common mode of dressing is shaved off in small pieces, fit only for making glue.

In Mr. Stott's engine, the skin is fastened round a cylinder of sufficient size to hold it without lapping, before which, and close to it, a large knife moves horizontally back and forwards, whose edge points downwards so as to form a tangent to the cylinder; the knife is attached by screws to a bar that moves on friction rollers, and receives its motion from a lever wrought by hand. The roller is turned round against the knife by a weight that draws a cord from about it over a pulley. A small roller is placed behind the knife, over which the part of the skin cut away is drawn off; it is pressed against the knife by two weights acting in the same manner as that described by cords over pulleys. The axle of the large cylinder moves on friction rollers, rising from sliding pieces, that admit of its being adjusted properly to the knife; through these pieces screws pass in slots, or mortices, which secure them in the position required.

The friction rollers in this machine do not seem in any way necessary or beneficial.

The Society for Arts, &c. voted Mr. Stott twenty guineas for this invention.

Method of feeding Cows in Winter, with a View to provide Milk for Labourers, and their Families, by J. C. Curwen, Esq. Trans. Soc. Arts. V. 24.

Mr. Curwen was induced to try, whether cows could not be so fed in winter, that the sale of their milk would produce a reasonable profit, from being convinced that a better supply would be obtained for the families of labourers, by others following the same plan, if it succeeded, than by giving them land to graze cows, or by any other method before proposed.

With this view he made a provision of cabbages, common and Swedish turnips, kholvabi, and cole, for his cows; and instead of hay, gave them straw for their fodder at night; he also made use of chaff boiled, and mixed with refuse grain, and oil cake, both ground fine; which mode of using the oil cake, made a saving of full one half.

From cows thus fed, he obtained 20,000 quarts of milk, between October 1804, and May 1805; and sold it to considerable profit.

In October 1805, he again recommenced his dairy with a stock of thirty milch cows, each of which consumed on an average every day, two stone, or twenty-eight pounds, of green food, two stone of chaff boiled, two pounds of oil cake, and eight pounds of straw; all which, at a fair calculation for each, he values at 5½d. In return for which the cows gave each at the rate of six quarts of milk every day, which at two-pence each quart for 200 days, with 2l. for a calf, and 1l. 10s. for twenty carts of manure, amounted to 13l. 10s. From which the cost of the food for each, and attendance for the same time being deducted, together with an allowance of 2l. for probable loss on resale of the cow, (which altogether amounted to 8l. 14s. 8d.) a clear profit of 4l. 18s. 4d. was found to be produced by each cow in the period mentioned.

The cows thus managed were in excellent order both seasons, and were allowed to be superior to any in the neighbourhood.

Of the different green crops, cole was found to be most profitable for feeding the cows; and it also possesses the further advantage of standing till other green food is ready to supply its place.

Three acres of green food supplied thirty milch cows with two stone of green food each for 200 days. The same weight of hay for the same period, would have required seventy-five acres to produce it.

Mr. Curwen has added to his account of this experiment, a calculation of the proportional value of milk to that of flesh-meat and bread; from which it appears that when meat costs 6d. per pound, and bread 2½d., milk will only cost 1d. for the same weight: For a cow in 200 days produces 2,400 pounds of milk, at the rate of six quarts each day, (which is double her average weight when fit for killing.) This quantity of milk sells for 10l. when an equal weight of flesh-meat will produce 60l. at 6d. per pound. The same weight of bread will require the flour of 47 bushels of wheat, which with other expences will bring its cost to 25l.

OBITUARY OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

JOHN OPIE, ESQ. R. A.

On Thursday morning, the ninth of April, died at his house in Berners-street, in the prime of life, John Opie, Esq. member of the Royal Academy, and one of the principal history and portrait painters of this kingdom.

The private life either of an artist or a man of letters seldom affords matter of interest to the public; it is by their works alone, the offspring of their labours, that they lay claim to a rank distinguishing them from the common mass of mankind. The history of Mr. Opie, however, exhibits a striking instance of that energy of mind which alone enables its possessor to attain eminence, even in despite of the apparently insurmountable obstacles of birth and situation.

Mr. Opie was born in an obscure village in Cornwall in the year 1761, and passed the early part of his youth in the shop of a country carpenter; but Nature manifestly designed him for nobler pursuits; and some of his infantine attempts at painting and drawing having been seen and admired by Dr. Wolcott, he was quickly released from hard labour and mental bondage. The benevolent patron took him under his protection, cultivated his genius, encouraged his ardour, and opened to him the path of fame and fortune. The care of the instructor was amply repaid, and Dr. Wolcott had soon the pleasure of witnessing the youth's improvement in the portrait of an old beggar-man, executed with prodigious spirit, and still in the Doctor's possession.

In a short time Mr. Opie began to earn a scanty livelihood by his pencil at Exeter: but the lustre of his talents could not remain long obscured; and the praises, deservedly bestowed on his performances induced our young artist to resign

resign the limited employment of a provincial city for the hopes of riches and reputation in this great metropolis. Although at this period Mr. Opie was only about 19 years old, the event soon shewed that his hopes were not ill founded; the originality and strength of his manner of painting soon gained him notice, and he was liberally employed.

It was not, however, till the year 1786 that he exhibited any of his pictures at Somerset-house; shortly after which he was nominated an associate, and then an academician. It was about this time that he produced some large historical pictures, and amongst others the Death of David Rizzio and the Murder of James, King of Scotland; this latter is considered his *chef d'oeuvre*, and abundantly shews how much might have been expected from Opie as an historical painter had he not, like others, for want of sufficient employment in that line, been obliged so frequently to relinquish his favourite pursuit for the humbler but more lucrative province of portrait painting. He painted several pictures for Mr. Boydell's Shakespeare, and others for the Bible of Macklin, amongst which the Presentation in the Temple and the Sacrifice of Jephtha's Daughter stand pre-eminent for boldness of conception and strength of colour and effect. We cannot here enumerate even the principal works of Mr. Opie; suffice it to say, that in his latter pictures of history he has ably sustained that reputation which he so deservedly acquired by his earlier productions. His Death of Sapphira astonishes by the novelty of its composition, as well as by its prodigious relief. His Hubert and Arthur, for Mr. Woodmason's Shakespeare, is a master-piece of expression; and his picture of Juliet at the Balcony by Moonlight, evinces a tenderness of feeling which the subjects he generally chose seldom gave him an opportunity of displaying.

In landscape he always succeeded in producing a striking effect, and many of his works in this way, though in an unfinished style, are deservedly prized.

In his portraits of women, there is not unfrequently a want of that delicacy which we so much admire in the works of his predecessor Reynolds, and to this the apparent rudeness of his pencil did not a little contribute; but in his representations of the male head, and more particularly when that head possessed a decided character, Opie has certainly in many cases equalled the most successful efforts of the greatest painters since the revival of the art. His picture of his friend, Mr. Holcroft, seems to breathe, and that of Mr. Tresham, is perhaps as true a representation of a pale studious man, as the pencil of the great Titian could have accomplished. That in his portraits there was sometimes a vulgarity of character cannot be denied; but, besides many other instances which might be produced, his whole length of the Duke of Gloucester, in the present exhibition, is sufficient to prove that this defect did not constantly pervade them. In this his last work, Opie has shewn himself as capable of depicting the dignified deportment of the prince, as he was of delineating the rude unpolished features of the beggar, or the savage grin of the assassin.

The style of Opie is the very reverse of insipidity, and strictly original. His conceptions are as bold, as his execution is energetic and forcible, and he gave a degree of projection to his figures, perhaps unattained since the time of Caravaggio, to whom of all other masters he seems to bear the nearest resemblance. Had a sufficient knowledge of drawing been superadded to his other acquirements, so as to have enabled him to give something of that ideal beauty of form and character required in the higher departments of art, but which the necessity of constantly painting from the model before him rendered impossible, he might have held a very eminent rank even amongst the great artists of the Italian schools: as it is, he has left a void which will not easily be filled up, and his works exhibit a powerful example of what may be attained by the uniform and well directed efforts of a strong mind to one decided object.

The private character of Mr. Opie was strictly conformable to his professional one; and although he had cultivated his mind by much reading, there was a want of polish in his manner which, upon a first acquaintance, gave not full indication of that urbanity and benevolence, which, by those who knew him well, he was found so eminently to possess.

Upon Mr. Fuseli's vacating the situation of Professor of Painting to the Royal Academy, Mr. Opie was chosen in his stead, and shortly before his death delivered four admirable lectures to the students of that Institution, which we have some hopes may hereafter be given to the public.

Mr. Opie has left no children, but his loss is deeply deplored by an amiable and accomplished widow, amid the general commiseration of every friend to genius and the arts.

MR. CHARLES LAWSON.

On the 19th of April, died, at his house in Manchester, at the advanced age of 79 years, after a long and most painful disorder, which he supported with a degree of fortitude and serenity that characterized his life, Charles Lawson, Master of Arts, some time Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and for more than forty-three years the head master, and distinguished ornament of the Free Grammar School in Manchester. In the year 1749 he was appointed second master by Dr. Randolph, the president of C. C. C. and upon the death of the late head master the Rev. William Purnell, M. A. in 1764, he was nominated his successor. In this arduous situation, for a period almost unprecedented, Mr. L. uniformly displayed a dignity and propriety of conduct, and a fixed principle of action that could not fail to conciliate the esteem and affection of his pupils, and the warm admiration of his fellow townsmen. The extensive literary abilities which he possessed were of a higher class than are usually met with even in the most distinguished of our preceptors, and the depth and assiduity with which he constantly pursued his erudite researches, rendered him eminently qualified for that station wherein he was judiciously placed.—Although engaged in a profession at once laborious and irksome, although accumulated learning with some is productive only of satiety and confusion of ideas, yet his vigorous conception, and the perspicuity with which he engaged on *suitable* topics of conversation, amply proved the success by which he adapted his large stores of literary acquirements; no better proof can be adduced as a testimony of what is here advanced, than the celebrity which the Manchester Free School acquired during the period he presided over it. Men of the first eminence in the learned world, and of distinguished rank in society, have received their education at this seminary. Yet from a peculiarity of *local* disadvantages, the school has for some years past considerably diminished in the number of its members. It is however to the social and domestic virtues which adorned Mr. Lawson, that the biographer would more immediately advert, in the intercourse which friendship and esteem held out for his acceptance, his colloquial talents, and the suavity of his manners, were highly conspicuous, and irresistibly endeared him to that numerous and respectable body of friends, by whom his memory will be long "praised, wept, and honoured." At the hour of dissolution, of which Mr. L. was perfectly sensible, neither was the vigour of his intellectual faculties impaired by the acuteness of his sufferings, nor did the hope and resignation implanted in his mind desert him at that awful crisis. This *truly great* man displayed, in an eminent degree, that Christian-like serenity which naturally resulted from habits of religious principle, and the recollection of a well-spent life. With him, to use the language of the poet,

"Conscience, as a faithful friend,
"Like a kind Angel whisper'd Peace,
"And smooth'd the bed of Death."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

On the 14th of April, a very numerous and highly respectable meeting of Noblemen and Gentlemen, was held at Freemason's Hall, for the purpose of

concerting means for improving the opportunity presented by the abolition of the Slave Trade, for promoting innocent commerce and civilization in Africa. His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, who presided, after congratulating the meeting on that glorious and happy event, the abolition of the Slave Trade, and adverting in terms of warm eulogy to the merits of Mr. Wilberforce, pointed out the advantageous opportunity which that event would soon afford for the introduction of the arts of social life into that immense, and hitherto unfortunate Continent. He considered the attempt to repair the injuries which Africa had sustained by its intercourse with Europe, as a natural and necessary prosecution of the same just and humane principles, which had led to the abolition of that disgraceful traffic, and as an effort worthy the exertions of a great and glorious people; and adverted to the advantages likely to arise to the manufactures of this country from such liberal endeavours of successful speculation. He then submitted to the company a set of Resolutions, explaining the objects of the meeting, concluding that for the promotion of these purposes, a Society should immediately be formed, to be called the AFRICAN INSTITUTION, which were unanimously agreed to.

It was also unanimously resolved, That the thanks of the meeting should be given to William Wilberforce, Esq. for his unwearied exertions during many years, to expose the injustice and cruelty of the African Slave Trade, and to procure its abolition by the Legislature of Great Britain: and to Granville Sharp, Esq. and Mr. Thomas Clarkson, for their persevering exertions in the same cause.

A Committee was then appointed to draw up Laws and Regulations for the government of the Society, and the meeting was adjourned to the 12th of May, when the Committee are to make their report.

Married. William Phillimore, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Almeria Thornton, youngest daughter of the late Godfrey Thornton, Esq.

At St. George's Hanover-square, Lieutenant-Colonel Reade, of the Bengal Establishment, to Miss Reade, only daughter and heiress of the late Thomas Reade, Esq. of Little Stoke, Oxford.

Henry Rowles, Esq. of Cadogan Place, to Miss Gourdes.

At Hampstead Church, the Rev. John Robert Hall, rector of Barnford, in Gloucestershire, to Miss Longley, eldest daughter of John Longley, Esq.

At Aston, James Wolfe Murray, Esq. of Cringlebe, in Scotland, to Miss Isabella Strange, eldest daughter of James Strange, Esq. of the Madras Establishment.

Died. At his house, in Spital Fields, William Desagnes, Esq. universally beloved and regretted. He was a gentleman of an amiable disposition, kind manners and sound integrity, by whose death the poor have lost a good friend, and the arts and sciences a real ornament, and able supporter.

In James Street, Westminster, Mr. Joseph Francis, a man of great worth, and the most amiable dispositions; and who, it was fondly hoped, would long have been a blessing to society in the station which he occupied, and a source of happiness to many friends by whom he is deeply lamented; but it pleased God to remove him on Thursday, April 16th, in the 24th year of his age.

On the 21st, at the house of Mr. Smith, of Draper's Hall, the Rev. George Walker, F. R. S. in the 72d. year of his age. Of this excellent man we hope to be enabled to give a particular account in our next number.

In Charter-House-square, aged 75, Nathaniel Hulse, M.D. F.R.S. and F.A.S. Physician to that Charity nearly thirty years.—At his own request he was burried in the pensioners ground, and his remains were followed to the grave by twenty-four Surgeons and Physicians.—His death was occasioned by the late storm; the chimney of the house wherein he resided was blown down, and he had got to the roof of the house to see what damage was done, from whence he fell to the ground, with his heels uppermost erect against the wall, which accident he survived many days in excruciating pain, although attended by the most eminent of the faculty.—It is worthy of notice that a man and woman, servants of the deceased, have died in the same house in consequence of accidents within the last twelve months.

The

Died.—The Hon. Charles Saville, of Dover-street.

John Tirel Morin, Esq. of Hanover-square.

At his Father's house in Portland place, Jas. Graham, Esq. of Trinity-college, Cambridge.

William Fauntleroy, Esq. banker, of Berners-street.

In Wimpole-street, aged 55, Col. Fane, member of parliament for Lyme Regis.

At his Chambers in Lincoln's-Inn, Walter Long, Esq. Senior Judge of the Sheriff's Court of the City of London.

At his house in Mansfield-street, aged 72, Edward King, Esq. F.R.S. &c.

George Heming, Esq. of Standmore.

Mr. Mark Supple, many years known as a parliamentary reporter.—In the vigour of life his merit in that department were eminently conspicuous, "he was a fellow of infinite jest," and frequently kept the gallery in a roar.

At St. James's Palace, in the 94th year of her age, the Hon. Frances Tracy, First Bedchamber Woman to her Majesty, and only surviving sister of the late Viscount Tracy, of Toddington, in the county of Gloucester.

In St. Alban's-street, Charles Lackington, Esq.

In Hollis-street, Cavendish-square, John Broomhead, Esq.

In Cavendish-square, Mrs. Fanshaw, wife of John Fanshaw, Esq.

In Upper Seymour-street, aged 70, General Charles Crosbie, Colonel of the 53d Foot.

On Monday, 13th April, Robert Heron, author of the History of Scotland, Tour to the highlands, and several works of merit.—He was a native of Scotland, and bred to the church, and being a young man of promising abilities was patronized by Dr. Blair, who appointed him his assistant, in which capacity he officiated for some time. He was a man of multifarious erudition, and during his residence in Scotland, wrote, translated, and compiled several reputable works in various branches of literature. His views of church preferment not answering his expectations, he abandoned his native country and came to London, where his talents soon procured him the countenance of some eminent booksellers as well as the friendship of literary men.—Soon after his arrival in London, two newspapers, The Globe and Press, were established under the patronage of the booksellers—of these he was for some time the editor.—Last year he began a newspaper called the Fame, which unfortunately did not succeed, and its failure involved him in pecuniary difficulties, which most probably superinduced that fever which terminated his existence in the Fever Institution.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.—At Bedford, aged 88, Mrs. Towersey, widow of the Rev. Edward Towersey.

BERKSHIRE.

Died.—At Newbury, aged 93, William Morris.—He had been an out-pensioner of Chelsea-college nearly 62 years.

At Reading, aged 84, Mrs. Leggatt, mistress of the girls' charity school, who, from its first institution, had performed the duties of that station with such laudable and unremitting attention as to cause her loss to be severely felt, and her death truly lamented by every friend and well-wisher of that excellent charity.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.—At Stoke-Poges, Jerom de Salis, Esq. of Hellingdon-place, Middlesex, to Miss P. Freeman, daughter of Robert Freeman, M.D. of the Lodge, near Uxbridge.

Died.—At Marlow, aged 75, after a lingering and painful illness, General Jarry, inspector-general of instruction of the royal military college.—He was a man of distinguished abilities and great professional knowledge, he possessed a cultivated mind, and as an officer, had the benefit of long experience under the particular orders of that great master of modern warfare, Frederick the Second,

Second, whom he accompanied during the whole of the seven years war, in which he received many severe wounds.—The last years of his life were successfully devoted to the improvement of the British service, for which he was eminently qualified.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Norrisian Prize is adjudged to the Rev. Thomas Broadley, M.A. of Trinity-college, for his Essay on *the fulness of the time when Christ came into the world.*

Mr. George Coventry Lichfield, of King's-college, is admitted a Fellow of that Society.

Died.—At Cambridge, aged 69, Mrs. Hodgson, widow of the late Rev. Robert Hodgson, formerly Minister of St. Giles's.

Aged 100, Mrs. Saunderson, of Euston, near Stainford.

CHESHIRE.

Married.—At Gretna-Green, Mr. William Kent, Surgeon, of Nantwich, to Miss Clarke, eldest daughter of Charles Clarke, Esq. of Cholmondely.

CORNWALL.

Died.—At Truro, aged 52, the Rev. Robert Redding, Minister of the Baptist Society.

At Minehead, aged 89, Mrs. Baker, widow of the late Captain Richard Baker.

At Chyandour, Penzance, aged 76, Thomas Bolitho, Esq.

Mrs. Scobell, wife of Dr. Scobell, of Bodmyn.

At Liskeard, Mrs. Borlase, wife of George Borlase, Esq. of Wodebridge.

CUMBERLAND.

Died.—At Ashley-Park, Surry, aged 78, Sir Henry Fletcher, bart. of Clea-hall.—In him society has lost one of its brightest ornaments, *an honest man*; and this county, which he represented in parliament from 1768 until the last dissolution in 1806, a faithful, and an active friend.—It has fallen to the lot of few men to be more universally beloved, and of still fewer to merit that love. His public character was that of integrity; his private, that of friendship, unsullied by any one thought in dereliction to honour: his manners were affable and unassuming, perfectly characteristic of a plain true hearted gentleman, uninfluenced by insinuation from the sycophant, he never ceased to be faithful, to his own judgment and to the justice by which it was prompted. He is succeeded in his title and estate by his only son, now Sir Henry Fletcher, bart.

DERBYSHIRE.

The Subscriptions for the Infirmary intended to be established at Derby, already amounts to upwards of 20,000l.

Married.—At Breadsall Church, Samuel Tertius Galton, Esq. to Miss Darwin, eldest daughter of the late Erasmus Darwin, M.D.

Died.—At Derby, aged 69, Mr. John Killer, one of the members of the corporation.

Aged 53, Mrs. Crompton, wife of John Crompton, Esq.

At Bowbridge, aged 68, Nicholas Nicholas, Esq.

At Duffield, aged 84, the Rev. Richard Gifford, A.M.

Mrs. Cooper, wife of John Cooper, Esq. of Middle Mayfield.

Aged 95, the Rev. Francis Sherratt, of Swanwick.—He had been Minister of the Baptist Congregation nearly sixty years.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.—At Tiverton, John Ritso, Esq. to Miss Martha Boyce.

Died.—At Stonehouse-Barracks, near Plymouth, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, of the Royal Marines.

Died. At Heavitree, Mr. Manning, formerly a respectable bookseller at Exeter.
At Drewsteignton, aged 77, William Pounsford, Esq.
At Longdon-hall, C. H. J. Calmady, Esq. Admiral of the Blue.
At Tiverton, Mr. Martin Dunsford, many years a respectable merchant there, and author of Historical Memoirs of Tiverton.
At Washford-pine, aged 89, Mrs. Agnes Lamb.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.—Hans Wintrop Mortimer, Esq. formerly Member of Parliament for Shaftsbury.
At Dorchester, aged 84, Mr. John May.

DURHAM.

The Annual Report of the Durham Blue Coat Charity School, lately delivered to the Subscribers, places in a most pleasing point of view the benevolent exertions of the Governors and Visitors for the present and eternal welfare of the Children; the ability and attention of the Teachers, the docility and regularity of the Scholars, and the urgent desire which parents manifest to have their offspring admitted to the benefits of this inestimable institution. A most excellent system of education and industry has been recently introduced, and has already been productive of the most beneficial effects.—Though the funds are in a state of unprecedented prosperity, they are very inadequate to the number of applications; and twenty supernumerary Scholars have been admitted for *education only*, till increasing means or regular vacancies, open to them the benefits of cloathing, &c. Several boys have been appointed monitors and superintend the lower classes. Six of the girls have been appointed assistants, and having discharged their duty with diligence and propriety, three of them have been placed out in creditable and advantageous situations of service, after having been liberally furnished with every necessary, under the direction of the Ladies of the Committee.—Should meritorious objects arise in the School, the like rewards will be yearly bestowed.
Died.—At Ryhope, aged 88, Mr. Hall; upwards of 40 years one of the riding officers of the customs of the port of Sunderland.

ESSEX.

Harwich, 19th April.—As seventy soldiers of the 79th regiment were crossing the river in a small sloop, the vessel was overset by a sudden squall, and fifty-five privates, with a captain, three serjeants, three drummers, and several women, with their children, were unfortunately drowned.
Married.—At Walthamstow, M. J. Harris, Esq. second son of General Harris, of Belmont, Kent, to Emma, the youngest daughter of the late Wm. Money, Esq. of Walthamstow.
At Barking, George Powell, Esq. to Miss Georgiana Dench, youngest daughter of the late John Dench, Esq. of Newland-Hall.
Died.—At East Hunningfield, aged 89, Mr. Polley.
At Brentwood, aged 75, the Rev. Thomas Newman, formerly of Bennet-College, Cambridge, B.A. 1753. M.A. 1756.—He had been upwards of thirty years rector of the consolidated parishes of Ingrave and West Thurrock, which he some time since resigned in favour of his eldest son.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.—At Bristol, Isaac Hobhouse, Esq. of Westbury-upon-Trim, to Miss Roston, of Newint.
John Peart, Esq. of the island of Jamaica, to Miss Eliz. Hobbs, daughter of William Hobbs, Esq. of Wickwar.
At Woolhope, William Vizard, Esq. to Miss Hodges, eldest daughter of the Rev. Richard Hodges.
Died.—At Clifton, Elizabeth Countess Dowager of Mayo, widow of his Grace the late Archbishop of Tuam, and Earl of Mayo.
At Bristol, Allington Morley, Esq. of Bluebridge-House, Essex.

At

At Hambrook, near Bristol, the Rev. Samuel Thomas, Minister of the Dissenting Congregation at Frenchay.

At Wrington, aged 88, Mrs. Elizabeth Walker, widow of the late Dr. Samuel Walker.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.—At Newport, Isle of Wight, Charles Jolliffe, Esq. of North-Grounds, to Miss Cole, daughter of Robert Cole, Esq. banker.

Died.—At Winchester, aged 92, Mrs. Compigne. Aged 80, Mr. Robert Bucksey.

At Southampton, aged 85, Mrs. Dumaresque.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died.—At Ledbury, Richard Hankins, Esq.

At Ross, aged 100, Mrs. Mann, widow of Edward Mann, glover.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.—At St. Albans, Mrs. Pembroke, widow of Joseph Pembroke, Esq. late town-clerk of that borough.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Aged 87, the Rev. Edward Ketericbe, rector of Water Newton, upwards of 54 years.

At Little Stukeley, aged 70, after an illness of upwards of twenty years, Mrs. Elizabeth Ellington.

KENT.

Married. At Beckenham, Brownlow Matthew, Esq. of Clanville-lodge, Hants, to Miss Naylor.

At West Malling, Wm. Henry Douce, Esq. to Miss Jane Downman, third daughter of Lieut.-Col. Downman, of the Royal Artillery.

Died. At Canterbury, aged 75, Charles Robinson, Esq. brother to the late Lord Rokeby. He was the youngest of seven sons of Matthew Rokeby, Esq. of West Layton, in the county of York: and having been called to the Bar as a member of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, was in 1763 chosen recorder of Canterbury, and subsequently of the cinque ports of Sandwich, Dover, and Romney, with their dependant limbs of Deal, Folkstone, and Fordwick. He represented Canterbury in two successive Parliaments, with an independence not more to his own honour than to that of his constituents. From this honourable post he retired in 1790, and soon after from his practice at the Bar, and has since lived to enjoy the *otium cum dignitate*, respected and esteemed by all with whom he was connected.

At Pluckley, the Rev. William Disney, rector of that parish. He was formerly fellow of Trinity-college, Cambridge, B. A. 1753, M. A. 1756, B. D. 1768, D. D. 1789. As a public character, he possessed a highly cultivated understanding and the most liberal disposition; was eminently distinguished for his learning, extensive reading, and correct judgment. In private life he was truly amiable for his exemplary piety, extensive charities, and sincere friendship. He was universally respected and deservedly beloved by his parishioners and a very extensive circle of friends, who seriously lament the loss of so worthy a man.

At Whitstable, suddenly, while standing in apparent health by his fire-side, Mr. Edward Pesier, one of the company of dredgers, 78.

LANCASHIRE.

Married. At Liverpool, John Robinson, Esq. of London, to Miss Mary Edmondson, fourth daughter of Mr. Alfred Edmondson, of Burns. Mr. Wm. Byrom, architect, to Miss Sarah Hope, second daughter of John Hope, Esq.

At Manchester, Samuel Cheetham Chilton, Esq. of Pennington, to Miss Martha Clowes, daughter of the late Colonel Clowes, of Broughton-hall.

Died. At Lancaster, aged 81, Mrs. Elizabeth Milnes. Aged 85, Mr. John Derussat, barrack-master. Aged 72, Mr. Wm. Litherland, formerly an eminent upholsterer.

At Liverpool, aged 83, Mrs. Edmunds.

At Manchester, aged 87, Mrs. Ann Brooks. Aged 71 years, Ann Higson, a pauper belonging to Tidesly, near Manchester, who had been relieved and had her rent paid for some time. On examining her house, a large quantity of good wearing apparel was found, and 40*l.* 8*s.* in cash. William Rowlandson, Esq. of Graithwaite-hall.

At Mount Pleasant, near Ashton-under-Line, aged 86, Mr. Riley, father of the comedian of that name. A strict attention to exercise and moderation in diet, preserved, till within the last year, an uninterrupted series of good health and spirits. A suavity of manners, arising from an amiable disposition, rivetted the affections of all who knew him. A decided aversion to cruelty of every description, especially to the brute creation, evinced a mind capable of the finest feelings, and endeared him in a particular manner to his relatives, whose kind attention in his last moments proved their affection to be as strong as their grief.

At New Church, in Pendle Forest, aged 94, John Holstead. He last year walked sixteen miles in a day, and had his memory to the last.

At Standish-hall, Edward Townley Standish, Esq.

At Warrington, aged 79, the Rev. Edward Owen, rector of that parish.

At Scales, near Ulverston, aged 90, Mr. Thomas Cooper.

At Chipping, aged 57, the Rev. John Carlisle, vicar of that parish.

At Dunken-hall, near Blackburn, aged 57, the Rev. John Hodgson, who had been upwards of thirty years catholic priest at that place. In him the poor of every denomination have lost a kind friend and benefactor; for, having an independent fortune, he made it an indispensable duty to himself, to devote the entire income of his place to charitable purposes, without regard to sect or opinion.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married. At Lockington, John Handley, Esq. of Stoke-hall, Nottingham, to Miss Story, second daughter of the Rev. Joseph Story.

Died. The Rev. Robert Burnaby, rector of Wanlip.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Died. At Lincoln, aged 85, Mr. William Gibbon.

At Grantham, David Lely, Esq. town-clerk of that borough.

At the house of Sir Montague Cholmely, Bart. near Grantham, Mrs. Harrison, wife of John Harrison, Esq. of Norton-place, and mother of Lady Cholmely.

At Louth, aged 80, Mr. John Fytche: a real disciple of the late old Elwes, of penurious notoriety.

At Willingham, the Rev. Robert Wells, D. D. and one of his Majesty's Justices of the peace for the parish of Lindsey, aged 74.

At Withern, near Louth, aged 66, Mr. John Bullivant, a respectable land-surveyor. It is rather remarkable that he never was at school in his life.

At Stamford, aged 58, Mrs. Blaze, wife of Mr. Blaze, lately of Sleaford. And in the same house, aged 54, Mr. Blaze, after being a widower about 24 hours. Having acquired a competency in trade at Sleaford, this pair, whose threads of life have been so awfully cut in nearly the same hour, lately retired to Stamford, to enjoy the earnings of an honest application to their calling.—Aged 81, Mr. John Warrington, many years a whitesmith in Ironmongers-street. He had amassed considerable property, which he has by his will ordered to be distributed in the following manner: 1800*l.* 3-per-cent. annuities to the poor, in three classes, 100*l.* to the Blue-coat School, and 30*l.* for the repair of St. Michael's church; to his sister, who is blind, and in a workhouse at Bath, he has bequeathed 100*l.* and annuities of 80*l.* to each of two brothers, to whom he scarcely ever gave sixpence in his lifetime, although one was in an almshouse at Liddington, in Rutland, and the other in a workhouse in Stamford; and notwithstanding they are both old men, each being nearly

eighty

eighty years of age, the testator has specially provided, that if either of them *marries*, their annuities shall be paid to them no longer. At their deaths, the 160*l.* a year devolves, in equal proportions, to five parishes, viz. Ussington, Tallington, and Market Deeping, in this county, and Kelton and Empingham, in Rutland, for the benefit of ten of the oldest widows; and in case there shall not be so many, then to the ten oldest maidens in each parish. Seemingly apprehensive that posterity might not duly appreciate his *charitable disposition*, some time before his death he bought a marble monument for himself; and having caused his embryo munificence to be emblazoned upon it, daily feasted upon the conjectural manna of what those might say of him who should hereafter read of his extraordinary bounty.

NORFOLK.

Died. At Norwich, James Hudson, Esq. banker, alderman of Mancroft ward. He was elected sheriff in 1788, alderman in 1791, and served the office of Mayor in 1794. An enlightened understanding operated with a benevolent heart in unremitting exertions to aid and protect indigent merit and industry. Norwich thus loses another citizen always vigilant in his attention to its welfare, and the corporation is deprived of one of its most active and upright magistrates.

Aged 79, Mr. John Dingle, sen. formerly an eminent throwster.

At Denton, aged 90, the Rev. George Sandby, D. D. rector of that parish in 1750, and chancellor of Norwich in 1768. He was formerly of Merton-college, Oxford, where he took his doctor's degree in 1760, and served the office of vice-chancellor of the university the same year. Denton is in the gift of the archbishop of Canterbury, who must collate one of the fellows, or one who has been fellow of Merton-college. And with him died the oral tradition of the expulsion from Merton-college, Oxford, of six fellows by James the Second in 1684, which was the cause of the revolution; he was ordained by Dr. Hough, bishop of Worcester, one of the six. The bishop died at the age of ninety-five.

At South Lynn, aged 86, Mr. Wilkinson.

At Munford, near Brandon, aged 81, Mr. Wm. Griffin, formerly a respectable nursery-man. He formed most of the fine plantations which adorn the vicinity of numerous seats in the western part of the county; where scarce a tree or shrub was to be seen for many dreary miles not half a century ago. He was an emblem of that mildness and serenity of disposition which so often adorn the lovers of rural pursuits; and his memory will long be cherished by his surviving family and numerous friends.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died. At Peterborough, aged 87, Mrs. Hannah Hayward, widow of Mr. Edward Hayward.

At Cold Higham, Mrs. Bishop, wife of the Rev. John Bishop, rector of that parish.

At Wellingborough, aged 68, Mrs. Mary Mather, wife of Benjamin Mather, Esq.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Died. At Newcastle, aged 73, Mrs. Jane Alcock, daughter of the late Giles Alcock, Esq. Aged 90, Mr. John Ronaldson, shipwright. Aged 81, Mrs. Ann Burdus.

At Morpeth, George Harle, Esq. aged 70.

At Low Buston, aged 78, Charles Francis Forster, Esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county.

At North Shields, aged 100, Margaret Clanton. She retained all her faculties till within a few days of her death.—Mr. Wm. J. Curry, aged 38. By his premature death his wife and eight children are deprived of a partner and parent of inestimable worth; and his relations and a large circle of respectable acquaintance of a friend, whose engaging manners, universal benevolence, and inflexible integrity had endeared him to them, and whose sorrows

on

on the occasion bear ample testimony of their regret. On the river Tyne at Shields almost every vessel displayed insignia of mourning.

At Hexham, Delaval Shaftoe, Esq. of Carrycoats-hall, aged 44. Aged 80, Mr. Bird.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married. At Newark, the Rev. Dr. H. Sedmond Catley, of Dover, to Miss Sarah Rowland, daughter of Mr. Alderman Rowland.

A most awful event took place on Thursday last in the collegiate church of Southwell: A young man of the name of Cook had been for some time attached to a young woman of the same place; but peculiar circumstances, joined to his ill state of health, had retarded their union. Cook was in the last stage of a consumption, had been confined within doors five weeks, and to his bed several days: his speedy dissolution appeared certain: nevertheless, on Wednesday evening he determined on being united to the object of his affections on the ensuing morning. Accordingly, about nine o'clock, he was with difficulty dressed, and (the house standing on the verge of the church-yard) assisted by the arm of his intended brother-in-law, performed his walk to the sacred edifice with a firmness which astonished the numerous spectators who were assembled at so unusual a scene. Throughout the whole of the ceremony his effort still supported him: the minister closed the book; exhausted nature could do no more; the bridegroom sank lifeless at the altar! He was immediately conveyed home, and every restorative medical aid could suggest was ineffectually administered: the vital spark was totally extinguished.

Died. Christopher Rolleston, Esq. of Watnall. He served the office of high sheriff in 1805.

At Plungar, aged 95, Mr. Warriner.

At Wilford, aged 92, Mr. Cumberland.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Thomas Gaisford, M. A. of Christchurch, is elected one of the Delegates of the Clarendon Press, in the room of the Right Rev. John, Bishop of Bangor.

The Rev. George Hornsby, A. M. of Christchurch, is presented to the vicarage of Turk Dean, in Gloucestershire.

The Rev. Charles Taylor, M. A. of Baliol college, is chosen head Master of Hereford School, vacated by the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Pitcart.

Died. At Oxford, aged 80, Mr. Nath. Bartlett.

At Shabbington, aged 82, Mr. Birch.

At Frilsham, Miss Elizabeth Gregory, the eldest of two sisters of that name, whose genius and untaught proficiency in the art of drawing, had attracted the notice and patronage of the opulent in more distant places, as well as in the vicinity of their native spot. Their first efforts were made under circumstances unusually depressing and with the rudest materials. They have long supported with the fruits of their ingenious labours, an aged and widowed mother, and been remarkable for simplicity and innocence of life. The surviving sister has lately attempted miniature painting, with tolerable success, but in delineating flowers from nature they chiefly excelled; seldom have those delectable works of the divine hand been represented by a more faithful or more delicate pencil than theirs.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married. At Audley, James Broomfield, Esq. of Whitechurch, to Miss Gardner, daughter of John Gardner, Esq. of Domvilles.

At Quatt, Elias Isaac, Esq. of Worcester, banker, to Miss Harriet Whitmore, daughter of William Whitmore, Esq. of Dudmarton.

Died. At Shrewsbury, Amelia Butcher, aged 104: she declared, that she broke her heart for the loss of her husband, who died about seven years before.

At Broseley, where he had practised as a surgeon and apothecary upwards of fifty years, Mr. Daniel Boden.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married. At Bath, Daniel Webster, Esq. of Dean Park, Northampton, to Miss Morgan, daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Morgan.

Wm. Lyddon, Esq. late Captain of the 1st Devon Militia, to Miss Selley, of Green Park Buildings.

At Beckington, Nath. Peach Singer, Esq. of Westbury, to Miss Mary Ford, daughter of Wm. Ford, Esq. banker.

Died. At Bath, aged 58, Harman Katencamp, Esq. formerly consul general in Sicily, Malta, and Spain. Aged 85, Mr. Benjamin Morris. In the early part of his life he was by profession a drawing master, and was esteemed an artist of some eminence. His latter years were remarkable for their regularity; every day was marked with such precision, that it seldom deviated a single minute in the performance of the exact vocation of the preceding. Aged 62, Mrs. Broadley, widow of the late Henry Broadley, Esq. of Hull.

At Taunton, suddenly, the Rev. Mr. Prowse.

At Glastonbury, aged 91, Mr. John Gibbes, formerly Serjeant-Major in the 8th foot. He served and highly distinguished himself in the battle of Dettingen, on the 16th of June, 1743, and on several other memorable occasions. After his return to his native country he was engaged to train the Somerset militia, in which he continued thirty years, and on quitting it obtained an honorary medal as a reward of merit. He never experienced a day's illness, and retained all his faculties in their full vigour to the hour of dissolution.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married. At Harbone, Mr. Wm. Freers, Jun. of Liverpool, to Miss J. Cairns, daughter of Edw. Cairns, Esq. of Shireland Hall.

Died. At Litchfield, aged 71, Mr. Brown, upwards of 40 years organist of the Cathedral. Francis Cobb, Esq. Receiver-general for the county of Stafford. Aged 89, Mrs. Dorothy Collins. Capt. Bulkeley, of the 6th Reg. late Aid-de-camp to Major Gen. Sir John Stewart.

At Stafford, aged 94, Mrs. Wright.

SUFFOLK.

Died. At Sutton Downham, aged 79, Charles Sloane, Earl Cadogan: a Nobleman possessed of much urbanity, whose loss will be greatly regretted in the neighbourhood where he lived.

At Sudbury, aged 81, the Rev. John Piper, A. M. fifty-six years Rector of All Saints, in that town, and Rector of Ride in Norfolk.

At Stanfield, aged 69, Mr. Z. Turner, many years High Constable for the hundred of Risbridge.

SURRY.

Died. At Richmond, aged 75, Lewis Bull, Esq. many years proprietor of the Public Library, Bath.

SUSSEX.

Died. At Chichester, in the 75th year of her age, Lady Viscountess Lifford, relict of Lord Chancellor Lifford, of Ireland, and mother of Lieutenant-General Hewitt. John Diggens, Esq. banker.

At Verdun, where he had been detained as prisoner, since the commencement of the present war, Gideon Newland, Esq. of Chichester. Mrs. Newland and four children are on their way from France to this country.

As Mr. John Eastead, of Pulderham, was reading by his fire-side, he fell asleep, when by some means unhappily his clothes came in contact with the fire, and he was so dreadfully burnt as to cause his death in less than four hours. The chair on which he sat was considerably burnt.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married. At Birmingham, Mr. Peter Hopel of Liverpool, to Miss Potts, daughter of Thos. Potts, Esq. Low Bailiff of Birmingham.

Married.

Married. At Stratford upon Avon, the Rev. John Whitmore, to Miss Green.

Died. At Birmingham, aged 86, Mrs. Marsh, late of Snbley. Aged 86, Geo. Attwood, Esq. Aged 71, Mr. John Donald, formerly of Glasgow.

At Wellingborough, Mrs. Jones, widow of Mr. Thomas J. late of Abington, near Northampton.

At Spratton, aged 83, Mrs. M. Hodson, formerly of Northampton.

WESTMORELAND.

Died. At Kirkby Stephen, aged 79, Mrs. Dickson.

WILTSHIRE.

Died. The Rev. C. Page, Rector of Littleton Drew and Biddestone.

At Bapton, the Rev. Henry Davis, Rector of Allcannings

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The Rev. John W. Grove, B. A. is instituted to the Rectory of Stretton, and the Rev. G. Biggs, M. A. to the Rectory of Upton Warren.

Died. Aged 80, Rob. Hunt, Esq. of Feckenham.

At Worcester, aged 79, Erasmus Lloyd, Esq. he served the office of Mayor for that city in 1786.

YORKSHIRE.

State of the Woollen Manufactory from the 25th March 1806, to the 25th March 1807, as given in at the Quarter Sessions at Pontefract.

Narrow milled	175,334 pieces,	or 6,430,101 yards.
Last year . . .	165,857 do.	6,199,317 do.
Increase	9,487	236,784
Broad milled .	290,269 pieces,	or 9,561,178 yards.
Last year . .	300,237 do.	10,072,256 do.
Decrease . .	9,968	513,078

The whole manufactory produces this year in yards, . . .	15,991,279
Last year	16,272,573
Decreased this year in yards	281,294

This decrease is attributed to two causes, the unsettled situation of our political relations with America, and the complete ascendancy that the battles of Austerlitz and Jena have given the French over the continent.

The foundation stone of the Humber Dock was lately laid by Henry Maister, Esq. Chairman of the Dock Company. A number of gold, silver, and copper coins of the present reign, and medals of Mr. Fox, Mr. Pitt, and Lord Nelson, were inclosed in the stone, and a brass plate was affixed to it bearing the following inscription:—"This stone was laid in the foundation of the South-East corner of the Lock of the Humber Dock, on the 13th day of April, *Anno Domini* 1807, by Henry Maister, Esq. Chairman of the Dock Company at Kingston-upon-Hull." The Humber Dock was made in pursuance of an Act of Parliament passed in the 42d year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, for the benefit of the commerce and shipping of the port of Kingston-upon-Hull and for the admission of His Majesty's ships of war of 50 guns.

Married.—At Halifax, C. H. Dawson, Esq. of Royd's Hall to Miss Eliz. Dean, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Dean, of Bradford.

At Selby, Gill. Steadman, Esq. of Packe: ham, to Miss Foster, daughter of the late John Foster, Esq.

At Leeds, Benjamin Hird, M. D. to Miss Redsdale, daughter of the late Francis Redsdale, Esq.

Died.—At York, aged 51, Robert Taylor, Esq. formerly of Jamaica, Aged 45, Mr. Seth. Agar, one of the Common Councilmen for Monk Ward.

Died.

Died.—At Woodale, near Huddersfield, aged 89, Lieutenant Preston, R. N.

At Thirsk, aged 77, William Whitehead, Esq. formerly an eminent attorney of that place.

At Sutton, near Hull, aged 82, Mr. William Hamilton.

At Sculcoates, aged 56, Joseph Robinson Peale, Esq.

At East-Moor, near Wakefield, in the 103d year of her age, Mrs. Susannah Robshaw. Till within a short time of her death she was able to walk about, and to read, knit, and sew without spectacles. She has had 23 children, three of them at a birth, one on each of three successive days; the oldest and youngest of her children are still alive.

At Kirkdale, aged 91, William Pendleton, a veteran who had fought at Culloden, Dettingen, and Fontenoy. He has left a widow aged 92, with whom he lived upwards of sixty-eight years, and what is remarkable they never quarrelled but once during the whole time. He supported himself and wife by his own industry, and never experienced any illness till the last, which confined him to his house only a week, and to his bed only one day.

At Leeds, aged 62, the Rev. James Kitching, Vicar of Pickhill: to a benevolent and generous mind he united all the endearing qualities which adorn the character of an inestimable husband, parent, and benefactor, whilst a dignified and truly christian fortitude upheld him from repining at the afflicting hand of an unerring Providence, which heavily and many years permitted the ravages of an excruciating disorder which at length terminated his existence.

WALES.

Married.—At Llandilo, Mr. William Jones, of Llangadock, aged 21, to Mrs. Margaret Griffiths, widow, aged 84.

At Hay, Brecon, John James, Esq. of Swansea, to Miss Eliza Watkins, youngest daughter of the late Walter Watkins, Esq. of Llydiad-y-wain, Hereford.

At Bath, Edward Morgan, Esq. of Brecon, to Mrs. Beauchamp Cooper, of Upper Park-Street.

At Tregynon, Montgomery, Mr. Richard Ford Whitmore, engineer, of Birmingham, to Miss Davies, daughter of P. Davies, Esq. of Newton.

Died.—At Carmarthen, Mr. Griffith Evans. He was the last of the forty burgesses named in the charter granted to the borough of Carmarthen in 1764.

At Abergavenny, aged 85, Mrs. Powell, widow of Mr. Powell, formerly of Pantegelly.

At Cowbridge, aged 84, Mr. Thomas Lewis, attorney at law.

At Swansea, Edward Elton, Esq. late of Burley-Hall.

SCOTLAND.

Married.—At Edinburgh, the Rev. James Somerville, of Symington, to Miss Caroline Welsh. Patrick Wishart, Esq. of Foxhall, to Miss Margaret Robertson, second daughter of the late Alexander Robertson, Esq. of Prenderguest. Mr. Michael Bogle Macfarlane, merchant, of Glasgow, to Miss Matilda Richardson, youngest daughter of Mr. John Richardson, manufacturer. James Nairne, Esq. W. S. to Miss Hill, eldest daughter of the late professor Hill.

At Glasgow, Alexander M'Arthur, Esq. of Linlithgow Bridge, to Miss Mary Hill, second daughter of the late George Hill, Esq. of Hillend. Mr. Robert Boyd, of Kilmarnock, to Miss Agnew Hutton, of Kendal.

At Garraland, Hamilton Boswell, Esq. of Ayr, to Miss Jane Douglas, daughter of Patrick Douglas, Esq.

At Ayr, the Rev. John Roxburgh, of Kilmaurs, to Miss Margaret Robertson, daughter of Richard Robertson, Esq.

At Kirkaldy, George Gowan, Esq. architect of Edinburgh, to Miss Margaret Stirling, daughter of the late Mr. Andrew Stirling.

At Aberdeen, Hugh Gordon, Esq. late of Madras, to Miss Elizabeth Forbes, daughter of William Forbes, Esq. of Echt.

Died.

Died.—At Edinburgh, Mrs. Turnbull, widow of George Turnbull, Esq. of Dalladies, W. S. Aged 81, John Gardner, M. D. Sir James Ramsay, of Balmain, Bart. Aged 78, Joseph French, Esq. Mrs. Cunningham, of Hyndhope. Admiral Sir John Inglis, of Auchendenny. He commanded the Belliqueux, of 74 guns, at the battle of Camperdown, under Lord Duncan, and greatly distinguished himself in that action. Walter Little Gilmour, Esq. of Craigmillar.

At Glasgow, David Russell, Esq. of Woodside. Aged 88, Mrs. Aiken, of Shirva. Aged 85, Miss Jane Pollock, of Pollock.

At Gorbals, Glasgow, Malcolm White, in the 102d year of his age. He retained all his faculties to the last, and was able, on the morning of his death, to rise from his bed, and do some things about the house; he used to go about the town and country selling religious books; he was a native of Cowall, Argyleshire.

At Kelkarchan, in his 101st year, Robert Stevenson; he enjoyed perfect health till within a few hours of his death.

At Ayr, on the 24th March, Robert Aiken, Esq. The death of this excellent man has made a void in society which will not be soon or easily filled; for, to a sound and cultivated understanding, he united a kind heart and a social spirit. The upright integrity of his conduct through a long and useful life, his active benevolence, the sincerity of his friendship, and the cheerfulness and vivacity which he retained at an age advanced beyond the usual bounds of humanity, attracted the esteem and veneration of society at large, and endeared him to a numerous and respectable circle of friends, whose affectionate reverence for his memory will cease only with their existence. He was one of the earliest friends of *Robert Burns*, who has borne testimony to his virtues in the first stanza, of "The Cotter's Saturday Night," and in the following epitaph published above twenty years ago, the justice of which has been universally admitted:—

"Know thou, O stranger to the fame
"Of this much lov'd much honour'd name!
"For none that knew him need be told
"A warmer heart death ne'er made cold."

March 31, in the 74th year of his age, and 45th of his ministry, the Reverend William M'Gill, D.D. one of the ministers of Ayr. This gentleman was one of the early friends of *Burns*, who in one of his letters thus characterizes him.—"He is one of the worthiest as well as one of the ablest of the whole priesthood of the Kirk of Scotland, in every sense of that ambiguous term." He was in truth a man of no common character. Possessed of a strong and discerning mind, he carefully studied the sacred scriptures, he explained them with great clearness and accuracy, and his illustrations of religious truths were varied and impressive. Severely tried in the course of Divine providence, he drew consolation from the gospel of Christ, and in imitation of his great Master, whom he loved, he was resigned to the will of God. His manners were plain and unaffected, and no man possessed more uprightness and integrity of heart. By his parishioners, and by all who had the pleasure of being intimate with him, he was very highly esteemed, and his death is deeply regretted.

At Montrose, at the advanced age of 87, Mr. John Wallace, teacher of dancing. He was a native of Moulin, in Perthshire; and having espoused the cause of the unfortunate Charles Stuart, was wounded at Culloden. He came to Montrose in 1746, and continued to exercise his profession in that neighbourhood for about 55 years, when his infirmities compelled him to retire.

At Leith, aged 80, Mr. Robert Kerr. Aged 73, John Archibald, Esq. wine merchant.

At Craigsanchar, Fife, aged 84, Mrs. Cochrane Stuart.

At Tillecoultry, Alexander Stirling, D.D. minister of that parish.

At Perth, in the 86th year of his age, and 49th of his ministry, the Reverend George Fraser, of Monedie. He was much respected for his honesty of heart, his friendly and humane disposition, and for his diligence, while his health and strength permitted, in the work of the gospel. He has died regretted by his people, and by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At Alloa, the Rev. John Rhind, of the Episcopal Chapel.
At Portglasgow, aged 85, Mrs. Fullarton.
At Stirling, aged 64, Mrs. Heugh, wife of the Rev. John Heugh.
At Paradise, near Kelso, aged 78, William Dodds, Esq. late of the War-Office.
At Arlary, Robert Arnott, Esq.
At Maue ilne, aged 106, Margaret Paton.
At Innerhadden, Duncan Stewart, Esq.
At Lochrutton, aged 59, the Rev. George Duncan, minister of that parish.
At Corehead, aged 86, Mrs. Grizel Scott, widow of the late Rev. William Scott, of Kirkpatrick, Juxta.
At Doonside, aged 48, William Crawford, Esq.
At Inverness, William Chisholm, Esq. late provost of that burgh.
At Aberdeen, aged 84, Mrs. Elizabeth Yates, widow of the late Mr. Alexander Yates, of Rotterdam. Aged 73, Mrs. Martha Cuthbert, widow of Peter Cuthbert, Esq.
Lieut. Col. Edgar Hunter, of Hunthill.
At Mid-Calder, aged 92, Mr. Alexander Lowrie, senior.
At Hill-house, Berwickshire, aged 82, John Somerville, Esq. of Ivelaw.
At Galaschiels, James Blaikie, Esq. of Easter Longhaugh.
At Dumbarton, Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie, late one of the magistrates of that burgh.
At Keith, aged 87, James Stewart, Esq. of Cairnborrow.
At Stonehaven, aged 82, Mrs. Elder.

IRELAND.

The following extracts from the Dublin Papers will best describe the effects which are apprehended from the recent unexpected change:—

"In this country the change has scarcely met the approbation of a single man; and we are happy to observe, that even those who we really thought would exult, have not only shewn their moderation, but even mark their disapprobation of the measure; they have had the good sense to perceive, that the new arrangement cannot possibly be of many months duration, and that it only unhinges the Government, and perhaps destroys the plans which were fast maturing, not only for home defence, but for the humiliation of the enemy; they look back on the past twelve months with satisfaction, and they now look forward with fearful apprehension—they look upon the past, and behold a public serenity, a social intercourse, a friendly interchange of sentiments and services among all parties, to which they had been long unaccustomed—they look to the future with doubt and dismay, dreading the revival of those asperities which destroy society, and wither up the sinews of the state—they look back and are assured that, under the Administration of his Grace of Bedford, they should enjoy security from the foe, and internal peace—they look forward with a dreadful uncertainty, not knowing what evils may be brought upon their country by the incapacity, if not the criminality, of Ministers; but let us conjure our Countrymen of all denominations, of all sects and parties, to remain tranquil, and steady to the laws and the constitution; it is only by such a demeanour they can hope for freedom and happiness. Had the system of the last twelve months continued two years more, party distinctions would have been forgotten in Ireland, and we should have been all amalgamated in one common bond of affection and national honour; and still, if the people conduct themselves peaceably, and with a due observance of the laws, if neither party shall provoke the other by hostility, to acts of outrage, the Friends of the People, and the men best fitted to rule the state, must return to office, and all the wishes of the Empire will be consummated."

Married.—At Dublin, John Hamilton Weldon, Esq. of Gravelmount, Meath, to Miss Rowley, youngest daughter of Henry Rowley, Esq. of Gloucester Street.

In Dublin, the Hon. George Ponsonby, son of the late Lord Ponsonby, to Miss Glaston.

Married. Henry Adair, Esq. barrister at Law, to Miss Eliza Dwyer, daughter of John Dwyer, Esq. of Marlfield, Dublin.

The Rev. William Duke, of Kincruvins, Sligo, to Miss Palmer, only daughter of the late Thomas Palmer, Esq. of Summerhill, Mayo.

Died. At Dublin, Robert Johnson, Esq. of Headford, Leitrim, a gentleman possessed of the most elegant and refined manners, disinterested in his friendship, and unbounded in hospitality; he is as generally regretted as he was esteemed. Mrs. Lyons, wife of Matthew Lyons, Esq. of Gort, Galway. Dennis Daly, Esq. of Raford, Galway.

At her seat, near Dublin, the Countess Dowager of Charlemont.

At Mount Farm, Down, John Boyd, Esq.

At Creevy, Longford, John Bell, Esq. High Sheriff of Cavan.

At Ballyhaise, Cavan, Ralph Harman, Esq. many years treasurer of that County.

At Cork, aged 21, Lieutenant James Kelly, of the Galway Militia. He was seized with a paralytic stroke while in the mess room, which carried him off in a few hours.

At Finglas, Malachy Delany, Esq. formerly an officer of distinguished merit in the Austrian service.

At Beerhaven, aged 111, Florence O'Sullivan, Esq. He was born in 1696, and retained his sight, hearing, and the use of his faculties to the last moment. For the last fifty years he lived chiefly on fish, of which he was remarkably fond. He was a man possessed of generous tender feelings, and is greatly lamented by 215 nephews and nieces.

Bankruptcies and Dividends announced in the London Gazette from 20th March to 20th April 1807. The Solicitors' names are in parentheses.

BANKRUPTS.

John Anderton, Ball Greave Mill, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, April 27, May 5, and 26, at three, at the Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. (Duckworth and Chippendall, Manchester.)

Isaac Baker, Dudley, Worcestershire, linen-draper, April 13, 14, at nine, and May 16, at twelve, at the Swan Inn and Hotel, Birmingham. (Devon and Tooke, Gray's-inn-square; and George Burrish, Temple-row, Birmingham.)

John Ball, Hethersett, Norfolk, engineer, April 14, 21, and May 16, at one, at Guildhall, London. (Wilde, jun. Castle-street, Falcon-square.)

Richard Barnes, Manchester, victualler, April 29, 30, and May 26, at three, at the Royal Oak Inn, Manchester. (Kearsley and Cardwell, Manchester; and Ellis, Cursitor-street.)

Ann Bellringer, of Bodmin, Cornwall, linen-draper, May 1, 2, and 30, at eleven, at the White Hart Inn, Bristol. (Bigg, Hatton Garden; and Bigg, Bristol.)

William Bloxam, New-road, St. George's in the East, Middlesex, cooper, March 28, April 4, and May 5, at ten, at Guildhall. (Eaton and Hardy, Birchin-lane.)

Joseph Beggett, Brotherton, Yorkshire, wheelwright, May 11, 12, and 26, at eleven, at the Red Lion Inn, Pontefract. (Mitton, Pontefract; and Battye, Chancery-lane.)

Thomas William Booth, Holcome Brook, Lancashire, shopkeeper, April 24, 27, and May 23, at twelve, at the Hare and Hounds, Bury, Lancashire. (Woodcock, Bury; and Blakelock, Temple.)

William Burches, late of Chapel-street, Westminster, carpenter, April 21, 28, and May 27, at ten, at Guildhall. (Thwaites and Wetherman, Surrey side of Blackfriars-bridge.)

Timothy Byrchmore, Oxford-market, victualler, April 7, 14, and May 16, at ten, at Guildhall. (Holloway, Chancery-lane).

Benjamin Carr and Thomas Neale, city of York, flax-dressers, April 28, 24, and May 16, at eleven, at the Black Swan Inn, Coney-street, York. (Townend and Oldfield, York.)

Thomas Clayton, Dilworth, Lancashire, tanner, April 16, at five, 17, and May 16, at eleven, at the New Inn, Blackburn. (Clarke and Richards, Chancery-lane; and Ainsworth, Blackburn.)

Thomas Clifford, of Birmingham, mealman, April 9, 11, and 30, at eleven, at the Black Swan, Warwick. (Smart and Thomas, Staples-inn; and Tomes and Haydon, Warwick.)

Christopher Cole, of Buckfastleigh, feltmonger, May 4, 5, and 30, at eleven, at the Old London Inn, Exeter. (Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's-inn; and Pinsley, Exeter.)

Letitia Collins, Ann Jones, and Eliza Kersey, New Bond-street, Middlesex, milliners, April 4, 7, and May 5, at ten, at Guildhall. (Berry and James, Walbrook.)

Robert Cooke, of Duckenfield, Cheshire, cotton-spinner, April 21, 22, and May 16, at eleven, at the Palace Inn, Manchester. (Taylor, Manchester; and Ellis, Cursitor-street, London.)

Robert Coombs, Lion's Inn, money-scrivener, April 25, May 2, and 30, at ten, at Guildhall. (Popkin, Dean-street, Soho.)

Maurice De Costa, Sherbourne-lane, merchant, April 21, 25, and May 23, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry.)

Cowp

George Davies, Cranbourn street, Leicester-fields, linen-draper, April 21, May 5, 30, at one, at Guildhall, London. (Dewbery, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.)

George Philip Davis and Arthur Mackie, late of Philpot-lane, London, coffee-merchants, April 25, May 2, and 30, at ten, at Guildhall. (Beetham, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.)

Peter Devignes, Rosomon-street, Clerkenwell, watch-case-maker, April 28, at one, May 5, at ten, and 30, at one, at Guildhall. (Cokayne and Taylor, Lion's-inn.)

Thomas Douglas, Gainsford-street, Horsleydown, Surrey, corn-dealer, April 18, 28, and May 26, at one, at Guildhall, London. (Pringle, Greville-street, Hatton Garden.

Robert Eccles, Chorley, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, April 10, 11, and May 12, at the George and Dragon, Preston. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry.)

Thomas Farendon, Chichester, brazier, April 20, 21, and May 26, at one, at the Golden Fleece Inn, Chichester. (Lake, Lincoln's-inn New-square; and Champ, Chichester.)

William Finch, late of Westminster, dealer, May 1, 2, and 26, at eleven, at the King's Arms, Fore-street, Plymouth Dock. (Bone, Rodd, and Davie, Plymouth Dock.)

Henry Fraser, Nightingale-lane, East Smithfield, grocer, April 21, at one, May 5, 30, at ten, at Guildhall. (Towse, Upper Thames-street.)

James Freeman, St. Mary Magdalen, Surrey, victualler, March 24, April 7, and May 2, at ten, at Guildhall.

Joseph Gibson, Newcastle upon Tyne, woollen-draper, April, 29, 30, and May 16, at eleven, at the Crown and Thistle Tavern, Newcastle. (Teasdale and Brawne, Merchant-Taylors' Hall; and Teasdale, Newcastle.)

James Gray, East Smithfield, baker, April 14, at ten, 21, at one, and May 16, at ten, at Guildhall, London. (Noy, Mincing-lane.)

Thomas Green, jun. of Blackburn, Lancashire, calico manufacturer, April 21, 22, and May 16, at two, at the Bridgewater Arms Inn, Manchester. (Taylor, Manchester; and Ellis, Cursitor-street.

Christopher Greengrass, Purleigh, Essex, baker, April 18, 25, at eleven, and May 26, at ten, at Guildhall, London. (Copeland, Chelmsford; and Bigg, Hatton Garden, London.)

Charles Grellet and Samuel Winter, of Lawrence Pountney-lane, London, merchants, April 25, May 2, and 30, at one, at Guildhall. (Coote, Austin Friars.)

John Grimshaw the younger, Preston, Lancashire, muslin-manufacturer, May 5, 6, and 26, at eleven, at the White Horse Inn, Preston. (Apsden and Shuttleworth, Preston; and Wigleworth, Gray's-inn-square, London.)

Matthew William Harston, Charles-street, City-road, linen-draper, April 25, May 1, at one, and 26, at ten, at Guildhall. (Hannam, Piazza Chambers, Covent Garden.)

William Hancock, Sheffield, tallow-chandler, March 30, 31, and May 2, at eleven, at the Hotel Inn, Sheffield. (Chambre, Temple-lane; or Watson, Sheffield.)

William Hayter, Southmoulton, Devon, vintner, April 7, and 8, at the Old London Inn, Exeter, and May 12, at the George Inn, Southmoulton. (Devon and Tooke, Gray's-inn-square.)

Richard Humphry the younger, of Honiton, Devonshire, butter-factor, April 21, 22, and May 9, at eleven, at the Dolphin Inn, Honiton. (Townsend and Pearse, Honiton.)

Charles Hussey and Nicholas Hussey, Newgate-street, London, linen-drapers, March 31, April 4, and May 5, at one, at Guildhall. (Blandford and Sweet, King's Bench Walks, Temple.)

Cornelius Kenworthy and Edward Kenworthy, Stainland, Yorkshire, cotton-spinners, May 5, 6, and 26, at three, at the White Bear Inn, Manchester. (Jackson, Manchester; and Jackson, Hare-court, Temple.)

James Kershaw, Manchester, coal dealer, May 1, 2, and 30, at three, at the Dog Tavern, Dean-gate, Manchester. (Kearsley and Cardwell, Manchester; Ellis, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane.

George Kipperholme, Halifax, Yorkshire, dealer, April 24, 25, and May 12, at the Black Bull, Gomersall. (Evans, Thavies-inn.)

William Barnabas Lambert, Manchester, grocer, April 21, 22, and May 23, at two, at the Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. (Johnson and Bailey, Manchester; and Ellis, Cursitor-street.)

George Leigh, of Manchester, bread-baker, May 1, 2, and 30, at three, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester. (Kearsley and Cardwell, Manchester; and Ellis, Cursitor-street.)

Robert Mann, Huggin-lane, Wood-street, warehouseman, April 14, 25, and May 23, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Adams, Old Jewry.)

John Marshall, Denby, Yorkshire, tanner, May 13, at four, 14, at the Three Legs Inn, at Leeds, and 30, at eleven, at the White Hart Inn, Wakefield. (Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton Garden; and Coupland, Leeds.)

William Masten, Newington Butts, carpenter, April 23, May 2, and 30, at ten, at Guildhall. (Smith, York-buildings, Bermondsey New-road.)

John Mitchell, Manningham, Yorkshire, worsted-manufacturer, April 14, at six, 15, at eleven, and May 9, at eleven, at the Talbot Inn, Bradford. (Edge, Inner Temple; and Brogden, Bradford.)

William Mortimer, of Wivenhoe, Essex, maltster, March 26, 28, and May 2, at eleven, at the Griffin Inn, Colchester. (Surythies, Colchester; and Lowten, Temple.)

John Newsham and Thomas Newsham, late of Preston, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturers, April 10, 11, and May 5, at eleven, at the George and Dragon Inn, in Preston. (Pilkington and Son, Preston; and Blakelock, Temple.)

John Norman, Bristol, coal-merchant, April 21, at ten, May 5, at eleven, 30, at ten, at the White Lion Inn, Bristol. (William Thomas, Bristol; and Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's-inn.)

George Ollivant, Manchester, merchant, April 25, May 2, at eleven, and 30, at four, at the Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. (Duckworth and Chippendall, Manchester; and Ellis, Cursitor-street.)

John Parkinson and Thomas Parkinson, of Liverpool, carriers, April 27, 28, and May 16, at eleven, at the George Inn, Liverpool. (Dixon, Preston; and Ellis, Cursitor-street.)

John Phillips, late of Monmouth, shopkeeper, April 21, 22, and May 26, at ten, at the City Hotel, Hereford. (Harris, Monmouth; and Williams, Red-lion-square, London.

John

John Reistrick, Leeds, dealer, April 11, 22, and May 16, at eleven, at the Rose and Crown Inn, Leeds. (Lee, Leeds; and Battye, Chancery-lane.)

Robert Rawlinson, Kingston-upon Hull, merchant, April 1, 2, and May 2, at eleven, at the White Hart Tavern, Kingston-upon-Hull. (Rosser and Son, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn; and Dickenson, Kingston-upon Hull.)

Thomas Redsern, Trowbridge, Wilts, surgeon, April 21, 23, and May 19, at the Woolpack, Trowbridge. (Williams, Red-lion-square.)

William Reid and William Webster, Manchester, wheelwrights, April 27, 28, and May 16, at three, at the Dog and Partridge, Manchester. (Redhead and Brother, Manchester; and Miles and Parry, Old Jewry.)

John Rowe, Castle-street, Falcon-square, London, merchant, April 4, 18, and May 9, at ten, at Guildhall. Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry.)

Zaccheus Rowton, late of Northampton, factor, April 25, at nine, 27, at eleven, and May 25, at nine, at the George Inn, Northampton. (Jeys, Northampton; and Edmunds and Son, Exchequer Office of Pleas, Lincoln's-inn.)

Jonathan Search, Chorlton, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, April 25, 27, and May 25, at two, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester. (Higson, Manchester; and Foulkes and Longdill, Gray's-inn.)

Andrew Sellon, Honiton, Devon, grocer, April 28, 29, and May 2, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Exeter. (Drewe and Loxham, New Inn, London; and Short and Barnes, Exeter.)

James Shynn, Stratford, Essex, victualler, March 31, April 14, and May 9, at ten, at Guildhall, London. (Smith and Tilson, St. Paul's Church-yard.)

William Smith, Wolverhampton, butcher, April 16, at five, 17, and May 2, at eleven, at the Jernigham Arms, Shiffnall, Salop. (Corser, Wolverhampton.)

Richard Sowley, Knowle, Warwickshire, corn-factor, April 13, 14, and May 9, at eleven, at the Black Swan, Warwick. (Smart and Thomas, Staple's-inn; and Tomes and Heydon, Warwick.)

Richard Stracey and Josiah Oliver, Cateaton-street, factors, April 23, 30, and May 26, at ten, at Guildhall. (Blunt, Broad-street.)

Thomas Susham, Creak, Norfolk, hawker and pedlar, March 24, 31, and May 2, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Falcon, Elm-court, Temple.)

George Symons, Plymouth Dock, Devonshire, mercer, April 3, 4, and May 9, at eleven, at the King's Arms Inn, Plymouth. (Julian and Cudlipp, Plymouth; and Davies, Lothbury.)

John Taylor, Pagham, Sussex, shopkeeper, April 25, May 2, and 30, at one, at Guildhall, London (Hayward, Lamb's Conduit-street.)

John George Thomas, Great Yarmouth, linen-draper, April 30, May 1, and 26, at ten, at the King's Head Inn, Great Yarmouth. (Sayers, Great Yarmouth; and Swaine, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry.)

William Thompson, Manchester, grocer, May 1, 2, and 23, at three, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester. (Halstead and Ainsworth, Manchester; and Milne and Parry, Old Jewry.)

William Tucker the younger, Exeter, serge-manufacturer, April 14, at twelve, 21, and May 16, at one, at Guildhall, London. (Collins and Waller, Spital-square.)

Samuel Turner, Manchester, innkeeper, April 8, 15, and May 16, at two, at the Dog Tavern Manchester. (Law, Manchester; and Jackson, Hare-court, Temple.)

Isabella Watkins, Frances M'Clure, and Lucy Hincksman, New Bond-street, milliners, March 28, April 4, at twelve, and May 2, at one, at Guildhall. (Hogarth, Staples-inn.)

William Watts, Castle-lane, Southwark, leather-seller, March 31, April 7, and May 5, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Annesley, Hare-court, Temple.)

Stephen Timothy, West Castor, Lincolnshire, scrivener, April 10, at three, 11, and May 9, at ten, at the Talbot Inn, Castor. (Pearson, Gray's-inn; and Turner, Castor.)

Nathaniel Willmot, of Wyrardisbury, Bucks, wheelwright, April 14, 21, and May 16, at ten, at Guildhall. (James Richardson, New-inn.)

Jonathan Wilson, White Horse-street, Ratcliffe, Middlesex, dyer, April 7, 14, at eleven, and May 16, at ten, at Guildhall. (Oldham, Nag's-head-court, Gracechurch-street.)

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

John Bingley, Upper John-street, St. Pancras, statuary and mason, from April 7 to 28, at twelve, at Guildhall.

Thomas Clark, Chatham, Kent, corn-dealer, from March 28 to May 16, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

William Coombe, Queen-street, Cheapside, warehouseman, from March 31 to April 14, at ten, at Guildhall.

James Gaymer, Misley, Essex, corn-merchant, from March 31 to April 20, at ten, at the Three Inn, Misley.

Thomas Harding and Lawrence Crean, Godfrey-court, Milk-street, wholesale drapers, from March 28 to April 4, at ten, at Guildhall.

John Harkness, Addle-street, Wood-street, merchant, from April 18 to June 6, at ten, at Guildhall.

William Catlin Johnson and John Wiltshire, Huntingdon, drapers, from April 7 to 21, at ten, at Guildhall.

David Johnson, of Brown-street, Hanover-square, smith, to surrender April 14, at ten, at Guildhall.

Charles Kilby, Watford, Hertfordshire, dealer, from April 25 to May 2, at ten, at Guildhall.

William Lance, late of Abingdon, Berkshire, woolstapler, from April 7 to April 21, at eleven, at the Lamb Inn, Abingdon.

George Parkinson, London, warehouseman, from March 31 to April 21, at ten, at Guildhall.

James Shakeshaft the younger, late of Widegate-street, Bishopsgate-street, dealer, to surrender April 14, at ten, at Guildhall.

John Hood Smith, Water-lane, Tower-street, London, wine and spirit-broker, from April 4 to March 14, at ten, at Guildhall.

[illegible]

Henry Michael Tijou, Mitre-court, Fleet-street, vintner, from April 11 to April 28.
James Whitehead, Church-street, Surrey, hat-manufacturer, from March 14 to April 14, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

John Berhall, Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars road, cheesemonger.
William Gregson, Manchester, innkeeper.

DIVIDENDS.

May 5. J. Adams, Portsea, slopseller.—May 13. Margaret Alker the younger, and Elizabeth Alker, Preston, Lancashire, milliners.

May 4. John Badderley, Wolverhampton, druggist.—April 23. George Bagnet, Leeds, soapboiler.—May 1. C. Baldry, Framlingham, Suffolk, currier.—May 4. Richard Bankes, of Liverpool, sail-maker.—April 21. William Beatson and John Beatson, St. Mary-at-Hill, London, merchants.—May 10. Moses Bewdley, Manchester, victualler.—April 20. William Blindell, Welwyn, Hertfordshire, maltster.—May 4. Henry Richard Bowen, of Bath, chinaman. April 28. C. Bristow, Newgate-street, linen-draper. May 8. George Bowker and James Chapman, Manchester, corn-dealers.—May 4. Thomas Brown, of Penn, Staffordshire, miller. May 23. Thomas Brewer, of Chippenham, Wilts, linen-draper. May 16. R. Browne, Lloyd's Coffee-house, insurance-broker.—May 12. R. Barker, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, dealer.

May 11. J. Carr, Pontefract, Yorkshire, grocer. April 25. S. Castell and W. Powell, Lombard-street, bankers.—May 7. James Henry Champion, Gravesend, grocer.—May 30. Francis Chinnery, Cranbourn-passage, Leicester-square, linen-draper. April 18. Charles Colwill, Rathbone-place, upholsterer.—May 16. Spencer Compton, New-street, Bishopsgate Without, merchant.—April 21. John Copp and William Walker, of Stratford, Essex, calico-printers.—May 1. Wm. Charles Crank, of Kensington, brewer.—April 23. E. Cullum, Grundisburgh, Suffolk, shopkeeper.—May 9. Peter Cumming, Union-court, Broad-street, London, merchant.—May 12. David Currie, Throgmorton-street, merchant.

April 17. W. Dann, T. Bentham, B. Bentham, and J. Baikie, Chatham, bankers.—May 9. John Dawes, Camomile-street, mariner. May 5. Richard Dearman, Barnsley, and Robert Dearman, Pindar Oaks, Worsborough, Yorkshire, merchants.—June 9. C. Dixon, Fenchurch-street, brush-maker and turner. May 12. P. T. Donne, Walthamstow, Essex, broker.

April 21. George Emerson and Richard King the younger, of St. Thomas the Apostle, London, brokers.

April 28. Michael Favell, of High-street, Borough, linen-draper.—April 14. Thomas Fawcett, Old 'Change, London, merchant.—April 25. James Peter Fearon, Upper Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square, dealer.—April 25. F. M. Fisher, Barbican, jeweller. May 9. Elizabeth Fitton, of Bolton on the Moors, Lancashire, milliner. May 19. Anna Foreman, of Chatham, Kent, haberdasher.

May 5. Peter Gandon, of Wentworth-street, Whitechapel, cooper.—April 25. Francis Gilding, of Aldersgate-street, London, cabinet-maker.—April 27. William Guy, Devizes, tinman.—April 28. R. Gwillim, Worship-street, dealer.

May 5. W. Hall, Silver-street, Cheapside, warehouseman.—March 24. Richard Hamer, Saville-row, Burlington Gardens, wine-merchant. April 24. Thomas Harding, Bolton, Lancashire, linen-draper. April 18. S. Harman, Modbury, Devon, shopkeeper. April 14. W. Harper and J. Wilson, Castle-court, Budge-row, merchants. May 9. Robert Harris, Maidstone, woollen-draper.—April 25. Benjamin Sweet Hayden, of Plymouth, Devonshire, bookseller and stationer. May 11. Joseph Hesketh and William Jones, Liverpool, grocers. May 5. Samuel Hitchin, of Kingsland Road, Middlesex, victualler. April 14. Ralph Houlding and John Houlding, Preston, Lancashire, dealers in liquors. April 25. John Howett, St. Martin's-lane, carpenter.—May 9. John Christian Hube, Deptford, Kent, potter.—April 14. Thomas Hudson, New Bond-street, tavern-keeper.—April 29. James Fletcher Hughes, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, stationer.—May 7. William Hume, Berwick upon Tweed, corn-merchant.—May 9. Walter Hunt, Putney, Surrey, grocer.

May 12. William Johnson, of Edgeware Road, collar-maker.—April 21. W. Isard, East Grinstead, Sussex, breeches-maker.—April 21. George Isaacs and Michael Isaacs, Bevis Marks, London, merchants.

April 17. J. Kendrick, sen. Birmingham, bellows-maker.—April 14. J. Kenworthy, Bollington, Cheshire, cotton-spinner.

April 14. Benjamin John Lench, Curtain Road, Shoreditch, horse-dealer.—April 28. J. Lewes, Westminster Bridge Road, victualler.—May 2. J. Lewthwaite, Liverpool, merchant.—May 11. George Life, High Harrowgate, Yorkshire, innkeeper. May 11. John Life, Ripley, Yorkshire, grocer. May 1. Peter Lindsay, of Barking Essex, farmer.—May 16. Hugh Lloyd, of Middle Temple-lane, money-scrivener.

May 2. David Maitland, Wigan, Lancashire, Walter Campbell, London, and William Wright, Liverpool, cotton manufacturers.—May 2. C. Manley, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, merchant.—May 7. Samuel Miles, Bristol, corn factor. May 12. J. Mourneth and J. Sequeira, Gracechurch-street, druggists. March 24. John Moorhouse, of John-street, Adelphi, Middlesex, wine merchant. May 1. Richard Morgan, Aberdare, Glamorgan, apothecary.—May 9. John Morley, Sewardstone, Essex, miller.

May 1. J. Noble, Kensington Gravel-pits, brewer.—May 9. Thomas Norman, Shenstone, Staffordshire, innholder.

May 16. John Oakes, Union-street, New Bond-street, coal merchant.

April 21. Peter James Papillon, St. Swithin's-lane, merchant.—May 8. Bryan Pearty, Kendal, skinner.—May 9. Benjamin Phillips and William Bacon, Ewer-street, Southwark, levigators.—May 5. Michael Phillips, of Norris-street, Haymarket, grocer.—May 6. James Pickup, of Burnley, Lancashire, cotton spinner.—April 11. J. S. Pitchard, Wigmore-street, grocer.

April 23. H. Roberts, Arreton, Isle of Wight; J. Roberts, Newport, ditto; and M. Gregory, King's Arms Yard, London, bankers.—May 4. Thomas Roberts, Helston, Cornwall, grocer.—

May

May 26. James Robertson and James Hutchison, of Fleet-street, London, oilmen.—April 14. Edmund Rodd, London-street, merchant.—May 9. Alexander Ross, Minories, London, merchant.—May 5. Bernard Ross, New City Chambers, merchant.—April 14. Joseph Roundell, late of Skipton, Yorkshire, grocer.—May 4. William Rouse, of Worcester, silversmith.—April 21. John Russell, Moorfields, broker.

April 28. Richard William Ulric Schneider, White Lion Court, Birchin-lane, merchant.—April 14. Charles Frederick Schmoll, Jewin-street, Cripplegate, merchant.—April 14. John Scott and George Scott, South-street, Finsbury-square, London, merchants.—May 5. Francis Scurry, Kent Road, Southwark, coal dealer.—April 30. F. Sergent, Wakefield, Yorkshire, innkeeper.—April 13. John Simmons, Makin Simmons, and William Simmons, Liverpool, merchants.—April 16. John Simpson Tydeman, Colchester, ironmonger.—April 14. J. Smedley, Maiden-lane, Wood-street, hosier.—April 28. James Smethurst and James Mangnall, Bolton, Lancashire, dimity and quilting manufacturers.—May 5. George Southard, of New Bond-street, linen-draper.—April 18. W. Stephens, Exeter, sadler.—April 20. T. and J. Stutterd, and T. Littlewood, Oldfield, Yorkshire, merchants.—April 17. T. Sutton, Ringmore, Devon, ship builder.

April 17. T. Taylor, Birmingham, gun barrel maker.—May 2. George Tinkler and John Rist, Meard's court, Soho, leather sellers.—April 25. John Treadgold, of Portsea, Hampshire, cabinet-maker.—April 22. J. Tuton and J. Waring, Leeds, merchants.—April 30. J. S. Tydeman, Colchester, ironmonger.

April 21. W. Urquhart, Ratcliffe Cross, cooper.

May 16. J. Copp and R. Walker, Stratford, Essex, calico printers.—May 5. Samuel Watson, Blakeney, Norfolk, corn merchant.—April 18. W. Weaver, Red Lion, Gray's-inn-lane, victualler.—May 12. John Webster and Joseph Harrison, Liverpool, merchants.—April 25. John Wheatley, Mark Lane, cornfactor.—April 27. John Willacy, William Willacy, and Thomas Willacy, of Liverpool, millers.—April 23. James Wilkinson, Leeds, dyer.—May 9. Samuel Wilkinson and Joseph Burrough, High Wycombe, Bucks, bankers.—May 9. John Wilson, Kendal, tallow chandler.—April 27. William Wilson, Colchester, merchant.—April 25. W. Winch, Tothill-street, Westminster, butcher.—April 23. J. Wright, Halifax, cotton-spinner.—April 23. J. Wyatt, Cheadle, Cheshire, W. P. Francis, Litchfield, and J. Chadwick, Stew, Staffordshire, calico-printers.

SCOTTISH SEQUESTRATIONS.

March 24. Donald Bethune, merchant, in Kincardine, Ross.
April 7. James and William Craig, plumbers, in Glasgow.
April 8. James French, manufacturer, in Glasgow.
April 3. James Gemmel, grocer, in Paisley.
March 13. Alexander Glen, glover, in Greenock.
April 7. James Johnston, merchant, in Dornoch.
March 21. Robert Kemp, soap-manufacturer, in Leith.
March 18 John Morrison, shoe-maker, in Fort William.
March 14. Daniel M'Alpine, jun. baker, in Glasgow.
April 1. William M'Crirrie, haberdasher, in Dumfries.
March 21. Matthew and Hugh M'Kay, grocers, in Glasgow.
March 18. William Proudfoot, jun. merchant, in Glasgow.
April 2. Fraser Richardson, flesher, in Dumfries.
April 1. David Stephens, trunk-maker, in Edinburgh.
April 3. David Walker, jun. manufacturer, in Gorbals.
March 14. David Walters, late grocer, in Edinburgh.

IRISH BANKRUPTS.

John Archbold, of the city of Dublin, factor, merchant, dealer and chapman, to surrender 20, 21 April, and 21 May.

William Campbell, of Belfast, Antrim, merchant-tailor, to surrender 8, 9 April and 9 May.

John Dease, of the city of Dublin, and of Nenagh Mills, in the county of Tipperary, miller, to surrender 27, 28 April, and 28 May.

Walter Devereux, of Bishop-street, to surrender 23, 24 April, and 23 May.

John Hennessey, of Carlow, woollen-draper, to surrender 18, 20 April, and 19 May.

Joseph Russell, James Greenfield, and William Woods, late of Belfast, calico-manufacturers, to surrender 25, 27 April, and 26 May.

Henry Sterling, of Ballykeel, Down, linen-draper, to surrender 22, 23 April, and 22 May.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

Married.—At Barbadoes, the Hon. Robert Augustus Hyndham, of Dominica, to Miss Elizabeth Christian Beckles, daughter of the Hon. John Beckles, Attorney-general and Speaker of the House of Assembly of Barbadoes.

Died.—On the 5th February, Osman Pacha of Widdin, known by the name of Passwan Oglou, celebrated for his military talents, his enterprising spirit, and the successful defence which he made in his town against the united power of the Turkish Empire.—By his death, Russia is freed from a formidable enemy; who, though he had not publicly declared himself, had made pre-

parations

parations within the walls of Widdin for acting against that power. He is succeeded by Rustan Aya, a Chief of the Janissaries, little known.

At Tobago, James Pigott, Esq. Attorney-general of the Island, and Judge of the Admiralty at Trinidad; in both which offices and colonies he was as highly and deservedly respected, that his loss will long be lamented.—He was the youngest brother of the late attorney-general Sir A. Pigott.

At Kingston, in Jamaica, after a residence of nearly thirty years, Stewart Bruce, Esq. universally respected by a numerous circle of friends for his many amiable and companionable qualities.—Few men ever possessed a more kind and liberal heart, and none ever died in that community more generally and sincerely regretted.

We have been favoured with the sight of a letter from an Officer present at the capture of Monte Video, from which we extract the following particulars. The first is a curious anecdote relative to the skill and courage of our rifle-men. —"The rifle-men here exceed any thing that can be thought of. I will give you an instance among many that happened in the presence of hundreds. Three of them on the wing of the army, at a great distance, were seen by a party of Spaniards, consisting of eleven, who thinking to cut them off, made a full gallop at them: it was uneven sand hills, with bits of rock interspersed, that they had chose for their ground. On seeing the Spaniards advance, they disappeared, all but their caps, behind a small bank. The enemy rode furiously up to the caps, and only caps there were for them, for the men had crept above a hundred yards on their bellies; and without any person knowing where they were, three shots were fired and down fell three Spaniards: the rifle-men got two fires more each, and never missed their men, so that only two were left to carry back the news."

The writer goes on to relate all the transactions of the siege, and thus concludes:—"February 3. The assault has been made, and Monte Video is ours, but immense has been the loss. It is impossible for an individual to know every thing, but you can compare mine with other accounts: what I write you may depend on. The breach I mentioned before was the point of attack, which was led by the Light Brigade, commanded by Colonel Brownrigg, the Brigades of Grenadiers, by Major Dalrymple, fortieth Regiment, then the scalers armed with pikes, &c. among whom were distributed 400 crow bars; these they stuck in the walls, and made steps for the Grenadiers. These were supported by the 38th, 40th, and 87th Regiments. As they advanced the 17th Dragoons took possession of our own batteries to prevent their being lost in case of a repulse, and of course they had no share in the assault, which, indeed, they were not so well fit for, being half mounted; in the rear of them was the covering army, consisting of the 47th Regiment, and all we have of the 71st Regiment, the 20th and 21st Dragoons. It is thought by some that at the time of the assault the enemy were just on the point of making a sortie to destroy our advanced battery, for they were in perfect readiness to receive our men. They arrived at the walls soon after one, and upon the leading men mounting the breach, great was the astonishment at finding it almost impassible, for the wall being immensely thick, the quantity of rubbish was very great, and behind the rubbish, and a long way further on each side than the breach, the Spaniards had brought and piled up bullocks hides (which are in amazing quantities at this place, being one of the principal articles of trade) these they had formed in such a solid body, that cannon balls had no effect on them. Thus our poor fellows had no other way but to mount over the hides, and through some of them to make a passage. Here the slaughter commenced. The Spaniards had made a six gun battery in one of the streets strait to front the breach, and a three gun battery to take it side ways. These opened a most terrible fire of grape shot, and also bags filled with musquet shot; this spread death through the ranks, but not dismay, for not a single company even halted a moment or shortened a step. The rifle-men, and many of the light troops (to give way for the grenadiers and others that marched without breaking their lines) ran along the walls, and got up with the help of the sailors and crow bars, but many fell, as the enemy had brought guns to flank the wall in every direction

direction. This lasted for more than an hour, not a shot being fired by our people; Major Dalrymple and several of the Officers were there killed; Colonel Brownrigg, and many wounded; and when the 40th Regiment passed the breach and had destroyed the enemy's batteries, they had not an Officer to form up the regiment. As fast as the troops passed the wall they ran up to the very mouths of the guns, and bayoneted every soul near them, and spiked the guns. This they did all round the town going along the sea shore, all of the guns being turned inwards. When the batteries were silent, every thing went on well, as they carried all before them, and had possession of every place even the great battery that commanded the entrance of the harbour. All this was done before four o'clock, and nothing remained but the citadel, and this was too serious a place to be attempted in the dark, as every soldier that could escape from our people had fled there, and it was computed there were two thousand musquetry to aid the great guns. Our people waited for day light, which took place about half past four; and having been regularly formed, and a sailor with a crow bar being appointed to every two grenadiers, they advanced to the attack, and most dreadful it was for near an hour. The enemy had two 18 pounders that cannonaded the street up which our people were obliged to come: these made great havoc, but they had only time to fire twice before our men were under them and had begun to scale the walls; but here also was great opposition, for the musquetry fired vollies over the parapets, and as the grenadiers ascended, many of them were knocked on the head with the buts of their musquets. But as nothing could stop them, some soon got on the top. At this instant, guess our feelings at seeing the great Spanish standard that had stood proudly erect on the citadel come down, and a white flag erected in its place. It is a doubt whether it was done by the Spaniards as a token of submission, or by some of our own men who had nothing else at hand to hoist, but it had the effect of stopping the carnage, for let it be ever remembered in history, that notwithstanding every provocation that had been received, every life was afterwards spared, nor was the town plundered as has always been the law when places were taken by assault. At the same time some sailors got on the top of the great church, and hoisted the Union Jack on a boat hook. The Frenchman, who was reported to have the command, but only directed the cannonading, &c. was commander of a fine corvette in the harbour; he was taken, though desperately wounded, after having blown up his ship and two magazines of the Spaniards. We have not yet heard the exact loss, but it is feared it will be near five hundred killed and wounded. Imagination cannot paint the scene, particularly at the breach, when the day dawned: the numbers of brave fellows lying in heaps over one another; and then, proceeding into the town, the mixture of Blacks and Spaniards, and our own, without heads, arms, or legs, some completely severed in two. It was a scene too shocking to dwell on. The wounded on both sides were so numerous that the great church, a most beautiful building, has been turned into an hospital, one side being given to the Spaniards and the other occupied by ours. The assault was led by Colonel Brown of the 40th Regiment, in a most gallant manner: he made shift to get his horse over the breach and hides, although there was no place less than ten feet high, and his orderly dragoons got over with him, happily he escaped unhurt, as did also a L. Edwards of the Queen's Regiment, a volunteer from the Cape, who led the forlorn hope. So after a contest of five hours was taken a place fortified in a manner that induced them to ridicule our attempt. Nature has situated it in such a manner that you ascend in every direction to it, and the old walls are of prodigious thickness and heighth, that when we came close, we found that our balls had only spoiled the front and had done little interior damage; it requires a garrison of 1500 or 2000 men, with which they may bid defiance to all. It is the only fortified town and harbour in Spanish South America: in the harbour are about eighty sail of ships of all sizes, some of which are valuable; there are also some Spanish ships of war, and twenty sail of gun boats."

Retrospect of Public Affairs.

WE begin our Retrospect of this month with an account of domestic transactions, which have taken the lead in point of importance, at least with respect to the subjects of this country.

Having in a former number promised to give the particulars of the Bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade as soon as it should have passed, we gladly acquit ourselves of the obligation. Its principal articles and provisions are the following.

The African Slave Trade is declared to be utterly abolished and made unlawful after the 1st day of May, 1807; from which time all persons dealing in any manner whatever in the purchase, sale, transfer, &c. of slaves in Africa, the West Indies, or any other part of America not in his Majesty's dominions, shall incur the penalty of one hundred pounds for every slave. Also, from the same period, the fitting out of any vessels from any part of the United kingdom, or its colonies and dominions, is prohibited, under the penalty of the forfeiture of such vessel and all her furniture.

The forcible carrying away or removing of slaves, either directly or indirectly, from Africa, the West Indies, or any other part of America not in his Majesty's dominions, and the receiving such slaves on board of any vessel, is likewise declared unlawful, and liable to the penalties of forfeiture of the vessel, and of the sum of one hundred pounds for every slave.

Slaves imported into any colony or territory belonging to his Majesty, are seizable like all other prohibited goods, and are to be condemned in the usual courts. All insurances made upon any transactions relative to the slave trade are declared unlawful, and are made subject to the penalty of one hundred pounds upon every insurance, and also treble the amount of the premium.

Slaves, the property of the enemy, found on board ships taken as prize of war, and also slaves seized as forfeiture in virtue of this act, shall be considered as condemned and forfeited to the sole use of his Majesty, for the purpose only of barring all other title or property in them, but shall in no case be subject to be disposed of or treated as slaves; it shall, however, be lawful for his Majesty, or such officers as he shall appoint in council to receive and protect them, either to enter them in the land or sea service, or to bind them apprentices for the term of fourteen years.

The remaining clauses of this Act relate to the recovery and application of penalties, and other legal matters; and it is moreover enacted, that nothing contained in it shall extend to vessels cleared out from Great Britain before 1st of May 1807, and where the slaves shall be landed in the West Indies before 1st of January 1808.

On April 9th a question, in which the public feelings were warmly interested, was debated in the House of Commons. A resolution was moved by Mr. Brand, "That it is subversive of the principles of the constitution for his Majesty's Ministers to restrain themselves by any pledge to withhold at any time from his Majesty any advice which they shall in their opinions and consciences believe to be conducive to the security of his realms, the honour of his crown, and the well-being of all his subjects." After the resolution had for some time been debated, Mr. Osborn moved the order of the day upon it. The debate was animated, and continued till six in the morning; when the House divided,

For Mr. Osborn's motion - - - - -	258
Against it - - - - - - - - - - -	226
Majority for the present Ministry - - -	32

On April 13th a motion was made in the House of Lords by the Marquis of Stafford, in substance the same with that of Mr. Brand, with the addition of

an expression of regret for the change which had taken place in his Majesty's councils. A long debate ensued, which terminated by a motion to adjourn, on which the numbers were,

For the motion - - - - - - - - - -	171
Against it - - - - - - - - - - -	90
Majority for Ministers - - - - - - -	81

A further trial of strength was made in the House of Commons on April 15th, when Mr. Lyttleton introduced the following motion: "That this House, considering a firm and vigilant Administration indispensable in the present posture of public affairs, has seen with the greatest regret the late change in his Majesty's councils." The order of the day being moved upon it, the numbers were,

For Ministers - - -	244
Against them - - -	198
Majority - - - - -	46

How much soever the sentiments and inclinations of the public might have been divided upon these questions, all concurred in the joy occasioned by the publication of a Gazette Extraordinary on April 13th, announcing a signal triumph to the British arms. A letter from Brigadier General Sir Samuel Auchmuty gives the following account of the capture of the city and strong fortress of Monte Video, in the Rio de la Plata. Having been joined by a detachment of troops from the Cape of Good Hope, he evacuated Maldonado on Jan. 13th, and on the 18th, after an inconsiderable opposition, landed in a bay nine miles from Monte Video. On the 19th he moved towards that town, and occupied the suburbs with part of his forces. On the next morning he was attacked by the whole force of the enemy, consisting of 6000 men, whom, after a brisk action, he repulsed with great slaughter; and the siege of the place immediately commenced. Considerable difficulties occurred in bringing up the cannon and forming the batteries, but they were all surmounted by the ardour of the soldiers, assisted by sailors and marines from the ships. A practicable breach being reported on Feb. 2d, it was resolved no longer to delay the attempt to storm. At an hour before day-break on the 3d the troops destined for the purpose moved on to the assault. In consequence of the darkness, and the repairs made by the Spaniards, it was some time before the breach could be discerned, during which the English were exposed to a destructive fire. At length, however, they rushed in with irresistible impetuosity, and though numbers fell, the rest cleared the way with their bayonets, and made themselves complete masters of all the works before day-light, except the citadel. This did not long hold out, and at an early hour in the morning all opposition had ceased, the town was quiet, and *the women were peaceably walking the streets*. This circumstance, almost unexampled in a town taken by storm after a desperate conflict, does no less honour to the discipline and humanity of the victors, than the action does to their valour. The loss sustained by the assailants during the storm amounted to near 400 officers and men killed and wounded; and the whole loss of both from the landing to the capture was little short of 600. Among the slain are two lieutenant-colonels and a major. The loss of the enemy was much greater, and above 2,000 officers and men were made prisoners. A considerable number of vessels were made prizes in the harbour by the squadron under Admiral Stirling. Further particulars of this brilliant action, contained in a private letter, are given in our Foreign Occurrences.

A Gazette account has been given of the capture of the Dutch frigate Pallas and two armed ships, richly laden with spices from the Moluccas, in the Indian seas, on July 26, by his Majesty's ships Greyhound and Harrier. A splendid addition to the gallant exploits of our navy has been transmitted from the coast of the Caraccas, where two boats of the Galatea, manned with five

officers and 70 sailors and marines, pursued in the open sea, and took, after a severe conflict, at the *third* assault, the French national corvette Le Lynx, mounting 16 guns, and carrying 161 men.

We lament that we have generally been obliged to commence our retrospective view of continental affairs with the correction of some exaggerated reports, originating in the sanguine hopes and fond anticipations of our allies and their partisans. Instead of the rapid and disastrous retreat of the French from the late scene of action, announced at the close of last month, it now appears that their head-quarters have continued quiet at Osterode, while their posts have occupied all the line from the mouth of the Passarge to the Oumeloff, a river discharging itself into the Narew. Thus they present a barrier against any attempts of the Russians to raise the siege of Dantzig, or to recover the towns on the Vistula. The prodigious losses on both sides in the battle of Eylau are apparent from the vast efforts making to recruit both armies. Napoleon has been obliged to recur to the severe and unpopular measure of anticipating the levy of the conscripts for the year 1808; and he has from all quarters been summoning troops either of his own subjects or his conquered allies, for the purpose, doubtless, of making another formidable advance upon his enemy. One consequence of this determination has been the raising of the siege of Stralsund in the beginning of April, followed by the evacuation of all Swedish Pomerania by the French troops, who have been pursued in their retreat by the Swedes, and have sustained some loss.

Dantzig is still invested, and a general sortie of the besieged has been repulsed with considerable loss. It, however, has received reinforcements of Russian troops by sea.

From the latest accounts, the French head-quarters appear to have been removed on April 2d to Finckenstein, some miles nearer to the Vistula, where they continued on the 9th. The king of Prussia was still at Memel, which he had never quitted for Königsberg, as reported. The most important intelligence may shortly be expected from the armies. A greater number of men is probably at this time assembled to decide the dreadful contest, than has been seen in an equal compass in any modern war.

A proclamation published at Madrid by the Prince of Peace, on March 4th, enjoins all the severe measures against the British trade in Spain which have been adopted in France, though with still fewer means to put them in execution.

The Deputies of the Dutch Jews, and those of Frankfort on the Mayn, have declared their adherence to the doctrinal decisions of the Sanhedrin assembled at Paris.

The capture of a vessel with dispatches has left us destitute of any intelligence, except through the medium of Vienna and Paris, of a very important transaction in which our navy is concerned. It appears that the English squadron under Admiral Louis, lying off the isle of Tenedos, was joined by Admiral Duckworth, with some additional ships, and that on Feb. 18th they passed the forts of the Dardanelles with very little resistance, and after burning a Turkish ship of the line and some frigates, cast anchor before Constantinople. Negotiations immediately commenced, the purpose of which was to compel the Porte to break its alliance with France, and to renew its amicable relations with England and Russia. Other conditions are mentioned, which are scarcely credible. By the great exertions of Sebastiani, the French ambassador, the Turks were recovered from their first alarm, and animated to reject the conditions, and prepare for a vigorous defence. The result has been, that the English fleet, after first shifting its station, and sailing towards the Black sea, at length repassed the Dardanelles on March 3d, and resumed its station off Tenedos. The authentic particulars of this extraordinary affair are impatiently expected.

Some alarm has been excited in the mercantile world on account of the supposed rejection of the British treaty by the President and Senate of the United States. On this head, see our Commercial Report.

Col.

Col. Burr in January surrendered himself to the civil authority to take his trial. It is since mentioned, that on his appearance before the Supreme Court of the Mississipi territory, it was found that there was not sufficient authority for proceeding against him; on which account he withdrew, and did not again appear. The Governor, however, has issued a proclamation for his apprehension.

After much bloodshed at Hayti (St. Domingo) the two rival generals, Pictou and Christophe, have agreed amicably to divide the island between them.

It is reported that the Persians make common cause with the Turks against the Russians, and that they have put a stop to all commerce and correspondence with the English.

The new Ministry have at length determined to put into execution the late threat of Mr. Canning in the House of Commons, and to try their popularity with the public. On Monday April 27th Parliament was prorogued by commission to the 13th of May; a dissolution has followed, and the new Parliament is expected to assemble for the dispatch of business on the 18th of June. The Speech, which was delivered by the Lord Chancellor, states his Majesty's anxiety to recur to the sense of his people while the events which have recently taken place are fresh in their recollection; and expresses his Majesty's conviction, that by resorting to this measure under present circumstances, he demonstrates his own conscientious persuasion of the rectitude of the motives upon which he has acted, while he affords the people the best opportunity of testifying their determination to support him in the exercise of every prerogative of the crown. It farther declares his Majesty's conviction, that after the many indulgences granted to his catholic subjects during his long reign, they, in common with others, must feel assured of his attachment to the principles of just and enlightened toleration, and of his desire to protect equally, and promote impartially the happiness of all descriptions of his subjects. The speech, contrary to the opinions delivered in the House of Commons by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, and some of his colleagues, goes on to commend Lord Henry Petty's plan of Finance, by expressing His Majesty's satisfaction that the House of Commons had provided for raising the supplies without imposing the burden of additional taxes. His Majesty's approbation of the commissions of enquiry into the expenditure of the public money is also declared, accompanied by a desire that the attention of the new Parliament may be equally devoted to the same important objects. The Speech concludes with a recommendation from the throne to the members of both Houses of Parliament to cultivate by every means in their power a spirit of union, harmony, and good will among all classes of the people, followed by a hope on the part of his Majesty "that the divisions naturally and unavoidably excited by the late *unfortunate* and *uncalled for* agitation of a question so interesting to the feelings and opinions of his people, will speedily pass away; and that the prevailing sense and determination of all his subjects to exert their united efforts in the cause of their country, will enable his Majesty to conduct to an honourable and secure termination the great contest in which he is engaged."

This measure, which many men free from party prejudices regard as precipitate in the extreme, will at this juncture, it is said, be attended with heavy losses to individuals, and occasion a very serious interruption and inconvenience to public business. By it a great number of private bills, which had been brought forward, and many of them nearly carried through the House, with great expence and trouble, will be wholly lost; as will also several public bills of importance connected with public economy, the amelioration of the condition of the poor, and the more equitable administration of justice among the several branches of the empire. We wish, however, only to state facts, and leave the public to draw their own conclusions.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE anxiety of the new administration to gratify the mercantile interest is already apparent. Mr. Perceval has assured the merchants and ship owners that the tonnage, or war tax on shipping, shall not be continued, even in part, at a peace. We shall be happy to find that circumstances justify this determination, for of all burdens, a tax on shipping in a country whose existence depends on its maritime greatness, appears to us the most pernicious.

The trading world are anxious to learn what relief the new Ministers will propose to the West India planters and merchants. According to the latest accounts from that quarter, we have reason to expect a large crop of sugar, which will arrive in a market already glutted by the superabundance of last year. It is of the greatest importance that speedy and effectual measures should be adopted to prevent the ruin of the numerous class whose welfare, or (to speak more correctly) whose existence is involved in this depressed branch of commerce. Mr. Charles Bosanquet, an eminent merchant, some time ago called the public attention to the alarming depreciation of West India property, by two letters addressed to his Partner, Mr. Manning, and more lately by a pamphlet entitled "*Thoughts on the Value to Great Britain of Commerce and Colonies.*" These publications are highly deserving of general attention, and we trust will have that influence with men in power to which their strength of argument and liberality of sentiment give them so just a title.

A report has been very generally circulated, that the American government had rejected the treaty lately concluded in London between the Commissioners of both countries. To this rumour we were from the beginning very reluctant to give belief, upon the substantial ground that the treaty is in many respects advantageous to America. The fact proves to be, that a copy of the treaty having reached our Envoy, Mr. Erskine, on the 9th of March, at Washington, and having been shewn by him to Mr. Jefferson, the latter laid much stress upon the omission of a clause to prevent the impressing of seamen from American ships. The President's remark became matter of public conversation, and occasioned the absurd rumour that the treaty was rejected. The President has not the power to reject a treaty without the concurrence of the Senate, and that body having been prorogued, the matter must remain undecided during several months. We see no reason to think that the Americans will reject what is evidently so advantageous to them; and, since the late change in his Majesty's councils, we apprehend a greater reluctance to the fulfilment of the treaty in our own country than in their's. Our merchants are extremely averse to the concession of a free trade between the French colonies and the mother country through the medium of America, and several members of the present Ministry participate their sentiments.

Our navigation continues to proceed with its wonted activity. A large East India fleet, amounting to fifteen sail, has arrived in safety, and another has lately sailed from Portsmouth to that quarter. The Jamaica January fleet has arrived, and an outward-bound West India fleet (the third of the season) has sailed. The Mercury packet has brought accounts from Bengal of so late a date as the beginning of December, at which time the valuable settlements in that country were in perfect security, but markets were by no means brisk. The same complaint is received from the Cape, and almost all our foreign possessions. It originates in the sanguine speculations of our merchants, who conceive that enterprize only is necessary to success, and who act as if every shipment must infallibly meet a favourable market abroad. Enterprize to a certain degree is undoubtedly of advantage both to the individual and the country; but the characteristic confidence of our countrymen, and the facility of credit, have given it at the present period a latitude decidedly detrimental to the prosperity of the community.

The gallantry displayed in the recapture of Monte Video is equally honourable to our army and beneficial to our trade. Since the arrival of General Craufurd

Craufurd in the River Plate, we may expect to hear of the reduction of Buenos Ayres. The obstinate resistance of the Spaniards, and the general hostility they discover to our troops, demonstrate too fully the fallacy of those reports which pictured them as groaning under the tyranny of Spain, and prepared to meet our soldiers with open arms. A similar impression was general in 1799 with regard to Holland, until it was removed by fatal experience. It is the part of a wise man to pay no attention to the idle reports of those who have transiently visited a country, and who form conjectures in regard to the temper of its inhabitants from the visions of their own imagination. Every country has its inveterate prejudices—these are to be comprehended only by a mind conversant with human nature, skilled to discern and to appreciate the powerful operation of national prepossessions on the human heart. The Spaniards of South America certainly suffer from the monopolizing edicts of the mother country, and were they capable of acquiring and maintaining their independence, they would rival our brethren of North America in a spirited resistance. But they will not ally themselves to heretics for the sake of civil liberty; and however gainful might be their connexion with England, they will deem these gains too dearly bought at the hazard of their religion.

Stocks have been steady during this month. We have hopes that Ministers will not alter the plan of finance proposed by Lord Henry Petty, on the advantages of which we have already enlarged.

These advantages, in our opinion, rest upon solid grounds; and even if the plan in question appeared to a certain degree objectionable, it would be unwise to disturb its operation at so early a period. The loan was contracted for upon the faith of the permanency of the new system, and the effect of this system has been to raise and keep up the prices of our funds. These circumstances deserve to be calmly weighed, and carry with them an authority superior to the most ingenious speculations.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

3 per Cent. Consols - - - - - -	62¼
Reduced - - - - - - - - -	62
Omnium - - - - - - - - -	3¼
Exchequer Bills par.	

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares for MARCH, 1807; *at the Office of Mr. Scott, 25, New-Bridge-Street, London.*

Ashton and Oldham Canal, 96*l.* per share.
Peak-Forest, 57*l.*
Warwick and Birmingham, 95*l.*
Warwick and Napton, 94*l.*
Grand Junction, 87*l.* *to* 90*l.*
Ellesmere, 55*l.*
Croydon, 50*l.*
Lancaster, ex. dividend.
Huddersfield, 16*l.*
Gloucester and Berkley, 12*l.*
West India Dock Stock, 145*l.* *to* 150*l.* *paying* 10*l. per cent. nett per Annum.*
London Dock, 110*l.* *to* 119*l. per cent.*
East India Dock, 115*l.* *to* 118*l.*
Globe Insurance, 104*l.* *to* 108*l.*

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR APRIL.

ACCOUNTS from all quarters of the country continue most satisfactory, and indeed unmixed with complaints, except from those improvident and old-fashioned farmers, who have neglected to secure a stock of latter spring provision for their cattle in this dry and backward season for grass; this description are perhaps most numerous in the West, and will be soon put to very serious and expensive inconveniences.

The spring sowing may be supposed generally finished, and the seed has been well got in. The crops appear healthy and flourishing, and it is said the wheat and rye have as fine and luxuriant a grass as was ever witnessed at this season. The lands intended for turnips will be well worked and in a very forward state; and the potatoe planting proceeds with much expedition, and to a considerable extent in many parts. The fen districts, highly improved by drainage and cultivation, continue to produce vast crops, and the farms are let at very high rates.

Turnips generally consumed, and the yards well cleared of hay. Fall of lambs uncommonly great, and the stock generally healthy. A large quantity of stock at the late Barnet fair, and at the spring fairs throughout, but sales dull from the backwardness of the grass. Bullocks sold at Barnet 2l. in 18l. cheaper than last year; fat stock lower, and milch cows. Store pigs still fetch a good price, and sell readily. Wool no alteration.

Smithfield market very full, and much stock turned out unsold. Beef 3s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. Mutton 4s. to 5s. Lamb 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. Veal 5s. to 7s. Pork 5s. to 6s. 6d. Bacon 6s. 4d. Irish do. 5s. Fat 3s. 3d.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

The wet and severe weather we experienced in the early part of the preceding month, for a time impeded the spring operations of ploughing and sowing, which, since the season has been more favourable, has been renewed with much vigour, and in most districts a large proportion of seed has been well sown, the lands working in good condition. The fens, as well as the high drier soils, at this season were seldom or ever in a better state.

The late warm weather we have had has much recovered the appearance of the winter crops and grasses, both natural and artificial, the growth of which was considerably checked and retarded by the prevailing cold frosty winds.

The backwardness of the spring has occasioned a large consumption of hay, which, although in plenty, sells at advanced prices; and, owing to the same cause, the late fairs have experienced a considerable reduction in the value of lean stock, store sheep, and dairy cows; but young fresh horses are still sold at high prices; and in the pig markets small stores are in great request.

PRICE OF GRAIN.

	ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Wheat	76	0	68	7
Rye	50	0	36	6
Barley	38	0	33	7
Oats	27	7	26	0
Beans	42	3	41	0
Peas	46	7	41	10
Oatmeal	40	3	21	7
Bigg	—	—	28	2

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Of the two queries of Skeptikos, *the first appears to us unfit for discussion in the Athenæum, and the second is sufficiently answered in publications expressly devoted to the subject.*

The writer of a paper on Association is respectfully informed, that essays on such general and often discussed topics, unless marked by originality or some peculiar felicity of elucidation, are considered as among the least desirable communications for our miscellany.

W. R. will find some of the information he desires in the present Number.

To the Correspondent who finds a violation of propriety in Dido's enquiring of Æneas "Quales Diomedes equi," supposing that they were the very horses which that hero had taken from Æneas himself, we beg leave to suggest, that Virgil had probably in his eye the horses of Rhæsus, won by Diomede in his nocturnal expedition with Ulysses.

The papers under the title of "Nomenclature of distinguished Writers," do not suit our purpose.

To our very numerous poetical contributors we return thanks for their intention, and shall in due order insert those which appear to us worthy of being presented to the readers of the Athenæum. That many are deemed too feeble or too unfinished for such an use, will not surprise any one who is aware that a Magazine is commonly the first field in which a young poet chuses to exhibit himself. If any, whom we know to be capable of correctness, would take the pains to bestow a little more of it upon us, we should be more gratified by their favours. It is impossible for us to pass such a line as

Yet issue no summons to ye.

THE ATHENÆUM.

No. 6. JUNE 1st, 1807.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Athenæum.

Extracts from a Tour through the Counties of Gloucester, Worcester, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth, by a Gentleman of Literary Eminence.

THE principal object of the writer is a comparison of the rivers Severn and Wye, and the scenes on their banks, with the great rivers of the continent of Europe, and he commences with the following general description of the scenery of various continental rivers.

Great rivers give a character to the countries through which they pass, and as frequently receive it from them, in an equal degree. They are occasionally grand features or mere accompaniments. From the source, therefore, to the embouchûre, an infinite variety may occur, yet not such but that one appropriate character will prevail. The rivers in Italy are a succession of cascades where narrow; and where exposed, have wide shelving banks of white pebbles never concealed, excepting in the short period of torrents; save those of Lombardy, which are deep, tame, and muddy.

Near Liege, in Westphalia, I first saw the Meuse; there a low pedgy river, yet afterwards acquiring both beauty and dignity, from the bold cliffs which rise from its shores. The Rhine, on the contrary, has on its approach to Bonn bold sweeps, with flat shores willowed to the brink; immediately on leaving it, in the delightful valley of Gutesburg, the accompaniments of bare rock or swelling promontories, universally covered with sloping vineyards, are richly picturesque. It is first seen to advantage at Andrenach, where the romantic ruins of a Moorish castle, built when that territory was held by the Spaniards, overhangs its shelving banks. With many features and circumstances resembling the Wye, in this part of its course the Rhine is greatly superior, as it is seldom less than 200 yards across, and large villages, which are supported by its navigation, are not unfrequent. The scenery is on that account more busy and artificial. At Coblentz, where it spreads at the base of the truly stupendous rock

and castle of Ehrenbreitstein, it is only a secondary feature, from the vastness of concomitant objects. The Maine, beautiful near its source, and before it becomes a commercial river, flows through a vast unpicturesque flat, full of garish objects, in the vicinity of Frankfort. I fortunately pursued the course of the Danube almost to its grand estuary, from the long bridge at Ratisbon, where I first contemplated its busy and peculiar scenery. The corn mills placed between boats, and the immense rafts of timber floating from the neighbouring forests, are very curious. At Welderen-Closter this majestic river wears the appearance of a bay, but as its shores contract, the side skreens are composed of perpendicular rocks, naked and expanded, huge fragments of which had fallen to the base, and added much to the effect. The surface of these headlands break into sharp spiral points, discovered through the otherwise impervious groves of pine, oak, and hornbeam. In the small glens which branch off on the opposite shore, numerous cottages of picturesque construction have the most favourable sites and accompaniments. This magnificent vista, always changing its object, both in the side skreens and extremities, excites admiration as much for its novelty as beauty. The city of Lintz is placed at the termination of this singular valley, elegantly built, and completing, in the distance, a landscape which has no equal in Germany.

Soon afterward, the Danube assumes a new character; it has wide uncovered sand banks, and appears, like the numerous rivers by which it is supplied, rather as a torrent bed. In its course through Hungary, by dividing its waters, many islands are formed, yet the branches are considerable rivers, and when collected at Cromorne, they spread into a broad sheet of lake. We may judge of its usual size from the bridge of boats connecting the cities of Buda and Pesth, which is three hundred yards in length. At Giurgevow, the first fortress on the Turkish frontier, I sailed down a vast reach of this noble river about two miles, where it had the width and stillness of a lake.

To the Wye, the river Aluta, which intersects the forest mountains of Transylvania, bears a constant resemblance. It is, indeed, a gigantic portrait of the Wye, not only in itself, but in the surrounding scenery. Vallies of profoundest depth re-echoing the hoarse cataracts, and continuing their avenues and perpendicular sides so frequently, whilst they almost exclude the horizon, are objects too peculiarly magnificent to admit of any cessation of surprise.

We shall be disappointed if we expect to find the imagery of the antient poets realized in the rivers they describe. Upon the Caister I observed no swans, the sands of the Hermus are not golden, nor did the Meander appear to deserve any of its poetical epithets beside those descriptive of its infinitely circuitous course. I must except Homer's rivers, the Simoeis and Scamander, which I know to be most minutely characterized.

The Tuscan bards have been equally lavish in their praises of the Arno. Contiguous to Florence it is certainly as beautiful as a river of torrents can be. I saw it soon after successive rains, when its stream was rapid and impetuous, and the water discoloured. At other seasons

seasons there are many transparent sheets in succession, fringed with weeping willows, like the Thames at Twickenham. The same idea of resemblance has been expressed by Milton in one of his Italian sonnets:

E'l bel Tamige io cangio col bel Arno."

Between Florence and Pisa lies the vale of Arno, praised for the superior amenity of the prospects. There is, however, one subject of disappointment. On its beautifully swelling banks the tall pines and poplars are universally stripped of their branches to the tops, and appear like bushes stuck upon poles. From the lofty tower of Florence I surveyed the whole expanse of this celebrated territory, the favourite subject of its poets and painters, which gave me an accurate, but not a picturesque idea of its extent and effect, and such as could not be gained on the level ground, so crowded as it is with culture and habitation.

The imperial Tiber I had no opportunity of seeing but at Rome and its immediate vicinity. Its waters are still of a bright yellow colour. The course has been changed, and the bed nearly filled up, by the accretion of the ruins of the ancient city. In the exquisite landscapes of Claude Lorain, particularly in one of the morning taken at the Ponte Mola, the Tiber seems to acquire picturesque beauties, which it will not be really found to possess.

Of the Po, at least near Mantua, it may be observed, that it is very broad, shoally, and muddy, flowing through flat meadows, with large and lofty poplars planted in rows and stripped of their lower branches. There are no attractions for the pencil.

The grand and simple beauty of the Adige makes ample amends. On approaching its romantic source, amid the stupendous mountains of the Tyrol, the rapid decline over rocky fragments presents a continued scenery of uncommonly majestic parts. At La Chiusa, beyond Verona, the Adige flows for many miles through a vast chasm formed between bare mural rocks, which complete on either side an immense avenue. Near Volarni the regularity ceases, the crags tower like castles, and the infinitely frequent dells unfold themselves in succession, which are enlivened by groupes of cattle, exquisite verdure, and picturesque villages. An object peculiar to this river, and which frequently recurs, is that of immense floats of timber collected from the forests which clothe the Styrian Alps. Many trees of large bulk are fastened together, and borne impetuously down the current. Such artificial accompaniments certainly increase the grandeur of nature. When the component parts of scenery are vast in nature, they acquire magnificence by correspondent masses introduced into them by art. These moving objects are therefore well suited, and give a character of extent and force to the Adige, beyond other rivers which are more navigable. Mr. Gilpin justly observes (North. Tour, v. ii. p. 193) that "the banks of rivers are so various that he scarcely knows any two river views of any celebrity, which at all resemble each other in the detail, though in the general cast and outlines of the scenery they may agree."

(To be continued.)

CHARITABLE INSTITUTION FOR FOREIGNERS.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

A SOCIETY has lately been established in this metropolis, denominated "The Friends of Foreigners in distress," whose object is to grant or procure relief of every kind as the funds and circumstances of the society will admit of, to all deserving foreigners in distress, *of every country and denomination whatever.* Should you think it consistent with your plan to make it still more known to the public at large, by inserting the following account of it in your highly respectable miscellany, you will essentially oblige the original promoters of the institution. It originated in a society of seven foreign protestant clergymen of different nations, who used to meet for the purpose of useful and friendly conversation. At one of these meetings, one of them remarked "how lamentable it was for them to be so constantly importuned for relief by distressed foreigners, who, on the ground of nationality, or from an idea, that as strangers they are entitled to assistance from foreign clergymen in their ministerial capacity, crowd upon them, when in trouble, for aid and support; "these ministers, however," added he, "let them be ever so benevolently inclined, have it but seldom in their power to bestow assistance to any considerable amount: the recitals have awakened compassion, but the means of beneficence have been wanting." The painful experience of all present feelingly attested the truth of the observation; and the same gentleman having suggested, whether it might not be possible to form a society like the one now happily established, he was desired to draw up a rough sketch, which, after being frequently revised by his brethren at subsequent meetings, and submitted to the observation of some benevolent and literary characters, was printed and circulated among their respective friends. It met with considerable approbation, and a respectable meeting of well-disposed persons took place in consequence at the London Tavern on the 3d of June last, his Excellency the Swedish Minister in the chair. There it was acknowledged on all sides, that applications of a similar nature, though, perhaps, less frequently, were often made to foreign merchants and traders in this country, and indeed to every gentleman distinguished for philanthropy; but that men in business, however well inclined, are in general prevented by the multiplicity of their engagements from attending to these tales of woe; much less can they take the trouble of scrutinizing and authenticating papers and certificates that may be offered to them by the unfortunate petitioner; so that the distressed would not be the only ones to derive advantage from such an institution, but benevolent men of all descriptions would be saved much trouble by such a society, and would be furnished with the means of guarding against imposition. A resolution was then unanimously adopted, *That a Society like the one now proposed has long been a desideratum in this metropolis, and that we do now form ourselves into a Society called*

The

THE FRIENDS OF FOREIGNERS IN DISTRESS. A committee was appointed to mature the plan and prepare rules and regulations, whose labours have been from time to time submitted to general meetings of the subscribers, which have increased in number and respectability. The constitution of the society was finally adopted *nemine contradicente* at a general meeting held at the London Tavern on the 2d of April 1807, William May, Esq. in the chair. The Society has already been favoured in the most gracious manner with the patronage, and received the liberal contribution, of an illustrious Prince of the Blood;* many noblemen, whose names it would be as yet premature to mention, are ready to follow his steps. The institution has for treasurer an opulent, active, and benevolent man.† It counts already among its members, besides many eminent merchants, some public characters, and most of the foreign consuls; and the example given by the first chairman ensures to it the countenance of the foreign ambassadors; indeed to Swedes and Swedish connexions the Society is much indebted. It is happy also in having procured the gratuitous services, as secretary, of an eminent solicitor,‡ whose late respectable father, a well-known physician at Norwich, had succeeded in establishing in that city a Society of the same nature, upon a scale proportionably more limited, and died before he could see his favourite wish realized of establishing a mother Society in London. The plan, indeed, is extensive, and its apparent impracticability has been objected to it; but by the regulations already adopted, and which, no doubt, experience will improve, it will be much simplified and easily carried into execution, should only a generous British public smile upon the undertaking. For that purpose a board of twenty-four directors is established, a certain number of whom is to sit once in every week. They will narrowly examine the petitioners; and it is not only with money that it is intended to relieve them. Legal, medical, and religious assistance, and admission into the different hospitals, will be easily obtained, and often without any expence to the Society, as among the members there are already, and it is likely there always will be, members also of the different professions, and the numerous charitable institutions. Certificates also will be granted to those who have passed through the severe ordeals of the committee; so that by the establishment of this Society, the destitute of employment may be provided with suitable situations, the sick and indigent stranger more readily relieved, the victim of swindling and chicane protected from ruinous impositions, those desirous of returning to their own country, from age, want of health, or other causes, furnished with the means, and desolate widows and helpless orphans protected from misery and want.

It has also been objected that such a society might encourage adventurers, and would with difficulty avoid being imposed upon; but this objection can only be maintained by those who are totally unacquainted with the views of the Society, whose very object it

* His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester. † Sir William Paxton, M.P.
‡ Charles Murray, Esq.

whose

is rigorously to examine the foreigners applying for relief, so as to discriminate and select such as deserve protection, and prevent the others, by every means in the power of the Society, from becoming a burthen to this country and a disgrace to their own. Entirely to avoid imposition in such a place as London is utterly impossible: but as the Society includes members born in, or connected with, different parts of the world, clergymen, merchants, and others, who keep a regular correspondence with the continent, and who are disposed to exert every means which their local and professional knowledge gives them of obtaining information, they will be more able than any single individual to ascertain the credit due to the various cases of misery that may present themselves, and there is so much less reason to fear that deceit will escape detection. Further, none will have any claim to relief by the laws of this Society who cannot justify to the satisfaction of the committee the motives of their coming to this country. Except in extraordinary cases, as of shipwreck for instance, they must have been resident here six months at least, and give proof of endeavours to obtain a maintenance by their labour; and in case of actual imposition, such impostures will be reported to the civil magistrate, to be dealt with according to law.

After these explanations, I hope, Mr. Editor, that the institution will meet with a liberal and zealous support. That in a great commercial city like this, the seat also of the arts and sciences, there always will, and indeed necessarily must be, a great number of foreigners, who cannot all succeed in their undertakings, is obvious; that among those who prove unsuccessful, if many are of a doubtful and suspicious character, there are also to be found many sober, honest, and industrious persons, and sometimes also men of superior worth, few, it is presumed, will deny; and that when such fall into unmerited misfortunes, they ought to receive assistance, even common humanity will acknowledge. Surely, among the children of misfortune, none have a fairer claim to assistance from the feeling and affluent than those who are destitute in a *strange land*, whose ignorance of the English language and manners precludes them from the means of gaining a subsistence, or renders them a prey to the base and the artful; and who, when sunk in poverty, or worn by disease, seek in vain for that consolation which the sympathy of affectionate relatives or long known friends can alone afford. To insure the stability of the institution by means of a permanent fund, a very wise regulation has been adopted, of investing in the public securities all donations of 10l. and upwards; the dividend alone, with the annual subscriptions and occasional collections, to be applied to the ordinary expences of the Society; except in cases of peculiar emergency it should be necessary, with the approbation of the general court of subscribers, to sell out part of the funded property. It is not alone from wealthy foreigners settled in this c[illegible] and their descendants, that the Society hopes for encourage[illegible] them, no doubt, a forcible appeal might be made; but surel[illegible] who of late years particularly have become more and [illegible] red to the good Samaritan, far from

new plant of foreign extraction, will rather cherish it in their own fertile soil of beneficence, and rejoice to see it grafted on the good old stock of English charity, so as to add fresh lustre to the national character in the different quarters of the globe.

I am, Sir, yours, Φιλοξενος.

ON SCOTCH MARRIAGES.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

ALTHOUGH my enquiries respecting Scotch marriages have not produced the full and explicit information that I wished, yet enough has been brought forwards to justify my apprehensions of the very loose and vague mode of forming the matrimonial tie in that country. From the letter of *Toxophiles*, joined with other statements which I have heard, I am obliged to conclude, that the mere affirmation, before witnesses, of a man and woman, that they are husband and wife, is sufficient to substantiate the union, without proof of a ceremonial of any kind having previously passed between them. Still I should be glad to be more particularly informed of the circumstances and concomitants which would render such affirmation binding; for I can scarcely conceive that in any civilized country a declaration which might be a mere thoughtless and sportive sally at a moment of hilarity, should draw after it such weighty consequences. The easy opportunity this would offer to the machinations of interested artifice, and the frequent ambiguity it would throw upon the right of inheritance, are too obvious to require being dwelt upon. Let us suppose the case of a young English student of fortune at a Scotch university, who has been led to pay some attentions to a gay artful coquet. They are invited together to a convivial party, where he is placed by her side. The glass circulates briskly; inflaming freedoms are permitted; and at length he is prompted to start up, take her hand, and before the *prepared* company, call her his wife. The evening ends with his intoxication, and he awakes scarcely remembering any thing that had passed, or recollecting it only as a jest. He returns home, becomes of age, and forms a suitable connexion with a lady whom his family approves. I ask, now, whether the Scottish damsel, backed by her friends and witnesses, may put in her prior claim, prosecute the simple youth for bigamy, and make his English wife a concubine, and her children bastards? If this might be done under a Gretna Green marriage, performed by a blacksmith and witnessed by a postillion, I see no reason to doubt that, upon the matrimonial maxim above laid down, it might be done in the case just stated.

It would be idle to declaim upon such a topic. If the nation which lies under the stigma of such a barbarism of police does not feel ashamed of it, and wish for a reform, strangers may spare themselves

a multiplicity of objects; and, as the workmen are paid by the piece, this power of execution is always preserved in activity. A boy, whom we saw fabricating a chain, made a link from a bar of iron, and added it to the rest, in less than one minute; for even boys here are urged to sedulity by an equitable recompence to their labours. Corporation tyranny has not yet taught the successors of Crowley to exact from a man the labour of his youth, for teaching him an art that may be learnt in his infancy. Here boys work for some time before they are bound to an apprenticeship; but when engaged either to the Company or an individual, they receive a regular stipend, and at the end of their term either commence business themselves, or engage as journeymen with others. Indeed, what they call apprentices, seem to be only journeymen, engaged for a particular term: thus our informer had a man about 25 years of age, whom he had instructed in his business of hammer-making, and had afterwards engaged, under the name of an apprentice, to serve him for seven years, at a salary of 10s. 6d. per week. He employed several others at the same salary, he discharging to the Company their poors'-farthings, and the Company paying him for their work by the piece. Our informer, like many other mastermen, frequently suffered his account with the Company to remain unsettled for some months, only depositing his work in a general warehouse, where a regular account is kept, and an order on the pay-office is given according to the claims of each. But this order is not the only certificate which is requisite to the passing an account at that office. A shop is kept by the Company, where workmen may be supplied with common necessaries on the credit of their labour and the surety of their friends. Though the commodities here are as good in their kind and as cheap as at other places of sale, the resort of the dependants is entirely a matter of choice. The institution seems to have been calculated to preserve those who were destitute of ready money from the fraud of the pawnbroker and the extortion of the shopkeeper. It is, probably, the knowledge of this circumstance, which induces the more substantial artificers to buy in other markets, and which made our host solicitous to inform us that he never frequented the shop. As no one, however, is excluded from the advantage, no account can be passed at the pay-office till signed by the agent at the shop. We were enabled to form some idea of the importance of this extensive manufacture, when we were informed that not less than 5 and sometimes 600l. are issued from this office every week. Within the limits of our informant's recollection, which comprized a period of at least forty years, the price of artilces to the workmen had neither increased nor diminished, except in a very few particulars. The number of manufacturers too was not supposed to have altered, though the demand for the goods of the factory had increased. That the demand for labour should increase, whilst the number of hands remained the same, and the prices unaugmented, was a paradox that appeared to subvert every principle of economics, till we reflected, that the equilibrium might have been preserved by the increase of improvement of machinery, and the skill acquired by subdivisions of labour.

labour. A tilt hammer, in particular, we were told had been lately erected at Winlaton Mills, of which the strokes were 520 in one minute. The machinery at this place, as well as at the forging hammers and slitting mill at Swallwell, are amply supplied with water by the river Derwent; nor are they but very rarely impeded by the tide, which conducts to the doors of the factory the materials of their work. This navigation, however, extends not beyond Swallwell: where, therefore, is the foundery, the anchor manufactory, and others of a heavy kind, whilst the lighter articles are fabricated at Winlaton and Winlaton Mills. They have no furnaces here to separate the iron from the ore, and they cannot even forge sufficient from what is called pig-iron to supply the artificers, but import very large quantities in bars from the Baltic. The very sand employed to form the moulds at the foundery is brought from no less a distance than Highgate.

From viewing the works we went to visit the warehouse, where was quantity sufficient to astonish, and variety to amuse and inform. Here we were shewn many instruments, of which we before knew not the existence; and, among the rest, one which suggested to our minds a striking contrast with the benevolence we had just witnessed in the institutions of Crowley. This was the head of a hoe, weighing four pounds, and intended for the use of the negroes in the sultry climate of the West Indies; and this, too, we were told, was not the largest of its kind.

It is not very probable that they who thus impose on their fellow creatures the yoke of real wretchedness, should shew themselves indulgent to their imaginary scruples; or that they, who appear to have stifled the voice of conscience in their own bosoms, should attentively listen to its most fanciful dictates in another; yet were we assured, that the lamp-black and hard pitch with which we saw the old men employed, in besmearing the tools of the Europeans, to preserve them from rust, was never applied to those of the negroes, who would work only with polished instruments. Grindstones, we found, accompanied the implements exported to either Indies, for the tools were left unfinished in the edge, that less injury might be apprehended from the accidents of package and conveyance.

Among these, the singular form of the logwood axes attracted our notice. They were made (except in the aperture for the handle) exactly to resemble a wedge, of which the edge and the back were equally tempered, so that if one stuck in the wood it was employed as a wedge, and, as they always work with two, a second was applied as a mallet. Cannon does not form an article of their stores or manufacture, except being employed as old metal, to be refluxed and converted into the more harmless implements of agriculture or culinary arts. Old anchors, too, we saw collected in great numbers, but these are more easily renewable into their old form (being entirely made by the hand and the hammer) than converted to any other purpose. The business of an anchor-smith seems to be one of the most important in the factory; we saw one, of which the number was marked 8,241, and the weight 8 cwt. 2 qrs. 20 lbd. but learned that some were manufactured

factured to the weight of 70 or 80 cwt. which might be easily credited from the specimens that lay around us.

Great as were the works which we had seen, we were yet surprized that we did not see more; for the quantity of waste iron must be so great, and the expence of its removal so considerable, that the erection of copperas-works seemed a measure of obvious emolument. The Company, however, are contented to dispose of the materials, and leave to others the profit of the work.

CHARACTER OF JACOBINISM.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

IT was with some surprize that I observed your Correspondent, who signs himself "the Critical Reviewer of Herbert's Translations," ascribing the decided character of *Jacobinism* to such sentiments as those which he quotes from Dryden and Bürger. If such an idea of the natural equality of man, as that which supposes that the Creator has formed no breed of the human species distinguished by superior qualities marking it out for rule and dominion over the rest, be the characteristic of a Jacobin, I know not how far back we are to go for the existence of this sect, or whom, in any country, who has aspired to philosophical and manly sentiments, we are to exclude from it. It would be easy to bring quotations to this purpose from poets and moralists, even without recurring to Juvenal's well-known satire on nobility. No one, indeed, but an imaginary Delville, could venture in this country to hold a contrary opinion; and certainly they who every year behold the rise of nobility in the persons of men of plebeian origin, who have made themselves conspicuous for civil or military merit, or even for the fortunate pursuit of wealth, cannot possibly regard it as a radical distinction among mankind.

The lax application of the term *Jacobinism* has been one of the grossest abuses of late years, and has been studiously fostered by those who, under an odious appellation, have been desirous of confounding the fundamental principles of liberty, with those excesses which are subversive of all regular government. To maintain the broadest system of political equality is not Jacobinism, because it does not imply a disinclination to submit to exertions of legal and constitutional authority for the public welfare. On the other hand, a Jacobin might exist under a constitution, which, like the American, admitted no prerogatives of birth or distinctions of rank. He would there be a clubbist, a demagogue, attempting to overawe or counteract the determinations of the legal representatives, by the clamour of popular meetings.

Though your Correspondent has not scrupled to avow his concurrence in Jacobin principles, understanding by them such as are displayed in the spirited and manly declamation of Dryden, I presume he

he would refuse to acknowledge himself a pupil of the true Jacobin club of Paris. As it is my sole purpose to attempt to introduce verbal accuracy in a matter where I conceive it to be really important, I think it unnecessary to apologize for the liberty I have taken, and remain, Sir, yours, &c.

PRISCUS.

DESTRUCTION OF OLD MANSIONS.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

THAT the love of gain should so far conquer us as to induce many to sacrifice every thing to its attainment, is not surprising, when we consider the alarming ascendancy luxuries have gained over the middle class of people in this kingdom, which necessarily sets speculation afloat, as the common-routine of raising money is not found sufficient to defray their inordinate expences; but when we reflect, that by carrying this system of speculation into execution, we are approaching to the nearest state of barbarity and Gothism, it is time to make some public animadversions, that posterity, when deeply deploring our "*Auri sacra fames*," may not say such cruel and desolating proceedings were suffered to pass by at the time they prevailed without the severest censure.

I am alluding to the encreasing propensity of individuals to make a few pounds by the abominable practice of purchasing fine *old family mansions*, built by our forefathers with a view of their outstanding time itself, adorned with pleasure gardens, and trees in unlimited luxuriancy of growth, become sacred by their age, and giving majesty to the neighbourhood around them; I say purchasing these favoured relics of time, for the sole purpose of tearing piece-meal walls that seem to bid defiance to the very Vandals exulting in their ruin.

I confess I speak feelingly on the subject, from lately having seen a *place in the most beautiful part of Surrey* rendered peculiarly unfortunate in this respect, by having been a short time since remarkable for its splendid mansions and surrounding groves, giving a venerable richness to the face of the adjacent country, and affording the means of living to a number of little hamlets adjoining, by the presence of their noble and munificent owners.

Now, how altered is the picture I have been describing; not an atom of those walls remain, or if there is any thing that will bear the name of building on their site, it is a paltry place of lath and plaster, built but to last the next ten years; and in lieu of those delightful gardens and lofty venerable elms, the admiration of all that beheld them, (save the merciless speculator who destroyed them) I now behold petty pieces of ground, corresponding in size and taste with the upstart flimsy buildings they belong to, planted here and there with a sixpenny fir, or an useless poplar. The mansion is pulled down, and at public auction sold, floor after floor, to the highest bidder;

der; the land is parcelled out in small plots, the timber without mercy is levelled to the ground, and thus in a few weeks does the very face of the neighbouring country lose its old majestic features.

I am far, however, from thinking, that this barbarous mode of raising money is encouraged by the majority; on the contrary, I hardly ever hear any, but those immediately concerned, who do not express their regret in very indignant terms. But still, how degenerate must the age in which we live appear, when, besides all the care, anxiety, and risk incurred by the undertaking, a man purchases such an estate for the sole purpose of destroying in a few hours what a century cannot replace; and all this piece of wanton barbarity, for the sake of putting a *very* few pounds into his pocket. Every time I take up a newspaper I feel a dread least I should see in its daily advertisements such a place exposed to the rapacity of these men—*these public destroyers of all that is venerable.*

I am afraid I am not too severe when I declare, I believe them capable of any action coming within the limits of the law, provided a penny is to be the reward, however detrimental to the public. O! tremble, Oxford! long famed for your majestic shades, for *you* are hardly safe from these despoilers; many *a cold calculating look* will they give your massy walls and aged elms, for no mercy can be expected, even for the groves of Addison.

I should not have dwelt, Sir, so long on this subject, but that I know a great many of your readers will sympathize with me on the prevalence I mention, as it seems to be extending its baneful effects around the metropolis in every direction, and shortly, instead of being famous amongst foreigners for the grandeur of our mansions, we shall fully merit their recent insulting appellation, "a Nation of Shopkeepers," since the abodes they thought *worthy of admiration* are thus changed to a *row of citizen's retreats.*

In the hope that some abler pen than mine may be roused to point out means to remedy this encreasing evil, I take my leave of you, Sir, in declaring my attachment to the Athenæum, and in assuring you I am your obedient and humble servant,

W. R,

Kingston, May 1st, 1807.

ENQUIRY CONCERNING A MODE OF SUPERSTITION.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

YOUR Correspondent Arminius, in his remarks, introductory to the interesting Legend with which he has enriched your last Magazine, states, that the circumstances which suggested it originate in a superstition formerly prevalent in some of the Sclavonian villages. A similar superstition he also refers to as having existed in Silesia and Bohemia, related by Dr. H. More in his philosophical works. Not having

having these works to recur to, in order to gratify the natural curiosity with which the extraordinary subject of his Legend has excited, I have searched according to his reference for the curious particulars of the same nature, which he mentions as detailed in some of the volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine, without meeting, within the period he has stated, any thing affording the remotest illustration of the subject in question.

It would oblige me, and be, no doubt, a highly interesting communication to your readers in general, if your correspondent would have the goodness, as a sequel to his romance, to supply a detailed account of the history and origin of the circumstances which form it, together with such other particulars as are connected with a belief, which he so justly terms "truly barbarous, and shocking to probability."

Yours, &c. SCRUTATOR.

April 6, 1807.

ON COTTON SPINNING.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

I HAVE been very much pleased by perusing the few Numbers of your excellent Miscellany which are published, and am happy to perceive that you do not entirely exclude what may be termed curiosities in the manufactures of our country, but are pleased to give them a place along with the literary curiosities which adorn your pages.

The cotton trade, which has of late become one of the principal branches of British traffic, and is daily encreasing, certainly owes, in a great degree, its present flourishing state to the late ingenious Sir Richard Arkwright, the inventor of the cotton spinning machines, which have enabled us to surpass all our rivals not only in the beauty of the manufacture, but in our ability to undersell them in their own markets.

These machines are very remarkable for their regular and expeditious manner of spinning, but the perfection they are now brought to in spinning fine yarn is really surprising.

I was looking at some muslin of Paisley manufacture the other day. The yarn of which it was made I knew to be No. 250, and it struck me to calculate to what length a pound weight of such yarn would extend, which I found to be 196,750 yards, or within a trifle of 112 miles.

This perfection in cotton spinning by machinery, Mr. Editor, I consider as a curiosity in British manufacture, and if you conceive it worthy of a corner in your valuable Magazine, I shall be pleased.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, W. J.

April 16, 1807.

PERSIAN COUPLET.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

PERMIT me, Sir, to request, through the medium of your excellent Miscellany, a poetical translation of the following elegant Persian Couplets, with the name of the poet to whom they belong. A translation which preserves, as far as possible, the beautiful Paranomasia of the original, will be highly esteemed.

I am, Sir, yours, respectfully,

AALM AHLEE.

اي شربت درد تو دواي دل ما
اشوب بلاي تو عطاي دل ما
از نامه جهد تو شفاي دل ما
وز نام حبيب تو صفاي دل ما

ON MR. SEYMOUR' REPLY.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

IT is not with a view to protract controversy that I solicit your indulgent reception of the following brief remarks.

That the copies of Shakspeare's plays are corrupted to a certain extent, I am ready to admit; although I cannot bring myself to believe that every line of uncouth form is either corrupted or interpolated. I have never advanced that Shakspeare *could* not, but only that he *did* not always write with metrical exactness.

It is well known that the school of Garrick is anti-declamatory. The measured and turgid declamation of the school of Quin was banished from our theatre, together with that enormous powder'd periwig, which from the sacred formality of custom had invariably decorated the head of Cato, and had even spread its hoary voluminousness around the sable countenance of Othello. But when I spoke of Garrick's endeavouring to assimilate our tragic language as much as possible to the language of nature, it will be seen by a reference to my letter, that I never supposed the total neglect of metrical modulation; my expression was, that it is still felt, but felt almost imperceptibly. My argument went only to establish, that when the verses are thus blended by the speaker one with another, according as the pause in the sense, not the artificial close of the line requires, the regular completeness of every verse is of less comparative importance; that it is not of sufficient importance to justify the disturbing of Shakspeare's text; and what I complained of in Mr. Seymour was, that he sometimes sacrificed to mere metre, words that were beautifully characteristic of Shakspeare's best manner, and were stamped with inte

dence of his peculiar style. But I by no means sought to lay down the proposition, that the laws of metre are unessential to our drama.

Mr. Seymour challenges my authority as to the regal assumption of *ourselves*. This usage of the word might possibly be a licence in Shakspeare, but that he meant to use it in that sense is, I think, sufficiently obvious, even if no parallel instance can be found. Mr. Holman, with whom I lately had some conversation on this very point, said that he had always understood the passage in my acceptation of it, and had given it that expression of meaning whenever he performed Macbeth. But admitting the licence, I appeal to Mr. Seymour himself, whether the simply converting *ourselves* into *ourself*, be not a less violent remedy than the one proposed by him?

I willingly concede to Mr. Seymour the praise of critical taste and acumen in several happy transpositions and corrections; although, judging from a cursory view of his work, I did conceive that he had been guilty of a similar sacrilege with that which he himself reprobates in Bentley; and I am free to confess, that in my zeal for the *fortiter in re*, I have been perhaps somewhat inobservant of the *suaviter in modo*. Mr. Seymour has, however, drawn a mistaken inference from that part of my letter where he supposes me to accuse him of thinking that the dramatic verse should be confined to ten feet; and although in one or two instances I might possibly have misquoted his expressions, he will, I trust, acquit me of any wilful perversion of his meaning. I am, Sir, with respect, yours,

C. A. E.

May 3d, 1802.

For the Athenæum.

JULIA OF GAZUOLO: A TALE FROM BANDELLO.

NEAR the castle of Gazuolo, in Lombardy, on the bank of the Oglio, there dwelt a young maid named Julia, daughter of a poor labouring man, who, with his wife and family, inhabited a little thatched cottage. Julia was brought up to labour in the fields, or to assist her mother in spinning and domestic employments at home; but notwithstanding this rude and laborious way of life, nature had bestowed upon her all the elegance of form and grace of demeanour that distinguish the most cultivated ranks in society. Her face, shaded by her little hat, received from the sun the high tinge of health, without losing the delicacy of a fair complexion. Her hands, though never idle, were soft and white. She expressed herself with a natural politeness that surprised from a peasant; and all her actions bespoke her superior to the state in which fortune had placed her. On holidays she led the dance on the green with her rural companions, with a sprightly ease and gracefulness that fixed the eyes of all beholders; and happy was the youth who could obtain her hand as a partner. It chanced that the chamberlain of the Bishop of Mantua, the lord of the castle, was present at one of these festival balls, and

was so struck with the figure of Julia dancing, that he became entirely captivated with her charms. He offered himself for her partner, and took her out again and again, scarcely being able to resign her hand for a single dance. Presently he began to talk of love to her, which discourse she received with modest humility, saying that such fine speeches were not fit for the daughter of a poor peasant. He took every occasion to repeat his addresses, and made her abundance of flattering offers and impassioned declarations, but all in vain. The maid, perceiving his dishonest intentions, would not listen to him, but earnestly desired him to cease his importunities. The young man, more and more inflamed with desire, employed an old procuress to carry her some presents, and endeavour to mollify her heart. Julia threw the presents into the street, and threatened to inform the Bishop of the old woman's conduct, if ever she should return. The chamberlain, reduced to despair, but still resolving at all hazards to gratify his ardent passion, made a confidant of a footman of the Bishop's, and laid a plot to obtain with his assistance by force, what he could not gain by consent. It was the end of May, and the corn was high. Julia often went by herself to the field, and it was determined to way-lay her at a distance from home. The chamberlain first approached her alone, and seeing her alarmed, began in a gentle tone to repeat his suit. She prayed him not to molest her, and with hasty steps turned homewards. He took her by the hand, under pretence of conducting her; and as soon as they had got into the path through the corn-field, he threw his arms round her neck, and offered to kiss her. She, struggling to escape and calling for help, was stopt by the footman who had lain concealed, and thrown down on the ground. They put a gag into her mouth to prevent her from calling out; and in that situation, while the footman held her hands, the chamberlain brutally forced her. The tears and moans of the poor victim were so far from exciting his pity, that he repeated his abuse. He then raised her, and took the gag from her mouth, and with the most amorous expressions and promises endeavoured to pacify her. She made no other reply than to beg he would let her go home. He renewed his entreaties and soothing speeches, while she all the while wept inconsolably. At length, to put an end to his importunity, she said, "Youth, you have had your will of me, and have satisfied your dishonest desires: let me go, I beg of you; be contented with the cruel injury you have already done me." The lover, upon this, suffered her to depart. After bitterly weeping some time longer, she put her hair and cloaths in order, wiped her eyes, and went home.

When she came to her father's house, she found no one there but a little sister, about ten years of age. She went to a small trunk in which she kept her little finery, and stripping off the cloaths she wore, dressed herself entirely in her cleanest and best apparel. She put on a white jacket and petticoat, a worked handkerchief round her neck, white silk stockings, and red shoes. She drest her hair in the most elegant manner, and put on an amber necklace. All her other things she gave to her little sister. Thus decorated as if she was going to a dance,

dance, she went out with her sister in her hand, and called at the house of an aged woman, her friend, who lay in bed sick and infirm. To this good woman she told every thing that had happened to her, concluding the sad story with saying, That after she had thus lost her honour, which was the only thing for which she wished to live, she could not think of enduring life—that never should any one point her out, and say, there is the girl that has become a wanton, and dishonoured her family—that no friend of hers should be reproached with the tale that she had consented to her ravisher's will, but that she would give a manifest proof, that although her body had been violated by force, her mind was unstained. She begged her to inform her parents of the whole transaction, and bidding her a last farewel, she went forth towards the river. The little girl followed weeping, though she knew not why. As soon as Julia arrived at the bank, she threw herself headlong into the depth of the stream. Her sister's piercing shrieks drew together a number of people, but too late. Resolved upon death, she had instantly sunk to the bottom, and never rose more. The body was found after a long search, and was brought home amid the tears and lamentations of all the women, and even the men, of the surrounding country. The chamberlain and footman, hearing of the catastrophe, made their escape. The Bishop, desirous of showing every honour to her remains, as she could not be buried in consecrated ground, had a sepulchre of bronze made for her near the place, on which a marble pillar was raised, inscribed with the fatal story.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

THERE are some apparent discordances between all the best books of mathematics (not excepting Hutton's Dictionary) and the principle of calculation hereafter developed. I shall be obliged to any of your correspondents to reconcile them, by which my error in calculation, or theirs in the proportions, may be demonstrated.

The subject is the weight and cubical contents of standard gold, compared with the weight and cubical contents of pure gold. Now one cubic foot of pure gold is stated to weigh 19640 ounces; that of standard gold, 18888. It is this *last* amount which is disputed. For standard gold is said to contain 11 parts in weight of pure gold, and one part of pure copper; the copper weighing 9000 ounces per cubic foot. Upon these *data* I find that

	oz.	Cub. in.
$\frac{11}{12}$ of a cubic foot of pure gold weighs	18003$\frac{1}{3}$ and is contained in	1584
To this if we add the remaining $\frac{1}{12}$ of alloy of pure copper, which must weigh 1636$\frac{2}{3}$, and is contained in		314$\frac{4}{5}$
Total of cubic inches		1898

A cubic

A cubic foot, therefore, of standard gold, according to this principle, contains 1898 cubic inches; whereas there are in reality but 1728 in every cubic foot, as $12^3 = 1728$. Where the error lies I am unable to divine; but that it must be latent in some of the specific gravities which are stated in the last edition of Dr. Hutton's excellent Mathematical Dictionary, will, I trust, prove as apparent to your readers as it is to,

Sir, yours, &c. D.S.

Oct. 9, 1801.

For the Athenæum.

ON THE BANKING AND MONEY-LENDING TRADE, FROM THE PERIOD OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

Extracted from Muratori's Antichità Italiane.

WHEN, after the year 1100, many of the cities of Italy, especially in Lombardy, Tuscany, and the territory of Genoa, began to raise their heads, and form themselves into republics, their citizens applied themselves to the augmentation not only of the wealth of the state, but of their private property. For this purpose many arts of great utility were introduced, and extensive commerce was carried on by sea and land. The Venetians, Genoese, and Pisans, particularly distinguished themselves in the latter pursuit; and in general, all who possessed superior industry and sagacity were intent upon every mode of gain. The Tuscans, and particularly the Florentines, yielded to none in acuteness of understanding and the faculty of supporting labour; and not content with the profits of their manufactures, they began to traffic beyond the limits of Italy. The loan of money upon interest appeared to them a ready way to wealth, and in time it became their principal and favourite occupation. To their exorbitant gains in this trade may probably be imputed, the great power to which the Florentine republic arose in the 12th and 13th centuries, and the splendour and civilization of the capital. Several companies, enumerated by Villani as commercial houses in Florence, exercised this traffic of money under the name of bankers. That historian also records that they all failed, through a vast loan to king Edward III. of England, who was prevented by his wars from repaying it. No sooner, however, was one company dissolved, than another, allured by the hope of better fortune, was established. Other people, perceiving the profits made by lending money, also betook themselves to the same occupation, spreading themselves principally through France and England, where was the greatest demand. They carried thither various kinds of merchandize, but their chief traffic consisted in usurious loans. In the 13th century the citizens of Asti were noted as the richest in Lombardy, and dealt largely in the money trade. Other cities of Italy partook of it; and because the greater part of the travelling merchants came from Lombardy and Tuscany, both in France and Italy they bore the general name of Lombards and Tuscans. The court of Rome also made use of them as collectors of its revenues in

those countries. A letter of pope Gregory IX. is extant, dated 1233, in which he gives a quietus to one Angelerio Solafico, his *campsor* (banker or exchanger) and his partners the merchants of Siena, for all the sums which they have received either in his name or that of the church of Rome, in England, France, and the Roman court. The city of Cahors, in France, afterwards entered into the same traffic, and became so famous, or rather infamous, for it, that the worst species of usurers were called *Caorcini*. For it is to be remarked, that whilst taking *any* interest upon money lent was thought scarcely compatible with the precepts of Christianity, the exacting of exorbitant interest was always anathematized under the opprobrious title of usury, and conferred a degree of infamy upon the profession of a money-lender. The necessities of the kings and great men continually obliged them to have recourse to these people, but they are never mentioned by the historians, especially the ecclesiastics, without some vilifying epithet. Thus Matthew Paris, in his History of England, under the year 1235, has the following passage. "In these days the abominable pest of the Caurcii was so prevalent, that there was scarcely any one in all England who was not entangled in their nets. The king himself was under bond to them for an incalculable sum." The sovereigns frequently banished the usurers from their dominions, and then suffered them to return upon payment of a *douceur*; and the threat of their expulsion was often employed to extort a contribution from them. Thus did they become partners in the gains which they reprobated. The court of Rome usually supported the usurers, on account of their services in collecting and transmitting its exactions. The popes, indeed, launched their anathemas and excommunications against them, but protected their worldly interests. That they could bear an occasional squeezing may be concluded from the rate of interest which they required, and which, in one shape or another, amounted, according to Muratori's calculation, to 20l. per cent per ann.

At length the penalties and maledictions inflicted by so many councils, kings, and princes, on the *Christian* usurers, almost deterred them from the profession, and threw the trade into the hands of the Jews, who could not be more heartily cursed than they were already. This people, who, from the times of ancient Rome, had been concerned in most branches of gainful traffic through the East and West, had not neglected that of money-dealing, though for a time they were successfully rivalled by the keen Italians. They were particularly addicted to the practice of lending money on pledges; and in proportion as they relieved the present necessities of all ranks of people, they rendered themselves odious to all ranks by the exorbitance of their demands. They were many times the victims of this general hatred, and a massacre was no uncommon way of discharging the debts due to them. They were at different periods expelled from most of the principal kingdoms of Europe; but their usefulness in pecuniary negotiations supported them, and a great part of the money transactions in the mercantile world passed through their hands, as it does to this day. The imputations under which they lay for usurious practices are fami-

liar

liar to the English reader from Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice, in which play, however, it is observable, that although the author is inclined to adopt every popular calumny against them, he does not charge Shylock with any thing that would now be reckoned dishonourable in trade. Christian and Jew now unite very amicably in making the most of their money; and the nicety of refusing to profit by "the breed of barren metal" is equally discarded in both religions.

ON A PICTURE OF SIR J. REYNOLDS.

For the Athenæum.

ALTHOUGH there is no attempt more hopeless than that of producing an uniformity of judgment concerning works which address themselves to the fancy, in which we find as much difference among artists themselves as among common observers, yet there are, doubtless, certain principles of taste and good sense in which all who think, must agree, and the violation of which can be compensated by no skill of execution. These principles are, perhaps, more considered by the critical spectator, than by the artist; the attention of the latter being commonly more drawn to practical details than to the general scope and effect. Remarkable instances might easily be produced of the neglect of obvious rules of propriety in the works of artists of high reputation. One of these which lately struck me, though referring to a performance of no great magnitude, may afford some useful exemplification of the defect in question.

The late publication of Dr. Beattie's Life, by Sir W. Forbes, is decorated with an engraving of Sir J. Reynolds's portrait of that distinguished writer, which is highly extolled by the biographer as a work of superior design as well as execution. Without presuming to judge of the latter, I shall venture some remarks upon the former, upon the ground of those common principles which belong to every exercise of inventive art.

To any mixture of allegorical with real personages, either in painting or poetry, many well-founded objections might be made; whilst the practice of several eminent masters in both might be alledged in its support. But admitting the allowableness of such a mixture, I think it cannot be denied that it should be made conformable to the following rule of composition, which is of universal application, viz. That every figure in the piece (especially when there are few) should be connected by mutual relation to a general subject. The violation of this rule in the picture alluded to is so prominent, that it almost produces a ludicrous effect. The figure of the Doctor, which partakes of the character usually termed *smugness*, and which (properly, as a mere portrait) expresses mildness and tranquillity, is placed on one side, totally disconnected with and regardless of the other figures, which are close to him on the same line of distance, and are in strong action. A defect of this kind is not uncommon in monumental designs,

signs, in which the portrait of the deceased is often entirely detached from the emblematical persons by which it is surrounded; but such a disposition betrays poverty of invention; and to avoid it is the great study of an artist of genius.

A second rule, equally general and incontrovertible, is, that no one figure should be employed in two inconsistent actions. This also is frequently violated in the action of emblematic figures, where the characteristic mark or *bearing* is an useless or burthensome appendage, as in the case of Hope with her anchor. In the piece before us, the angelic form intended for Truth holds a pair of scales, designating, I suppose, her office in weighing different systems or opinions. But instead of minding this business, which obviously demands calm and fixed attention, she is forcibly pushing into the abyss two hideous figures, meant, probably, for Scepticism and Sophistry, while a third, which I take to be Prejudice, is stopping his ears, apparently unconnected with the rest of the group. Here is a discordancy of action, which might have been prevented by making the scales, one of which kicks the beam, a distant emblem in the sky, pointed at by Truth, while repulsing the hostile phantoms. I may add, that a pair of grocer's scales is a very ignoble *bearing* for so dignified a personage; and that making use of an emblem already appropriated to Justice, was unworthy of the high reputation of the painter.

CEBES.

A SINGULAR CHARACTER.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

OBSERVING in the correspondence of Warton, mention made of a Mr. Jennings as an extraordinary character, I desire permission to acquaint the world, through the medium of your Magazine, that he was the cotemporary of Doctor Johnson: the intimate friend of Lord Orford; that his name appears in Boswell's Diary; and that, by other authentic memoranda, it may be seen that he was a distinguished member of the several fashionable clubs that in their day formed a constellation of the first wits and men of learning.

The gentleman described as a "high character" in the memoirs recently published, was living three years ago, and made good his claim to the title. He might have been properly numbered in the first class of British curiosities. He resided in the parish of Chelsea, and by the singularity of his dress and the oddity of his deportment attracted considerable attention. His house was an elegant retreat, with all the materials in itself of opulent embellishment, in rare and striking abundance; but the incongruity of their combination rather excited wonder than admiration; the novelty of the exhibition was nevertheless exquisitely entertaining for half an hour.

The tables, the chairs, and the greater portion of the floor of his beloved apartment were scattered over with books, manuscripts, pictures,

tures, china, together with an accumulation of gold and silver coin, and *dirt*, which extended itself without interruption to every part of his arm-chair. His manners were disengaged and courteous, but he seldom conversed in the ordinary mode of dialogue. His sentences were usually brief, and rather too weighty for ordinary use; but, on happier occasions, his style became easy, copious, unaffected, and familiar. His anecdotes of the old court, his observations in the course of his travels, and his critical remarks on the writers of the present day, were all in the highest degree interesting; but the favourite topic of Mr. Jennings was his own authorship. "As our best conceptions (he said) are ever fortuitous, and never to be depended upon if not instantly seized," he had been in the habit of writing down, for near forty years past, every idea that fancy supplied, and which memory might only imperfectly and capriciously at subsequent periods renew. On subjects of taste and the Belles Lettres he expatiated with great delicacy and correctness; and in pointing out the latent merits of his paintings, collected at immense expence, he discovered the nicest perception of beauty, and all the sensibility of a man of genius. Mr. Jennings seemed no less anxious to be distinguished as a philosopher; he had touched on a variety of topics with great perspicuity, freedom, and spirit; but many of his theories were whimsical and visionary, yet his morality was sound, and his conduct did honour to his morality. Several fragments of great poetical beauty and exquisite research were occasionally shewn to his more intimate friends; and also a few argumentative tracts, which, though all evidently written to illustrate *his own* thoughts, were eminent proofs of intellectual vigour and ability.

Mr. Jennings's metaphysical productions were very elaborate; many of them have already appeared in print, but were never intended for general circulation. Their subjects were too abstruse to afford to the writer of this account any very luminous or distinct ideas, but they appeared to her valuable proofs of superior intelligence and of great depth of reflection. When he spoke of the present vividness of certain mental impressions independent of foreign agency, as during sleep, he expressed his thorough and animated belief that the faculty of consciousness and recollection under certain modifications would be extended to spirit, and perpetuated by the wisdom and goodness of God through every progressive stage of future existence. Several essays on painting, sculpture, and music, bore the marks of a masterly hand.

Mr. Jennings had rendered the Inferno, Purgatorio and Paradiso of Dante into very elegant, spirited, and classical English. His account of the stage, as it existed in his youth, was extremely amusing. The comparative merits of rival candidates for dramatic fame were treated with great critical skill, but produced no very splendid eulogium in favour of the theatrical performers of the present day. Mrs. Siddons he complimented judiciously, but by no means enthusiastically. He complained of the fashionable *whine* of all the modern tragedians, and the contagious shake of the head, that was utterly destructive of true dignity and grace. Of Lord Orford, as an antiquarian, he spoke contemptuously.

contemptuously. His pictures of Dr. Johnson were executed with infinite spirit; they differed materially from those already in our possession, but of their truth of colouring we could not doubt. All that remains to be said of this extraordinary personage is, that it was his express desire that his body after his decease should be burned.

I am, Sir, respectfully, yours, L. S. T.

Clifton, May 7, 1807.

For the Athenæum.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ISLANDS OF JUAN FERNANDEZ AND MASA FUERO, IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

THE island of Juan Fernandez has frequently been described by the early navigators of the Pacific ocean, who touched there for refreshments, and by the freebooters who made it a place of resort for the rendezvous of their forces or the division of their spoil. At a convenient distance from the coast of Peru, unsettled and unfortified, abounding in almost every requisite for refitting, revictualling, wooding, and watering, it became not only a desirable station, but was long an unsuspected or despised retreat. The dormant vigilance, however, of the Spaniards, was at length aroused, and a settlement was made in 1766 or 1767 upon the island of Juan Fernandez. In the latter year, Capt. Carteret, on his voyage round the world, upon opening Cumberland bay, was surprized to find the island in possession of the Spaniards, who had built a fort, on which the Spanish colours were flying and some cannon mounted. Many cattle were seen on the hills, and about twenty houses on different parts of the island. Carteret neither anchored nor had any communication with the shore, but sailed immediately for Masafuero. Since that time no accounts have been given to the public respecting it; for, with the characteristic jealousy of the nation, access to its shores was denied to strangers almost without exception. An intelligent and zealous navigator, however, Lieut. John Moss, of the royal navy, then commanding the ship William on the southern whale and seal fishery, visited both Juan Fernandez and the adjacent island of Masafuero, in the year 1792. It is from his MSS. that the following account of the modern state of those islands is given, and may be not unacceptable to the public, contrasted with the accounts which have appeared of its former state, when uninhabited and uncultivated.

Juan Fernandez lies in latitude 33° 40′ S. and 80° 30′ W. from Greenwich.* In making this island Capt. Moss first stood along the west side of it, and at noon came abreast of the north point. He was not aware of its having been settled by the Spaniards, and went in the

* Dampier assigns its situation in 34° 45′ S. latitude, 84° W. longitude; but the Publisher of Anson's Voyage, as well as Capt. Sharp, placing it in the latitude of 33° 40′, are confirmed by Capt. Moss.

boat to see if there was a safe anchorage, and to catch fish. In hauling round the north-west point, he was surprized to find the place fortified, and a small village in the valley. He immediately landed, and applied to the governor for leave to anchor and to fish. Neither request, however, was formally granted; but getting into a position where none of the guns could bear on the boat, he caught as many fish as served the whole ship's company.

In making the island from the westward, it appears elevated at the north end, and slopes away towards the south, with a remarkable islet or large rock detached about half a mile off the south point. At a distance the whole island appears like an entire rock; but on a nearer approach the intersecting vallies discover themselves, and display a fine scene of verdure, being covered with wood. The west side affords no anchorage, nor any landing place, the cliffs rising almost perpendicularly from the sea. When abreast of the north-west point, the first valley or landing place opens where there is anchorage in fourteen fathom water, but quite in an open and exposed situation. Here the Spaniards have a guard-house and one gun. About half a mile to the east-north-east is the great bay (Cumberland bay of the Buccaneers) which is land-locked from E. to N. W. by W. but there is no anchorage in less than forty fathoms till within half a cable's length of the shore. The town or village is very pleasantly situated in a fine valley between two high hills. A battery of five guns is placed just round the west point of the harbour, and commands the road, though it is very possible to land without a gun being brought to bear on the boat. This battery is built of loose stones, piled up breast high, and forming embrazures, without mortar or any kind of cement. On the left of the valley, on a little eminence, another battery was then constructing of masonry; it has two faces, with fourteen embrazures in each, one face pointing to the anchorage, and the other flanking the village; there were only five guns mounted on that side which faces the road, and one on the other. By cutting a serpentine path along the side of the western hill, two small guns have been got to the top of it. According to the report of the commandant, however, the whole force on the island in January 1792 consisted of six soldiers, and forty of the settlers armed and trained. Capt. Moss was not at that time permitted to refresh his crew at Juan Fernandez. He saw great numbers of goats on the sides of every hill, and regretted much that he could not be allowed to stay, on account of the progress of the scurvy on board his ship, which would have been speedily arrested by the fresh venison, fish, and vegetables to be obtained there.

On the 15th of November, 1792, however, he touched a second time at Juan Fernandez, and when within three miles of the great bay, went on shore to obtain the governor's permission to cut wood. This time leave was most readily granted by the governor, Don Juan Calvo de la Canteza, who supplied all the wants of the English as much as was in his power. He ordered his own people to assist in cutting wood, and his oxen to draw it to the water side. A small present, which Capt. Moss, from his nearly exhausted stock, made to the

the governor in return for his civilities, consisted of a dozen of wine, a dozen of plates, two dishes, half a dozen of wine glasses, a small pot of pickles, and a pair of new boots. In return he presented Capt. Moss with a loaf of sugar, four fine sheep, a large quantity of vegetables, milk, and as much craw-fish as he wanted. He also allowed him to purchase the flesh of two bullocks jerked, which cost a mere trifle.

There are about forty houses in the town, and several in different parts of the island. Every house has a garden, with arbours of grape vines, forming a delightful shade. Figs, cherries, plumbs, and almonds appeared, all green, and abundance of potatoes, cabbages, onions, thyme, and other vegetables and herbs; but none of them in perfection, as a kind of grub is said in a great measure to destroy the kitchen gardens.

The dress of the women is very singular; they wear a petticoat which reaches only a little below the knee, and which is spread out by a hoop at the bottom to a great distance round them, leaving the legs entirely exposed, and were it not for the drawers they wear, all below the waist might be seen when they stoop. They wear long hair, plaited into forty or fifty small braids, which hang straight down the back. This dress, the governor stated, was likewise that of the ladies of Peru and Chili. In every house that Capt. Moss entered he was presented by the women with *maté*, the infusion of the herb of Paraguay, which they suck up through a pipe or tube, which serves more than one person, and is handed over from one to the other. The women were in general handsome, and every house swarmed with children. In one to which Capt. Moss paid a visit, there was a young woman only twenty years of age, who had six children, and was again pregnant.

Strangers who fall in with Juan Fernandez and Masafuero may mistake the one for the other, as they both lie in the same latitude, though they are very different. The north end of Juan Fernandez is highest, whilst Masafuero is lowest to the north. This circumstance, and the small island which lies off the south end of Juan Fernandez, are distinctive marks to be depended on. The two islands lie eighty miles from each other, but one has been seen from the other in a clear day.

The island of Masafuero is uninhabited, except by seals and goats. It lies in latitude 33° 41′ south, and longitude 81° 40′ west. There is no practicable landing place on the north end of the island, on account of the prodigious surf; and on the east side, where Capt. Moss landed, it is so bad, that the people were obliged to swim through the surf, after procuring some boat-loads of seal skins. Seals abound here, and the shores are covered with them. There is likewise plenty of wood, but difficult to be got off: in one of the vallies four or five cords of wood were found, which the heavy surf prevented them from getting away, as it probably had done the persons who cut it. The wood is principally a kind of red cedar, and a sort of hard yellow wood like box, capable of taking a fine polish. During the time the William remained at the island, goats enough were caught to afford the

crew

crew a constant supply of fresh provisions; and abundance of fish may likewise be taken in a very short time. Capt. Moss saw large and small hawks there; the smallest no bigger than a goldfinch, and something like it. Living wholly undisturbed by man in this distant spot, these birds were quite tame. A wild cabbage was found, but it would not boil soft: the sailors, however, eat it. The island is distant from the main land of South America one hundred and forty leagues, and eighty miles west of Juan Fernandez. The south end is the highest, its cliffs being almost perpendicular from the sea, and in the calmest weather it has a bad surf breaking on it. The north end is also high, but a fine green low point stretches from the bottom of the cliff to the northward, a perfect level of at least a mile and a half. The east side of the island is the most pleasing, being split into vallies which are rich in verdure, covered with trees, and abounding with flowers of the lily and violet kinds. A copious stream of water runs down every valley, and expands in its descent amongst the rocks into several successive reservoirs, which hold large quantities. But the seals play in these waters so far up the vallies, that the water has a bad taste, unless it is taken from above the places which they frequent.

Masafuero yields all the refreshments that can reasonably be wished, and if it afforded good anchorage, it would be a very desirable place for ships to touch at; but it does not, though there are places where an anchor may be let go in foul ground. On a temporary visit, however, standing off and on answers every purpose, and nothing but great distress can warrant anchoring here. When under weigh, a vessel is ready to shift as the wind does, thereby always keeping on the lee side of the island, for it is impossible to land on the weather side. All ships that come here for seals should have a strong built boat to anchor behind the surf, where she might be loaded by hauling them off. Capt. Moss had his boats staved in one of his attempts to land, the surf running so high and breaking a considerable distance from the shore. On the east side there is a small inlet that has good landing when the wind is from S. W. to N. N. W. but the wind at S. E. blows right in. It is the only place they saw where a boat could be hauled up; they got there 2100 seals in the few days of their stay. Capt. Moss called this inlet Enderby's Cove, in compliment to one of his owners. W.

CLASSICAL DISQUISITIONS.

ON THE CONTROVERSY RESPECTING THE EARLY STATE OF HOMER'S POEMS.

OF the different periods into which the history of Homer's poems may be divided, the first, extending from the time of their composition till the age of Pisistratus, being wholly destitute of contemporary

temporary records, is necessarily enveloped in an obscurity, which, while on the one hand it may repel the cautious enquirer, by the little hope which it affords him of penetrating to the object of his research, will perhaps on the other prove inviting to the spirit of adventurous curiosity and bold conjecture.

From the time to which the composition of the Iliad and Odyssey, whatever were the primitive form of those poems, may with probability be referred, to that in which history begins to speak of them with certainty under a form nearly resembling that which they at present bear, nearly four centuries elapse, during which we are destitute of accurate knowledge respecting the civil and political state of Greece, and possess still less information respecting the state of literature and the arts. The little positive evidence which has reached us, leads us to suppose, that the art which was then in use, whatever might be its nature, of transmitting literary works, was so imperfect as to be incapable of preserving the union of parts in long compositions. We are assured by repeated and uncontradicted testimony, that in the time of Pisistratus, the poems of Homer existed only in scattered fragments, recited for the amusement of the people by the rhapsodists, and repeated without regard to the order of connection. The incidents which are related respecting the poet himself are all so manifestly the work of fiction, that his life has almost ceased to be a subject of enquiry; and the utmost that can be affirmed is, that within a given compass of time, and a certain district of country, of no very precise limits, such a poet lived. Various questions present themselves. "Was the art of writing known in Homer's time, or not in use till after his death? Are the Iliad and Odyssey, as we have them at present, wholly composed by the same person? Were the several parts of them arranged by the author in the same order in which they now appear?"* That these are not light questions, the remarks which have been already made will perhaps be sufficient to shew.

An hypothesis, not absolutely new, has been lately brought into notice by a distinguished continental scholar,† and defended with great learning and ingenuity, that various parts of the Iliad and Odyssey are the works of different ancient bards, and that they never existed in an united state, till they were collected at Athens under the direction of Pisistratus. This opinion has been embraced by many foreign scholars, and has received the sanction of professor Heyne, by whom it has been elaborately defended in his late edition of the Iliad.

The arguments by which it has been supported are chiefly the following:

1st. That for the formation of works of such extent as the Iliad and Odyssey, the use of writing appears to be almost indispensably necessary. The composition of a regular poem, comprizing upwards of fifteen thousand verses, without the aid of characters or some artificial substitute for memory, to fix the poet's thoughts as he proceeds,

* Monthly Review of Knight on the Greek Alphabet.
† Wolf, Professor at Halle, in Saxony.

is not less incredible, it is said, than the supposition, that a modern ship, with all its greatness of design and complexity of parts, could be constructed by the tools of a savage, adapted to no operation of greater skill and extent than the hollowing of a tree and the formation of a rude canoe.

The common account of historians purports, that at an age considerably preceding that of the Trojan war, letters were introduced into Greece by a colony of Phœnicians, under the conduct of Cadmus. The very obscurity of the time to which this event is referred, as well as of many succeeding centuries, cannot but render this tradition somewhat doubtful. And indeed it may be safely affirmed, that whatever is related by the ancients respecting the origin and early state of writing, is related with so little evidence, that it is to be received only so far as it is consistent with the probability of fact. For many centuries after the supposed age of Cadmus, no trace remains of the existence of alphabetical characters among the Greeks. No mention is made of literary works, on which reliance can be placed. No inscriptions exist, or are known to have existed; for those which are cited by Herodotus from the temple of Apollo Ismenius at Thebes, cannot be considered as worthy of dependence; and the fictions of Fourmont scarcely deserve mention. The little credit which is to be paid to Greek testimony in reference to the early periods of their history, is indeed almost proverbial. "Mirum est quo procedat Græca credulitas; nullum tam inpudens mendacium est, quod teste careat."

It is observed, that no mention occurs of the art of writing in Homer. Little positive proof can, indeed, be considered as resulting from the silence of a poet. There are, however, two passages in his works, which seem naturally to lead to the mention of alphabetical writing, and which have in fact been considered as referring to that art, but which on an attentive consideration seem not only to admit, but to require, a different interpretation. The first and most important occurs in the story of Bellerophon, related in the sixth book of the Iliad. Prætus, misled by his wife to seek the destruction of Bellerophon, but fearing to violate the rites of hospitality, sends him to Iobates, his son-in-law, giving him

σηματα λυγρα,
Γραψας εν πινακι πτυκτω θυμοφθορα πολλα. *Il.* vi. 168.

The word σηματα, however, implies nothing more than some arbitrary signs, which had a conventional signification. Accordingly (v. 177.) Iobates asks to see the sign which Bellerophon had brought, and seeing its purport, takes pursuant measures. A man would scarcely be trusted to bear a written order for his own death. The verb γραφω, in its original signification, means not to write, but to mark by cutting, to engrave, being indeed of kindred origin with the latter word. The second passage is not of much consequence, and indeed evidently cannot relate to alphabetical characters. When the Grecian chiefs are challenged by Hector, they agree to decide by lot who shall be the champion of his country. Each hero puts a mark

upon

upon his lot, which, as it is borne round, is only recognized by him, to whom it belongs. The word employed is the same as in the former case.

Notwithstanding the currency which the story of Cadmus has gained, it appears that the period of the introduction of alphabetical characters was a subject of great controversy and uncertainty among the Greeks themselves. There is a remarkable passage in Josephus to this effect. It was not till a late period, says that historian, that the Greeks became acquainted with the nature and use of letters. They who assign the earliest date for their introduction, boast that they were received from Cadmus and the Phœnicians; but are unable, he observes, to adduce in support of their opinion any specimen of writing which can be referred to those early times. He represents it as having been a subject of great doubt and enquiry, whether at a period long subsequent, that of the Trojan war, the use of letters had been introduced; and adds, that the opinion, that they were then unknown, was esteemed the most probable. "No writing, indeed, the genuineness of which is acknowledged, is found among the Greeks earlier than the poetry of Homer; and it is said, that even he did not commit his poetry to writing, but that having been preserved by memory, the loose songs were afterwards connected." (Jos. cont. Ap.)

The Odyssey not being, like the Æneid and other more recent epic poems, a work of imitation, may be supposed to afford a just description of the customs of the age to which it relates. We there meet with nothing like epistolary intercourse. All information is sought from travellers, and trusted to verbal and casual conveyance. There is, therefore, considerable force in the following observation of Rousseau. "J'ose avancer que toute l'Odyssée n'est qu'un tissu de bêtises et d'inepties, qu'une lettre ou deux eussent reduit en fumée, au lieu qu'on rend ce poëme raisonnable, et même assez bien conduit, en supposant que ses héros aient ignoré l'écriture." It may, indeed, be said, that the art of writing might be unknown at the time of the Trojan war, but introduced in the interval between that event and the age of Homer; and that the poet, as a skilful delineator of manners and observer of propriety, was careful to adapt his descriptions to the age to which they were assigned. A poet, however, in a rude state of society, commonly draws from objects before him. The composers of romances in the middle ages are much better authorities for the manners of their own time and country than for the customs of ancient Greece and Rome, and when they quit their province, chivalry and magic and feudal institutions pervade their descriptions in a very ludicrous manner. Setting aside their fables, the arguments of his poems may, however, in the time of Homer, have been subjects of history, from which he was not at liberty to depart, and which might confine him to justice of description, even in circumstances differing from the customs of his age.

The period of the introduction of letters among the Greeks may remain very doubtful, and different enquirers will differ by many centuries in their computation. It may be considered as approaching much nearer to certainty, that till considerably after the time of Homer, the

the art of writing was not in extensive use, from the want of convenient substances, adapted for the ready reception of characters. It is long before we hear of any other materials than such as are adapted only for laws, decrees, inscriptions, and other short compositions; wood, stone, and metals. Skins of beasts, and afterwards the papyros, succeeded; but there is probably no proof of their use in Greece earlier than the sixth or seventh century before the christian æra.

The profession of the rhapsodists, and the esteem in which they were held, may be regarded as a proof that no very ready method of transmitting literary compositions was early in use. With the increasing frequency and ease of writing and reading, the estimation of bards and minstrels has always declined. The works of Tasso are still recited at Venice; but it is only among the Gondoliers, "qui ne sont pas grands lecteurs."

It is an ingenious and just observation of Wolf, that the origin of prose composition, and the expeditious use of writings are nearly connected. The recurring cadence of poetry, and the laws by which its sounds are confined, are an artificial help of memory; and any composition of considerable length, transmitted by memory, may be expected to be in verse. Of prose writings we have no record till three centuries after the time of Homer.

From these considerations it is represented as extremely doubtful, whether in Greece, nine centuries before the Christian æra, thirty thousand verses could be committed to writing; and therefore doubtful whether the poems of Homer could have been composed at that early period in the state in which we have received them.

It is urged 2dly, that testimony is in favour of this hypothesis. We have had occasion before to give some account of the collection of the rhapsodies, which is said by the ancients to have been made under the direction of Pisistratus. The expressions of many ancient writers on this subject are strong, clear, and remarkable. They induced Bentley to affirm, that "these loose songs were not collected together into the form of an epic poem till about 500 years after" the age of Homer. The circumstance is thus described by a living historian, who seems to take no part in the controversy. "Homer is generally supposed to have flourished about 907 A. C.; to have followed the occupation of a wandering minstrel, and to have composed his poems in detached fragments and separate ballads and episodes. Pisistratus, about 540 A. C. employed some learned men to collect and methodize these fragments; and to this we owe the complete poems of the Iliad and Odyssey."* If this be a just representation of the fact, and it is certainly the representation given by the ancients, we do not hesitate to say, that our faith in the genuineness of the Iliad and Odyssey, as works of one ancient bard, rests on slender evidence. What reason is there to suppose that Homer was the only early poet who made the Trojan war the subject of his song? And after a lapse of four [illegible] ries destitute of learning, what judgment, in the infancy of [illegible] could in every instance with certainty distinguish his genu[illegible]

* [illegible]neral History, by A. F. Tytler, now Lord W[illegible]

tions from those of contemporary or immediately subsequent bards? Credulity, rather than scepticism, or critical discrimination, was the characteristic quality of the early period of Greek literature.

It has been likewise maintained, that the formation of the Iliad and Odyssey by the subsequent coalition of parts originally distinct and independent, is in itself more credible and more consistent with the circumstances of the age, than the supposition that they issued at once into the world, complete and perfect, like Minerva from the brain of Jupiter.

Three hypotheses, says Heyne, may be formed, to account for the existence of these poems; the *first*, that they were originally framed by one author, such as we have received them; the *second*, that the plan and argument were delineated by an original author, and the outline filled up at successive periods, by the gradual insertion of particular parts; the *third*, that the rhapsodies existed anciently in the state of separate songs, and that at a later period, and an æra of greater cultivation, some fortunate genius arose, who skilfully constructed from these scattered parts the epic system which we now possess.

To the first of these suppositions, he objects the imperfect state of Grecian cultivation at the time to which the great works are ascribed; a time when Greece in general was barbarous and uncivilized, and Attica itself, the destined parent of the liberal arts, a sterile tract, unimproved by culture and undistinguished from the surrounding states. Even the Ionians of Asia, who preceded their European brethren in arts and cultivation, had in all probability scarcely laid the foundation of that prosperous state to which they afterwards attained. The second he considers as contradicting both analogy and testimony, and therefore inadmissible; the third, as corresponding with the usual principles of human improvement, and supported by historical evidence.

The poems of Homer, it is further said, are easily capable of being divided into parts, such as those which are supposed by this hypothesis. "The ancients," says Aelian, "were accustomed to sing the poems of Homer in separate parts, with titles such as the following: The Battle of the Ships, the Dolonia, the Pre-eminence of Agamemnon, the Catalogue of the Ships, the Patroclea, the Redemption, the Games at the Funeral of Patroclus, the Violation of the Treaty." He likewise mentions similar divisions of the Odyssey.

It may likewise be observed, that nature and early simplicity universally characterize the execution of these poems, art and studied regularity, their plan.

To these arguments various considerations may be opposed.

The ancients in general speak of the Iliad and Odyssey as the genuine and uncontradicted works of Homer. Of the multitude of compositions ascribed to that poet, the genuineness of the rest was frequently controverted, but these were commonly considered as above suspicion. It is difficult, however, in many instances to decide, whether the testimony of the ancients is to be confined to the constituent rhapsodies in their separate state, or extended to that united structure

in which they at present appear. It is obvious also, that the most ancient writers remaining were nearly as destitute of historical information concerning their national bard, as we of the present day. It appears likewise to have been a custom to attach the name of Homer to every ancient Ionic poem which was not appropriated to any other claimant. It must, however, be admitted, that the consent of antiquity is of considerable force, though broken by a long interval of ignorance, and not altogether free from exception. Seneca (de brev. vit.) mentions as one of the useless questions of the Greeks, the enquiry whether the Iliad and Odyssey were the works of the same author. The advocates for the negative of this question are repeatedly mentioned in the Venetian Scholia under the appellation οι χωριζοντες. Considerable passages of both poems fell under the suspicion of various ancient critics. Eustathius says, that it was asserted by the ancients, that the tenth book, though written by Homer, was not originally part of the Iliad, but inserted by Pisistratus. The conclusion of the Odyssey, as is well known, was condemned by Aristarchus, and with much apparent reason.

With respect to the introduction of writing among the Greeks, admitting the determination of that event to be important to the controversy, its very obscurity yields a presumption that it considerably preceded the Olympiads, to which æra the age of Homer was probably antecedent by little more than a century.

If the genius of Homer should appear to have far outstripped his age, this circumstance affords no decisive proof that the works attributed to him are not genuine. Two centuries passed in English literature from the composition of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales till the appearance of any other work, at once great in design and splendid in execution.

The argument which has been derived from the facility of separating the Iliad and Odyssey into independent parts, does not appear to be very forcible. Virgil and Milton might be subjected with equal ease to a similar operation. In the former we have the destruction of Troy, the wanderings of Æneas and his companions, the love of Dido, the games at the tomb of Anchises, the descent into the infernal regions; in the latter, the battle of the angels, the creation of the world, the state of man in Paradise, with other similar divisions.

The Odyssey furnishes a proof that even at the remote age to which Homer is assigned, the composition of works of considerable length was not impracticable. In the latter half of that poem, the scene of which passes in the island of Ithaca, there is, perhaps, a stricter connexion of parts, with the exception of the conclusion, than in almost any other poetical composition of equal length, and it must from its origin have been one work.

Lastly, the internal evidence is strongly in favour of the common hypothesis. The uniformity of style which pervades the two poems ascribed to Homer, is not, perhaps, a decisive circumstance in its support. A considerable similarity of language may probably have been prevalent among the ancient bards, who had the same ideas to convey, and

and who sought for no far-fetched expressions by which to communicate them. But for the similarity of genius it is more difficult to account. Let the reader pass from the perusal of Homer to that of Quintus Calaber; how cold and flat does the poem of the latter appear, in comparison with that of the former, of which it professes to be a continuation. On this argument principally we would propose to rest the defence of the commonly received opinion, an argument so forcible, that even the arch-heretic himself is constrained to confess, "Amplius dicendum atque ingenue profitendum est. Nunc quoque usu evenit mihi non nunquam, quod non dubito eventurum item aliis esse, ut quoties abducto ab historicis argumentis animo, redeo ad continentem Homeri lectionem et interpretationem, mihique impero illarum omnium rationum oblivisci, quoties animadverto ac reputo mecum, quam in universum æstimanti unus his carminibus insit color, aut certe quam egregie carmini cuique suus constet color, quam apte ubique tempora rebus, res temporibus, aliquot loci adeo sibi alludentes congruant et constent, quam denique æquabiliter in primariis personis eadem lineamenta serventur et ingeniorum et animorum; vix mihi quisquam irasci et succensere gravius poterit, quam ipse facio mihi, simulque veteribus illis, qui tot obiter jactis indiciis destruunt vulgarem fidem, ac suam ipsorum." Wolf. præf. in Hom.

The point on which the historical determination of the controversy seems principally to rest, is, whether Pisistratus *formed* or *restored* the order of the Iliad and Odyssey. The expressions of many of the ancients are favourable to the former supposition, and if this be admitted, the common hypothesis can scarcely be tenable, and the reputed poems of Homer must be regarded as a skilful collection and composition of ancient and beautiful Ionic songs. The internal evidence pleads strongly in favour of the supposition, that from the very origin of the rhapsodies, the Iliad and Odyssey were connected works; and in this case we must suppose that Pisistratus only superintended a corrected edition of the poems of Homer, and attempted to enforce an attention to their natural order and connexion, which had been neglected but not obliterated by the carelessness of the rhapsodists.

It would be unjust in conclusion not to observe, that whatever opinion be formed of the doctrine inculcated by Wolf in his Prolegomena, the learning and ingenuity with which it is maintained must be held in the highest estimation, and his book probably contains more just and philosophical views of the progress of Greek literature than any other work extant.

D.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GRECIAN DRAMA.

No 2.

Medea to her Children.

JASON, whose life had been saved by Medea, married his benefactress, and arrived with her at Corinth, where he became enamoured of Glauca, daughter of Creon, the reigning prince.

The

The nuptials of Jason and Glauca are celebrated, and Medea, with difficulty, gains permission from her faithless husband to remain in the city for one day. Having at length obtained this favour, she employs the allotted time in meditating and perfecting schemes of revenge on the royal pair.

Under pretence of gratitude for the lenity of her rival, Glauca, in granting her a day's residence in the city, she presents her by the hands of her children with a charmed robe and mitre of the richest texture, both wrought by her art to consume the wearer.

She permits Jason to live, but determines to avenge her injuries on him by the murder of their common children. The feelings of a mother revolt from the horrid suggestion; and the following speech paints the fluctuation between parental tenderness and the rage of an injured wife.

The desperation of this infuriate sorceress forms a striking contrast to the delicacy and gentleness of Alcestis, and the tender farewell of Admetus.

MEDEA TO HER CHILDREN.

Oh children, children of your mother 'reft,
One home is yours, one country yet is left,
Where ye shall ever dwell, while I remain
A sleepless wanderer o'er this world of pain;
Before I saw you flourish by my side,
And in your glory felt a parent's pride;
Before I saw you blest in love's delights,
And bore the torches at your nuptial rites.
Ah me! in vain a mother's throes I knew,
In vain a lovely offspring round me grew—
Yes—I had hopes your duty might assuage
My future sorrows, and the weight of age,
That filial hands (Oh, envied fate) might close
My eyelids sunk in death, my limbs compose.
Farewel, sweet tendance—from my children torn,
This dreary sojourn upon each I mourn;
To splendid slavery rais'd you ne'er shall see
Your parent weak in years and poverty—
Ah me—those looks why hither will ye cast?
Why smile ye thus?—a smile that is your last—
Alas—I fail—my boasted courage dies
Subdued and melted by my childrens' eyes;
I cannot do the deed—my thoughts relent—
Come rather partners of my banishment,
To work you harm would break your father's rest—
That harm would stab like death your mother's breast.
I turn to pity, and relent in tears—
But oh! what ills await my future years!
And unrevenged shall I endure them all?
Shall those who hate me triumph in my fall?

Unser

Unsex me, vengeance, and my soul forsake
Ye natural thoughts, that all the mother wake.
Go boys within—if there some stranger rest
Who fears to look upon a deed unblest,
Let him away—Yet oh! my hand forbear—
Unhappy wretch, thy smiling offspring spare—
Spare them to shield thee in thy feeble age,
And tend thy steps thro' life's lone pilgrimage;
No, by the powers of right, they were not born
To bear the oppressor's wrong, the tyrant's scorn;
Death claims my darling sons; and she who gave
A being, now devotes them to the grave.
And hark! my rival shrieks in agonies
Drest in my spell-wrought gifts—and now she dies—
Poor queen thou diest—the same sad dreary road
Must by my children and myself be trod;
Come, blooming boys, and to your mother give
Your little hands; caress her while ye live;
Oh dearest hand, oh dearest form, and face,
And mien, that speaks you of a noble race,
Be happy—but below—your sire denies
All happiness beneath these upper skies;
Oh sweet embrace, soft bosoms, fragrant breath
That warms your hearts, how soon to ebb in death!
Away—away—your look, your fond caress
Melts me to all a mother's tenderness;
Until I brood upon my life accurst,
Then stern and pitiless I dare the worst;
My softer nature vengeance puts to shame,
And furies guide my dagger to its aim.

In this play is a striking passage on the power and application of music, which the poet commends, not as the companion of the banquet, but as the soother of despair, madness, and sorrow. The English* version of this animated and beautiful extract is the noblest effort of poetry which Dr. Johnson has bequeathed us.

In page 26 of my Translations is one of the famous Hymns to Health, by Ariphron; as this was written in an unlucky hour, I have attempted it again. The rapture of this little hymn will be felt most forcibly by those whose lips have been parched with fever, or whose cheeks have been flushed with a hectic glow. Dr. Johnson, who was a sufferer under illness, and who looked with a gloomy prescience to future imbecility, paints the feelings communicated to him by this beautiful

* See Transl. from Anthol. &c. p. 100. note 1. where this exquisite fragment is cited.

beautiful address in colours glowing as those of the poem from which they are caught. "There is, says he, among the fragments of the Greek poets, a short Hymn to health, in which her power of exalting the happiness of life, of heightening the gifts of fortune, and adding enjoyment to possession, is inculcated with so much force and beauty, that no one who has ever languished under the discomforts and infirmities of a lingering disease can read it without feeling the images dance in his heart, and adding from his own experience new vigour to the wish, and, from his own imagination, new colours to the picture. The particular occasion of this little composition is not known, but it is probable that the author had been sick, and in the first raptures of returning vigour addressed Health in the following manner."—*Rambler*, No. 48.

He cites the original, accompanied with a translation in prose, which is incorrect. Had he translated it in verse, he would, doubtless, have superseded the following attempt.

Health, brightest visitant from heav'n,
Grant me with thee to rest;
For the short term by nature giv'n
Be thou my constant guest:
For all the pride that wealth bestows,
The pleasure that from children flows,
Whate'er attends on royal state
That makes men covet to be great,

Whatever sweets we hope to find
In Love's delightful snares,
Whatever good by heav'n assign'd,
Whatever pause from cares,
All flourish at thy smile divine,
The spring of loveliness is thine,
And every joy that warms our hearts
With thee approaches, and departs.

NARVA.

ACCOUNTS OF, AND EXTRACTS FROM, RARE AND CURIOUS BOOKS.

Pharonnida: a heroick Poem, by William Chamberlayne, of Shaftesbury, in the county of Dorcet.

Ἴσχι ψίνδια πολλα λίγων ἐτύμοισιν ὁμοια.

London: printed for Robert Clavell, at the sign of the Stags-head, near St. Gregories Church, in St. Pauls Church Yard, 1659.

The author of this forgotten poem is briefly noticed by Granger, and by Mr. Isaac Reed in his excellent Biographia Dramatica. He was a physician and a zealous cavalier. In 1658 he printed a Tragi-Comedy, called Love's Victory, which in 1678 was brought on the stage, and reprinted under the title of The Wits led by the Nose, or a Poet's

a Poet's Revenge. In the Epistle Dedicatory of Pharonnida to Sir William Portman, he speaks of that Baronet's late candid reception of his more youthful labours, "whose humble flights, he says, having your name to beautify their front, past the public view unsullied by the cloudy aspect of the most critic spectator." This probably alludes to his play, as no other work of his is mentioned.

Pharonnida is one of the very worst specimens of versification in the English language, not even excepting Donne's Satires. Yet Chamberlayne was a man of learning and genius. I read his poem when a school-boy, and was interested by the story, and I now read it with an interest derived from higher causes. It is little likely that it will ever be re-edited, but a few pages of the Athenæum will not be misemployed in exhibiting its fable and some of its characteristic beauties.

The structure, though not the metre, of the poem, resembles that of Gondibert. It is divided into five books, and each book into five cantos; Chamberlayne carrying the imitation of the drama farther than Sir William Davenant had done, and perhaps conceiving that each act should contain in itself all the parts of a drama.

Book 1. Canto 1. Ariamnes, a Spartan lord, is hunting, when he sees a Christian ship attacked and boarded by a Turkish squadron in the bay of Lepanto; but a storm comes on,

> the sick day
> Was languishing to such a night as lay
> O'er the first matter, when confusion dwelt
> In the vast chaos, ere the rude mass felt
> Heavens segregating breath.

The storm clears off, and the sea is seen strewn with floating wreck —a party of Turks and Christians escaped from the sea are fighting on the sands; Ariamnes and his hunters hasten towards them in time to save a noble christian, by name Argalia, whom, with his wounded friend Aphron, he conveys home with him.

> Twas the short journey 'twixt the day and night,
> The calm fresh evening, Time's hermaphrodite.
> The Sun on Light's dilated wings being fled
> To call the western villagers from bed;
> Ere at his castle they arrive, which stood
> Upon a hill, whose basis, fringed with wood,
> Shadowed the fragrant meadows, thorough which
> A spacious river, striving to enrich
> The flowery vallies with whatever might
> At home be profit, or abroad delight,
> With parted streams that pleasant islands made,
> Its gentle current to the sea conveyed.
>
> In the composure of this happy place
> Wherein he lived,—as if framed to embrace
> So brave a soul as now did animate

It

It with its presence, strength and beauty sate
Combined in one.
—None were drest
In robes so rich, but what alone exprest
Their master's providence and care to be
A prop to falling hospitality.
For he not, comet like, did blaze out in
This country sphere what had extracted been
From the court's lazy vapours, but had stood
There, like a star of the first magnitude,
With a fixt constancy so long, that now
Grown old in virtue he began to bow
Beneath the weight of time:
—Each servant there excels
All but his fellows in desert; each knew
First when, then how his Lord's commands to do;
None more enjoy'd than was enough, none less,
All did of plenty taste, none of excess,
Riot was here a stranger, but far more
Repining Penury; ne'er from that door
The poor-man went denied, nor did the rich
Ere surfeit there;—'twas the blest medium which
Extracted from all compound virtues we
Make, and then christen Mediocrity.

Here Aphron recovers; when just as the two strangers are preparing to depart, Ariamnes is summoned to court. He then persuades his guests to accompany him there, and tells them the state of the court. The king of the Morea had lost his wife in child-bed of Pharonnida; this daughter, as she grew up, he removed from Corinth into the Vale of Ceres, where he is now going to visit her. A hundred noble Spartans are her guard, under Almanzor, the choice of whom to such an office is the only impeachment of the king's wisdom, he being inordinately ambitious. Aphron falls sick that evening, and Argalia remains to attend him, their host being obliged to obey the summons.

2. One day, when Aphron is recovering, Argalia walks abroad and falls asleep in the forest. Almanzor is in the same forest, and finding two damsels, seizes on one, whom, having in vain attempted to seduce, he endeavours to force. Florenza's cries bring her lover Andremon to her help; Almanzor kills him; but then Argalia comes up, and the ravisher would have fallen under his arm, if his own follower had not arrived and saved him, and now Argalia would have been slain if a party of soldiers appointed to clear the country from banditti, while the court are near, had not come up; seeing Almanzor, they immediately conclude his opponent must be the offender, and accordingly carry Argalia away for judgment as a murderer.

3. Whenever the king is in the Vale of Ceres, his daughter, by especial privilege, is appointed to pass judgment in all causes. Before her

her Argalia is brought, being accused by the relations of those whom he had slain, and who are ready with suborned witnesses against him. Andremon's father does not appear; he, indeed, and Florenza knew the truth,

—but kept by fear in awe,
Where power offends the poor scarce hope for law.

The princess is struck by Argalia's appearance,

whose excelling worth
In this low ebb of fortune, did appear
Such as we fancy virtues that come near
The excellence of angels. Fear had not
Rifled one drop of blood, nor Rage begot
More colour in his cheeks.
His yielding spirits now prepare to meet
Death, cloath'd in thoughts white as his winding sheet.

He on his part, even in this dreadful situation, cannot but admire Pharonnida. The false evidence is so strong that he is condemned, and the jailors are hurrying him away, when Ariamnes comes in, and obtains a reprieve for three days, during which time enquiries may be made by his friends. Aphron also now appears, and warns them how they venture to shed blood so well allied, saying, they were spirits nobly born. Some embassadors from the Epirot court, who are come with a proposal of marriage for the princess, are sent for, and one of them acknowledges Aphron for his child, the other Argalia for his adopted son.

4. Still the sentence must be executed, if no new proof of his innocence be brought; and the hour of execution arrives, when Ariamnes comes in time with the father of Andremon and Florenza, and a troop of armed countrymen, by whose timely insurrection they have made way through a troop of soldiers stationed by Almanzor to prevent them from appearing. The damsel is called upon for her evidence—

And here vain art
Look on and envy, to behold how far
Thy strict rules (which our youths afflictions are)
Nature transcends; in a discourse which she
With all the flowers of virgin modesty,
Not weeds of rhetoric strewed; to hear her miss,
Or put a blush for a parenthesis,
In the relating that uncivil strife
Which her sad subject was.

Argalia is acquitted, and Almanzor, not daring to appear, is outlawed. One of the Epirot embassadors relates how Argalia had been left when an infant to a cottager's care by two strangers, and afterwards adopted by himself, because he had seen him atchieve a rare feat of courage at a boar hunt. He shews a jewel which had been left with him.

The skilfullest lapidaries, judging it
Both for its worth and beauty only fit
To sparkle in the glorious cabinet
Of some great queen, such value on it set,
That all conclude the owner* of 't must be
Some falling star in the night of royalty.

Before the embassadors depart, Molarchus, the Spartan admiral, invites them and the court on board his ship, and sails away with them. The other vessels do not for some time suspect treachery, and before they come up Molarchus has carried off Pharonnida in a boat, his crew having taken to the other, and having knocked a hole in the ship, leaving the king and his companions to sink in her. Argalia and Aphron swim to one of these boats, and win it, but Aphron is killed; in this he saves the king and Aphron's father; Ariamnes and his own fosterer are drowned. They make an island, where they learn Molarchus has carried Pharonnida into a castle. Argalia secretly gets in, kills him, and delivers her.

5. Molarchus being dead, no means remain of tracing the root of his conspiracy. Argalia, as a reward for his signal services, is appointed to be chief of the princess's guard, as Almanzor had been. The opportunities which his office led to confirm their love

Either in
Each action of the others did begin
To place an adoration; she doth see
Whatever he doth, as shining majesty
Beneath a cloud; or books where heaven transfers
Their oracles in unknown characters;
Like gold yet unrefin'd, or the adamant
Wrapt up in earth, he only seem'd to want
Knowledge of worth. Her actions in his sight
Appear like Fire's feign'd element, with light
But not destruction arm'd: like the fair Sun
When thro' a crystal aqueduct he hath run
His piercing beams, until grown temperate by
That cooling medium, thro' humility
Shone her majestic worth. In either's eyes
The other seem'd to wear such a disguise
As poets cloath'd their wandering gods in, when
In forms disguised they here convers'd with men.
—Like the amorous vine
When crawling o'er the weeds it strives to twine
Embraces with the elm, he stands: while she
Desires to bend, but like that lovesick tree
By greatness is denied.—His eagle sight
Is born to gaze upon no lesser light;

—he

* I have corrected the text, which reads *honour*. The whole book is villainously printed, and full of such blunders.

——— ——————he else had been
Degenerate from that royal every whence
He first did spring, altho' he fell from thence
Unfledged, the growing pinions of his fame
Wanting the purple tincture of his name
And titles (both unknown;)—yet shall he fly
On his own merit's strength a pitch as high.

Pharonnida has a dream, which unfolds something of the mystery of his birth. She sees the three royal families of Sparta, Epire, and Ælotia, which are all descended from one common stock. The first terminates in her, the second in Zoranza, the crown of the third falls from old Gelon's head at fierce Zoranza's feet; but presently she sees Gelon in a pilgrim's dress, leading in a lovely boy; and the rest of the dream shadows great dangers and Argalia her deliverer.

On the morrow Argalia delivers to her a packet from her father. It relates to the Epirot's courtship, and contains letters upon the subject from him himself.

Inclosed within this rough lord's letters, she
Received his picture, which inform'd her he
Wanted dissimulation (that worst part
Of courtship) to put compliments of art
On his effigies; his stern brow far more
Glorying in the scars, than in the crown he wore.
His active youth made him retainer to
The court of Mars, something too long to sue
For entrance into Love's. Like mornings clad
In griesled frosts, ere plump-cheek'd Autumn had
Shorn the glebe's golden locks, some silver hairs
Mixt with his black appeared. His age despairs
Not of a hopeful heir, nor could his youth
Promise much more: the venerable truth
Of glorious victories that stuck his name
For ornament in the frontispiece of Fame,
Together with his native greatness were
His orators to plead for love.

Over these letters Pharonnida weeps in secret, and in a passionate soliloquy of great beauty declares her determination to endure all evils, even poverty—

That weed which kills the gentle flower of love,

rather than renounce her hopes of Argalia. This is said so loud, that Argalia as he is retiring hears her, listening indeed

Attentive as an envied tyrant to
Suspected counsels.

Here ends the first book, or act, as it is designed, of the poem.

Book 2. Canto 1. Almanzor meanwhile has been plotting rebellion. Amphibia, one of Pharonnida's ladies, envious of the favour shewn to Florenza, conspires with him. She is seized at a mask in the palace, forced into a coach, and carried off. The country is alarmed, and a body of peasants rescue her.

2. 3. Almanzor collects an army, and totally defeats the king, who flies to a castle in which he had previously secured his daughter. Almanzor sends here to explain his intentions, which, he says, are to save the country from the yoke of the Epirote, by marrying the princess himself. This proposal being rejected with disdain, he besieges the castle, which holds out till reduced to extremity by famine. Then the king prepares to sally and die sword in hand. But at the very time, Argalia, who has been for succour to the Epirote, comes with a detachment from the main army, meaning to succour the castle, falls upon the besiegers in a fog and routs them. A party of the rebels take refuge in a cave; Argalia and the king pursue, and having conquered them, proceed to explore the wonders of the place. They find a dark and ugly lake, with an old tower in the midst thereof, to which they get by stones like ruined arches. In this tower is a magnificent room, where the statue of a king is sitting, with a lamp burning before him, a sceptre in his right hand, his left resting on a tablet on which these lines are written.

When striving to remove this light
Two princes leaves involved in night,
The time draws near that shall pull down
My old Morea's triple crown,
Uniting on one royal head
What to disjoin such discord bred.
But let the more remote take heed,
For there's a third ordained to bleed.
For when I'm read, not understood,
Then shall Epirus' royal blood
By ways no mortal yet must know
Within the Ælotian channel flow.

Having read this, Argalia attempts to take away the lamp, when the sceptre strikes it, and they are left in darkness, according to the old tale so often repeated from the Gesta Romanorum down to the history of Goody Two Shoes's brother; when they have got new light they see that the image has mouldered to dust, and the whole enchantment is at an end. The Epirote army cuts off most of the fugitives, but Almanzor escapes.

4. 5. Chamberlayne is often pedantic, and his pedantry not unfrequently professional, as in the beginning of this Canto.

That too inferior branch which strove to rise
With the Basillick to anastomize,
Thus drain'd, the states plethoric humours are
Reduced to harmony.

A rebellion

A rebellion in some of his conquests calls away the Epirote suddenly. The king removes Pharonnida to a palace near the walls of his capital, Corinth. Argalia still continues commander of her guard. Amphibia makes the king suspicious of him, and as an honourable way of removing him, he is sent with succours to the Epirot. The parting scene with the princess would have been beautiful but for the vile versification. The book concludes with the following remarkable passage, written, as appears by the margin, just before the second battle of Newbury.

> But ere calmed thoughts, to prosecute our story,
> Salute thy ears with the deserved glory
> Our martial lover purchased here—I must
> Let my pen rest awhile, and see the rust
> Scour'd from my own sword; for a fatal day
> Draws on those gloomy hours, whose short steps may
> In Britain's blushing chronicle write more
> Of sanguine guilt than a whole age before.
> To tell our too neglected troops that we
> In a just cause are slow, we ready see
> Our rallied foes; nor will it our slothful crime
> Expunge, to say Guilt wakened them betime.
> From every quarter the affrighted scout
> Brings swift alarums in; hovering about
> The clouded tops of the adjacent hills,
> Like ominous vapours lie their troops: noise fills
> Our yet unrallied army, and we now,
> Grown legible, in the contracted brow,
> Discern whose heart looks pale with fear. If in
> This rising storm of blood, which doth begin
> To drop already, I'm not wash'd into
> The grave, my next safe quarter shall renew
> Acquaintance with Pharonnida—till then
> I leave the muses to converse with men.

Book 3. Canto 1. An episodical love story, which ends in the banishment of Euriolus and Mazara, two of the knights of her guard.

2. The king surprizes his daughter reading a letter from Argalia; a scene of high merit follows, and he sends to the Epirot Zoranza to make away with him, as a man equally dangerous to both. Zoranza gives him the command of the town of Ardenna, but the governor has secret instructions to murder him in the night. Accordingly at midnight a band of assassins enter his chamber. Now it happened that there was a prophecy current in the town, which declared, that when it should be stained by treachery under the veil of friendship, its tower should be surprized. To elude this prediction they carry Argalia out of the town to murder him; a body of Turks rescue him and surprize the town, but are driven out and reimbark, carrying Argalia away prisoner. Zoranza then, to remove all witnesses of his treason,

poisons

poisons the governor. The king once more removes Pharonnida, and places her under the guard of Brumorchus, a faithful barbarian.

3. 4. The Turks meet a Rhodian squadron; during the battle Argalia gets loose from his chains, frees his fellow-slaves, wins the galley, and thus disordering the enemy's fleet, enables the Rhodians to win the victory. The Turks besiege Rhodes, and he distinguishes himself in its defence. A Turk kills three knights successively in single combat; Argalia then goes against him and kills him; at this the Turks are so incensed, that in violation of the truce for the combat, they rush upon him, enter the gates, and win the town, which they sack, and carry him away prisoner. They present him to Jonusa, the bashaw's wife, sister of the Turk whom he had slain, that she may take her revenge upon him. She becomes enamoured of him, and sends for him at midnight, but he resists her temptations. Jonusa at this falls sick, and her servant Manto, as the only means of saving her, writes a note in Argalia's name, expressing regret for his uncourteous refusal of her favours. This letter the bashaw finds on his return, and conceals himself in the apartment when Argalia is brought to undergo a second temptation; then he comes forth and stabs Jonusa, gives Argalia his signet, that he may save himself, being struck by his virtue, stabs himself, and dies by the side of his wife. Argalia sets the other christians at liberty, recovers the city, and is chosen prince of the senate.

5. Argalia goes with his fleet to form alliances; on his way he saves the prince of Cyprus from a Turkish squadron, who is bound to the Morea to seek Pharonnida in marriage. Argalia goes with him, being unknown. Zoranza comes upon the same errand. The Cypriot, taking Argalia with him at one of his interviews, discovers their loves, and generously resolves to aid it. Accordingly he assists him to surprize the castle in which she is guarded at night; the prince is wounded and left for dead; an alarm gun is fired just as they have succeeded; luckily a fire breaks out in the Cypriot's tents, and while the crowd repair that way Argalia carries Pharonnida off.

Book 4. Canto 1. Orlinda, the sister of Zoranza, who is in love with Amindor, finds him lying as dead; removes him; conceals and cures him; after his recovery he appears in the disguise of an African prince, banished from his own country for having embraced christianity. Argalia, the princess, and Florenza, are attacked in the morning by a band of robbers; his sword breaking, he is left for dead, and the women carried to the secret hold of the banditti, which is a castle or palace excavated in a rock, the work of old time, and appearing on the outside like a rock hung with ivy. Almanzor is the captain of this band, and by listening to Pharonnida's solitary lamentations, he soon learns who had been the companion of her flight.

2. An old woman brings Argalia's ring to Pharonnida, and tells her that its owner releases her from all engagements to him, and begs her to save his life by yielding to Almanzor. Aware that this is false, she declares her readiness to die also, and is shut up in a sepulchre in one of the vaults of the castle, with a dead body, habited like Argalia.

Some

Some prisoners in an adjoining dungeon see the light of the lamp which is suspended over this tomb, and force their way toward it; Euriolus is among them. The old woman comes in to see if Pharonnida is disposed to yield; they make her open the spring of the tomb, which else they could not have discovered, and direct them how to find their way out; release Florenza by her means, shut her in the tomb, and all escape together to the dwelling of Ismander, one of their party.

3. An episode relating the history of Ismander's marriage: this is of a comic character, and perhaps induced the author to call his work a tragi-comical poem, as he does in the title of the third book.

4. 5. Argalia is found by a Carmelite, restored to life and carried to the monastery. Here one of the monks discovers him by the jewel which he always wears next his heart, and tells him the history of his birth. The king, his father, after having escaped with him, then an infant, from the wreck of his kingdom, had retired into this monastery, but not long since had gone on pilgrimage to a church in his own capital, in pursuance of a vow. Here finding that the usurper, Zarrobrin, had brought forward an impostor as his son, because the people were desirous to have the old line restored, the king has been persuaded by his friends to attempt to recover his crown, but had been defeated, and was in prison at this time.

The last book begins with a complaint, or rather a confession, of the author's ill fortune.

> Here harsh employments, the unsavoury weeds
> Of barren wants, had over-run the seeds
> Of fancy with domestic cares, and in
> Those winter storms shipwreck'd whate'er had been
> My youth's imperfect offspring, had not I,
> For love of this neglected poverty:—
> Yet blush not gentle muse, thou oft hast had
> Followers by fortune's hand as meanly clad,
> And such as when time had worn envy forth,
> Succeeding ages honour'd for their worth.

Pharonnida, believing Argalia to be dead, determines to enter a convent. Florenza resolves to accompany her. Just when they are on the point of taking the vows the nunnery is stormed, and the princess carried off by Almanzor, who obtains pardon by restoring her to her father, and is himself reinstated in all his former honours.

2. Argalia goes to Zarrobrin's army, which is at war with the Epirots. By his high reputation, gained when in the service of the Epirot, he obtains a command. Zarrobrin, who cannot trust to the natives, soon gives Argalia the command of all the strangers in his army. They are victorious, and on their return to the capital of Ætolia, the usurper brings the old king to trial, and sentences him to lose his head. Here we find the ψευδεα στυμοισιν ομοια indicated in the motto to the poem, and we find also that the Restoration and its consequences must have been fully expected when this book was printed.

printed. Argalia saves his father on the scaffold, avows his birth, and seizes Zarrobrin, who, with the false prince, is torn in pieces by the people. The king's judges are all put to death, and the restoration completely effected. Soon afterwards the old king dies, Argalia succeeds to the throne, and sends Euriolus, whom he had taken prisoner in the war against Epire, to Pharonnida.

3. 4. Argalia now sends embassadors, as king of Ætolia, to ask Pharonnida in marriage. He is refused, and the king, incapable of forgiving a man whom he had injured, sends troops to aid the Epirots against him, and determines without delay to wed his daughter to Zoranza. In this extremity the Cypriot prince, Amindor, again comes to save her. He lays a plan for her escape, which is overheard by Amphibia, and by her communicated to Almanzor. The king was subject to sudden fits of disease, for which an old friar alone knew the remedy, and when the friar was dying he communicated the secret to Pharonnida, who used to prepare it for her father. At this very time he had been seized with one of the fits, and she sends him the medicine by Amphibia. This wicked woman lets Almanzor mix poison with it, and gives it to the king. Almanzor then puts on the apparel which the Cypriot prince had hidden in a cave for his own disguise, and in this dress waylays Zoranza, the Epirot, in his evening walk, kills him, and wounds a lord in his company, then escapes. In the morning the king is found dead in his bed, Zoranza found murdered, and Pharonnida and the Cypriot caught by a party placed to intercept them, he being in the dress which Zoranza's murderer had worn, according to the testimony of the Epirot lord. They are brought to trial and condemned to death, unless within twenty days a champion shall acquit them by combat against Almanzor.

5. The last Canto opens with an address to the reader, the beginning of which is fine.

> If on those vanish'd Heroes that are fled
> Thro' the unknown dark chasmas of the dead,
> To rest in regions so remote from hence,
> 'Twixt them and life there's no intelligence,
> Whene'er thou look'st thro' Time's dim optics, then
> Brave emulation of those braver men
> Rouses that ray of heaven thy soul, to be
> A sharer in their fame's eternity,
> Thou hast then a genius fit to entertain
> A Muse's flight.

Argalia, who is besieged in his capital, sallies, cuts his way through the enemy, and leaves them in such a state as easily to be defeated by his people. He hastens to Corinth, arrives to the very minute of time, and kills Almanzor, who, with his dying breath, confesses his whole villainy. Argalia is then chosen by the army king of Epire, by his marriage with Pharonnida becomes king of Corinth, and thus accomplishes

accomplishes the prediction found in the tower by uniting in himself the three crowns.

The language of the poem is sufficiently obscure, and the obscurity is increased by two singular things. For the sake of the rhyme Chamberlayne frequently makes our anomalous verbs regular. This affectation renders the meaning less obvious, but he has puzzled it still more by a carelessness which is probably unexampled elsewhere. He had not decided whether to lay his scene in the Morea or in Sicily, and had adapted it either to one or the other, as the one or other intention happened to predominate when he was writing. Accordingly Zoranza is sometimes called an Epirot, sometimes a Messenian; the metropolis of Pharonnida's father is sometimes Corinth, sometimes Gergenti, &c. &c. and of course the geography and thereby the story of the poem inexplicably involved till the real cause of the confusion is guessed at.

An extraordinary fraud was practised upon Chamberlayne's reputation not fifty years after the publication of his poem. The first part of it was translated into prose, and published without any acknowledgment, under the title of Eromena, or the Noble Stranger. I have seen this book, indeed have it in my possession, but not at hand to refer to its full title. The thief, who calls himself "a person of quality," was soon tired, and shuts up the story very speedily.

There are so few readers who would not be deterred by the versification from reading this poem, that Chamberlayne will probably continue in obscurity, and ultimately perish altogether. Yet assuredly Pharonnida has many great beauties, very many, which, if the limits of the Athenæum would have allowed, I should gladly have inserted. It might well be translated into blank verse. Berni's reversification of the Orlando Innamorato has superseded the original work—why should not this be done with a better poem?

I have never seen his play. If any of your correspondents would communicate an account of it, and any particulars of the author's life, they would much gratify me, and probably others of your readers.

R. S.

MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

MEMOIR OF EZZELINO DA ROMANO.

OF all the petty tyrants who have rendered their names equally terrible and detestable within the sphere of their power, few can compare in point of vigour and capacity, as well as of cruelty and ferocity, with *Ezzelino*, surnamed *da Romano*, who bore a great sway in the north-eastern part of Italy about the middle of the 13th century. He is frequently mentioned in the histories relative to that pe-

riod, but the most particular account of his life and actions is to be met with in the following work.

Historia d'Ezzelino Terzo da Romano. In Trevigi, 1648, 8vo. Dedicated by the printer, Simon da Ponte, to Gasparo Spineda, Sopracomito di Galera for the Republic of Venice.

As it contains many curious particulars of the events and manners of that age, a general sketch of its contents, with the quotation at length of some of the more remarkable passages, may perhaps be an acceptable contribution to the Athenæum.

The work begins with a view of the state of that part of Italy called La Marca Trevisana, in the year 1100. This Marche of Treviso comprehended great part of the later Venetian territory on the continent, in which were the cities of Verona, Vicenza, Padua, Treviso or Trevigi, Trent, and Altino. At that period, says the writer, it was in profound peace and tranquillity; all its cities enjoyed a free government, paying due obedience and a decent tribute to the emperor. The people, not burthened with impositions, lived in great prosperity, every man occupied in the concerns of his own calling. Nor were they yet infected with the party animosities of the Guelfs and Ghibbelins; whence every city abounded in nobility and people, in merchandize and wealth. Among the noble families of that period, there were five distinguished above the rest for antiquity, property, reputation, and powerful alliances. These were the family of *Este*, whose possessions were chiefly in the Paduan territory; of *St. Boniface*, in the Veronese; of *Onara*, in the Paduan, and also in Piedmont; of *Campo San Piero*, in the Paduan and Trevisan; and of *Comino*, in the Trevisan.

When the emperor Otho III. came into Italy, among other eminent commanders, he brought with him one named *Ezzelino the German* (the name is doubtless Italianized) who for his great services obtained several grants, among which was the castle of Onara, 15 miles from Bassano, with all its possessions and jurisdictions. He was made count of that place, and finally settled in Italy with all his family. By his address he also became lord of Bassano, and of many other castles in Piedmont; and he frequently visited Padua, where he built a superb palace, and was in high esteem. He died at a very advanced age, leaving two daughters honourably married in Italy, and one son named *Ezzelino Balbo*. This son, who married a Paduan lady, had one son, *Ezzelino Monaco*, and a daughter united in marriage to Tiso da Campo St. Piero, a very opulent and powerful nobleman, head of one of the great families above-mentioned. The death of Manfredo da Baone, accounted the richest man in the Marche of Trevigi, left his only child Cecilia a wealthy heiress. She was committed to the guardianship of one Spinabello, who offered her to Gerardo, eldest son of the above-mentioned Tiso, as the most suitable match he could find for her. Tiso consulted his father-in law Ezzelino Balbo on the proposal, who, thinking the connexion a very good one for his own son Ezzelino, secretly treated with Spinabello to give him the preference

to

to Gerardo. In fine, he prevailed with the guardian, and Cecilia was married with great pomp to Ezzelino Monaco, by whom she had a daughter. The family of Campo San Piero were highly enraged at this treachery, and resolved upon vengeance. They watched many years for an opportunity, which at length offered itself. Cecilia, having obtained permission from her husband to visit her great possessions and her kindred in the Paduan, departed from Bassano, where she resided, with an attendance of about thirty servants. Gerardo da Campo San Piero, informed of her journey by his spies, collected a strong troop of his friends, and met her at a place on the road, pretending that his intention was to do her honour. When, however, he had got her into his power, he changed his tone, and informed her that it was his purpose to put her to shame, in order to revenge the injury which he had sustained from her husband. Her most pathetic entreaties were fruitless, as well as the ties of kindred by which they were connected. He kept her with him forcibly all night, and the next morning sent her back to her husband with an insulting message.

It was impossible that such an affront could be forgiven; and the deadly feud that ensued between the two families not only involved them and all their dependencies in the calamities of fire and sword, but brought ruin upon the whole country. Ezzelino, though he acquitted his wife of blame in the affair, thought it requisite for his honour to repudiate her. He married again (as did also the lady) and becoming the head of his house by the death of his father Balbo, he studied to increase his power by alliances, and made secret augmentations of his military force. His new wife bore him several children, among whom was the principal subject of this history, *Ezzelino terzo*, surnamed *da Romano*, from a castle of his father's in Piedmont, where he was born on April 24th, 1194. Several years passed before any remarkable hostility took place between the two houses, and the first event which happened was a sort of retaliation in kind. The castle of Campretto was possessed in common by Tiso da Campo S. Piero and his near relation Maria, a widow. This joint property was the cause of frequent dissension, and Tiso and his sons treated with little respect the rights of the unprotected Maria. She therefore made a secret application to Ezzelino Monaco, offering to give him possession of her part of the castle, and also of her own person. The offer was willingly accepted; a force was sent by night, which threw a garrison into the castle, and carried off the lady and her moveables to Romano, where she passed many years as concubine to Ezzelino. Campretto was afterwards the centre of a very bloody and destructive war between the two families, which at length, through the intervention of the city of Padua, was terminated by a peace, but the mutual hatred of the parties still rankled in their hearts.

The public tranquillity was some years after broken by a war between the Paduans and Vicentines, in which the former, after some losses, engaged Ezzelino Monaco in their service at an established pension. The Vicentines then made a league with the Veronese, which

gave

gave them such a superiority, that Ezzelino thought proper to desert the Paduans, and ally himself with their enemies. To this change he was further induced by the hatred he bore to Padua on account of the favour of that city towards the family of Campo San Piero. The war continued with various success; and the marquis of Este having been chosen podesta of Verona against a competitor supported by Ezzelino, the latter again changed his party, and renewed his treaty with the Paduans. When the Paduan army marched against Este, Ezzelino had the charge of laying waste the surrounding country, which he executed with all the fury of a most inveterate foe. His son was by his side, learning to practice those cruelties which afterwards so much distinguished him even in an age of cruelty. This petty war was terminated in 1212 by a treaty, and the restoration of tranquillity was celebrated in the city of Treviso by a singular entertainment. A wooden castle was erected, in which was placed a garrison of 200 women, who were to defend it without the aid of the other sex. No weapons of any kind were allowed either in the attack or defence, and a great concourse of families of distinction throughout the Marche of Treviso assembled to be spectators of this harmless warfare. It was, however, the cause of a quarrel between some Paduans and Venetians, who were joint assailants of the castle, and came to blows with each other on the field; and this trifling incident produced a war between the two states.

The marquis Azzo da Este having succeeded his brother Aldrovandino, was checked and opposed by Salinguerra da Este, a nobleman of great influence, the old enemy of the marquises of Este and the kinsman and ally of the house of Ezzelino. A bloody war ensued between them, in which the marquis was expelled from the city of Ferrara. In revenge for that and certain treacherous acts of Salinguerra, he attacked la Fratta, a castle belonging to the latter, and having taken it by storm, put to death every person found in the place, not sparing even women and children. Salinguerra sent an account of this deed to Ezzelino da Romano, who was now at the head of his house, his father having devoted himself to a religious retreat in the habit of a monk, which was the cause of the appellation of *Monaco*, given him by historians. In conjunction with his brother Alberico, Ezzelino da Romano adopted the quarrel of Salinguerra, and employed all his art and abilities to raise factions against the marquis of Este in all the towns where he had an interest. He entered Verona, and expelling the count de San Bonifacio, the head of the party of Este, procured his own election to the dignity of Podesta. He also established his brother in the same office at Vicenza. In retaliation for the capture of la Fratta, he surprized by night the castle of Fonte, the residence of Giacomo da Campo San Piero, who had behaved with great cruelty at the storm of the former place; and carrying off the infant son of Giacomo, left a strong garrison in the castle. Giacomo made complaint of this outrage to the community of Padua, under whose protection were all the possessions of the family. The grand council of the city, consisting of a thousand persons, immediately assembling, it was

was resolved to march out against Ezzelino, who was reduced to considerable difficulties; but through the mediation of the state of Venice the dispute was compromised in 1228, on the conditions that Ezzelino should restore the castle of Fonte, and swear allegiance to the state of Padua.

The unquiet spirit of this man soon, however, produced new troubles, by instigating the Trevisans to take possession of Belluno and Feltre, which were under the protection of Padua. The Paduans took arms to recover them, and peace was re-established upon condition of their restitution. A year or two of general tranquillity followed, which is in great part attributed to the preaching of Saint Anthony, who had left his native country of Portugal, and was come into this district in the course of his pious labours. He could not, however, prevent or pacify a tumult which arose at Verona between the parties of Ezzelino and the count Saint Bonifacio, for which reason he retired to a hermitage near Padua, where he soon after died in the highest reputation for sanctity. Another preacher, named Fra Giovanni, deputed by the pope Gregory IX. for the purpose of appeasing the party differences which then prevailed through all the towns of Lombardy, came to Padua in 1233, where he was heard with great reverence, and was successful in extinguishing many family feuds; but all his eloquence was unable to reconcile Ezzelino and the house of Campo San Piero. The pope's chief purpose in these missions was to unite the Lombards against the emperor Frederic II. who was expected shortly to visit Italy, a measure to which he was solicited by several leading men, and especially by Ezzelino. The death of Tiso da Campo S. Piero, whose influence in Padua always thwarted the plans of Ezzelino, was highly favourable to his views; and the arrival of the emperor at Trent in 1237 gave full scope to his ambition. He conducted Frederic to Verona, which city was at his disposal; and soon after procured him admission into Vicenza. By the intrigues he was carrying on in other cities, he gave hopes of the acquisition of all Lombardy to the emperor, who, in return, promised to raise him to the highest degree of authority. When Frederic was recalled to Germany by the news of some commotions in that country, he left Ezzelino with extraordinary powers to act in concert with his commander in chief, count Goboardo.

It was the great object of Ezzelino to render himself master of Padua, and for that purpose he was continually plotting with the partisans whom he possessed in that city, and who were daily becoming more numerous. Their machinations being discovered, a number of them left the city and joined Ezzelino and the imperial troops; but their departure was far from restoring quiet and unanimity. The approach of the imperialists augmented the confusion in the city; the marquis of Este thought proper to join the emperor's party; the devastation of the surrounding country filled the wealthy citizens with discontent; and in fine it was agreed that Ezzelino and count Goboardo, with their followers, should be peaceably admitted into Padua.

Hitherto

Hitherto Ezzelino had either masked his real character, or the tyrant was not yet matured in him. An ancient chronicler thus describes him previous to his entrance into Padua. "He was of a middling stature, with extremely lively eyes and a pleasant countenance, and light hair inclining to red. He was sedate in his demeanour, eloquent, polite, and agreeable in conversation; terrible to his enemies, courteous and affable to his friends; faithful in the performance of his promises, steady in his purposes, grave and deliberate in his discourse, provident in his counsels, and, in fine, laudable in every action of his life." He soon showed himself a master in politics; for, having been nominated podesta of the city at an assembly of the principal citizens, he went out of the hall in appearance much troubled at the burthen imposed upon him; and during his absence, those who knew his mind proposed that he should be requested to appoint to that office any person whom he should think fit. After a feigned reluctance, he named a creature of his own; for, in fact, he had greater things in view than a local magistracy. He persuaded count Goboardo to return to Germany, leaving him in the post of imperial vicar for all the Marche of Treviso, with the full command of all the foreign troops. These were chiefly Germans; but there was the singular mixture of 300 Saracens, to whom, as particularly attached to his interest, Ezzelino confided the guard of the gates of the city and the principal fortresses. Many of the Paduans having emigrated on the change of affairs, and taken possession of the strong castle of Montagnone in the neighbourhood, Ezzelino attempted to reduce it; but not succeeding, he began his tyrannical practices by obliging many of the principal families of Padua to give hostages. He also assembled about twenty of the leading men whose fidelity he most suspected, and with much apparent civility advised them for a time to withdraw from the city, assuring them that they should soon be recalled; but when they had complied with his desire, he took care that they should all be apprehended at their country seats or in the neighbouring towns, and sent to remote castles under his authority, where they were detained as prisoners. He also began to confiscate the effects and demolish the palaces of all those who emigrated through fear of his tyranny; and from the ruins he erected some strong fortresses to bridle the city. An attempt made by the marquis Azzo of Este, and the Paduan emigrants, in 1238, to get possession of the city, was defeated by the vigilance of Ezzelino, who made it the pretext of further severities against the disaffected. He was also able so well to justify himself against the accusations of his enemies, before the emperor, who had again visited Italy, that his authority received fresh confirmation.

It would be tedious and disgusting to enumerate all the steps in the progress of this tyrant to a despotism, the cruelty of which is scarcely to be paralleled in modern history. It will suffice to note a few of the most striking and characteristic circumstances recorded in the work before us. Against the emperor and Ezzelino, who were endeavouring to reduce all this part of Italy, a powerful league was formed between the pope, the state of Venice, the Milanese, Bolognese, the marquis

marquis of Este, and Alberico, the brother of Ezzelino, whose daughter had married a son of the marquis. Of their joint forces the marquis was made captain, and he gained possession of Ferrara. The league had many friends in Padua, whose correspondences were occasionally discovered, or at least suspected, and served continually to irritate the jealous fury of the tyrant. Executions, with every circumstance of barbarity, became more and more frequent, and the numbers of the imprisoned daily augmented. In a strong castle, erected within the limits of the city, was a range of horrid dungeons, into which not a ray of light, nor a breath of air, was admitted. Their architect was one Zilio, a Milanese, who, falling under the tyrant's displeasure, was their first occupier; and from him they were named the Zilie. They were soon filled with persons suspected of disaffection, who underwent in them the utmost extremity of human misery. In the meantime the vigour and abilities of Ezzelino rendered him successful in most of his enterprizes, and in 1250 he possessed Verona, Vicenza, Padua, Feltre, and Belluno, besides numerous castles and fortresses. His brother Alberico was master of Treviso, and though in appearance they were enemies, it is said that they had a secret intelligence, and acted in concert.

A superb palace, which he built in the manner of a fortress at the head of the bridge in Padua, commanding an entrance and exit of the city, being finished, he gave a grand entertainment in it, to which many of the nobility of both sexes were invited. Among them was a distinguished cavalier, named Bontraverso da Castel, who brought with him his beautiful and accomplished daughter Beatrice. The stern heart of Ezzelino was suddenly captivated at the sight of her, and he drew the father aside and expressed his desire of taking her for his wife. Such an offer was not likely to be refused, and Bontraverso immediately acquainted his daughter with the proposal, and required her acquiescence. The young lady, though little inclined to such an union, knowing that a refusal would prove the ruin of her family, gave her consent; and the marriage was celebrated without delay in the presence of several of the principal guests. The festivities which followed this amorous alliance gave little intermission to the executions and imprisonments which were become the ordinary measures of Ezzelino's government; and the appointment of his nephew Ansedisio de' Guidotti to the office of podesta, a man of a disposition perfectly suited to his own, augmented the number of victims, many of whom were persons connected with him by blood or affinity. Besides an infinite number sacrificed to his political jealousy, he seems to have indulged an appetite for cruelty in torturing and mutilating the bodies of the innocent and harmless. We are told of his cutting off the noses and breasts of women, of blinding and castrating children, of putting persons to death by torture, and suffering others to die of hunger in his dreadful dungeons. It is said that when any died in these cells, their bodies were left to rot, and not removed till the general cleaning of the prisons, which took place only four times in the year. Though Padua was the principal theatre of these cruelties, they also

extended

extended to Verona and other places under the tyrant's dominion. The rage of despair in one of his victims once brought his own life into danger. Two noble brothers being apprehended on suspicion and brought before Ezzelino, were treated by him with such injurious language, that the eldest, a man of great strength and ferocity, flew upon him, and getting him down, began to mangle his face with his teeth, and attempt to throttle him with his hands, which he would soon have effected, had he not, with his brother, been dispatched by the swords of the bystanders.

At length the name of Ezzelino became so odious, and his power so formidable, throughout Italy, that the pope Alexander IV. published a crusade against him, and a league was entered into in 1256, between the Roman see, the republic of Venice, and many of the Paduan and other emigrants, which collected a considerable army, headed by the papal legate. After the capture of several places, the legate resolved to march straight to Padua; and the following curious description is given of the advance of the consecrated troops. When all the soldiers, infantry and cavalry, were ranged under their respective leaders, with their ensigns displayed, and their provision and ammunition, with all the machines then in use for attacking fortified places, the legate, accompanied by many prelates and devout priests, came to the centre of the army, and drew it up in battle array. Then, perceiving the universal alacrity of the men, he began in a loud and solemn voice to sing in honour of the holy cross the hymn beginning "Vexilla Regis prodeunt." In this he was joined by all his attendants; and thus the army set forwards on their march to Padua. Ansedisio, who commanded in the city, made every proper disposition for resistance, and a sharp conflict ensued under the outer wall. The Paduan emigrants, animated with all the zeal of party, were the first who forced their way, and at length the suburbs were taken by the assailants, and Ansedisio with his forces was obliged to retreat within the city. On the next day the second wall was attacked and forced, and the legate obtained complete possession of the city, which was deserted by the defenders. But this success was no present relief to the unfortunate Paduans, who during eight days were unmercifully pillaged by the disorderly soldiers, notwithstanding all the efforts of the legate to restrain them. The prisoners, however, to the number of 1500 of both sexes and all ages, were immediately liberated, and the ancient constitution of the city, with all its privileges and immunities, was restored. It is observed that Ansedisio hastened the loss of the city by the very means he took to retard it; for in order to prevent the entrance of the Venetian fleet, he drained off the water of the river Bacchiglione, and thereby laid dry the deep ditch which every where surrounded the city wall. The strong citadel soon after surrendered, and more than 300 prisoners were restored to the light of day from its horrid dungeons, most of whom, however, were severely injured in their health by their sufferings in them. The surrender of this castle gave liberty to 464 more prisoners, who had been confined in the

Zilie, and were in a condition that rendered them scarcely to be recognized by their friends.

Ezzelino, meantime, had been engaged in an incursion into the Mantuan territory, whence he returned to Verona just in time to receive intelligence of the loss of Padua. When it was first related to him by a fugitive, he was struck motionless; but soon flying into a rage, he ordered the man instantly to be hanged, as a bearer of false news. Its confirmation was followed by a horrible revenge, which crowned all the cruel acts of this tyrant. Ordering his whole army to assemble in Verona, he caused all the gates of the city to be shut, and then commanded all the Paduans serving in his army, or who were there as hostages or residents, to collect without arms in a particular place. He then summoned his council, and put the question what should be done with them. The opinions were, that they should be kept under safe guard at Verona or Vicenza, whilst Ezzelino should be occupied in recovering Padua. As this advice did not come up to his purpose, he dismissed the council with marks of great displeasure, and assembling his satellites and executioners, gave orders that the Paduans should all be put to death within eight days in the most cruel manner. In this massacre 2039 persons of that city, partly noble, partly plebeian, were most mercilessly slaughtered. Leandro Alberti, in his description of Italy, raises the number to 12,000, which is probably a great exaggeration. This catastrophe, succeeding the eight years tyranny which Padua had undergone, so weakened and depopulated it, that a long time elapsed before it recovered itself.

Ezzelino made great preparations for the ensuing campaign, whilst the army of crusaders was much diminished through the dissensions of the different people who composed it. He marched with a powerful army to invest Padua, ruining the country through which he passed, and cutting down the vines and fruit trees. The Paduans had used great diligence in strengthening the fortifications; and the legate and marquis of Este garrisoned the city with their troops. After some fruitless attempts, Ezzelino thought fit to lead his army back to Vicenza, and thence went to Verona, where he put to death all the surviving Paduans who had been his own servants and partizans. The execution of his cruel agent Ansedisio in torments, however undeserved from him, gave general satisfaction. The loss of the castle of Moncellese threw him into fresh transports of rage, and several Vicentines were the victims of his suspicion on this occasion. He twice attempted, by the offer of a great reward, to procure the assassination of the marquis of Este, but his plots were happily discovered and frustrated. His brother Alberico, whose conduct had long been dubious, though he still nominally adhered to the party of the church, emulated him in tyranny and cruelty at Treviso. A conspiracy was formed against him, which he discovered and defeated, with the destruction of most of those who were concerned in it.

The affairs of Ezzelino for a time wore a more favourable aspect by his union with the marquis Pallavicino, who espoused the imperial party at Cremona, and threatened Brescia. Their united forces

the army of the Legate, and took him prisoner, and Brescia in consequence fell under their power. Ezzelino gave so much disgust to the marquis, that he left him and returned to Cremona; and Ezzelino remained sole master of Brescia, where he began to exercise his accustomed tyranny. In the meantime the towns in the interest of the church took the alarm, and a new league was formed against the tyrant in 1259, in concurrence with the marquis of Este, joined by Pallavicino. The expected approach of king Alphonso of Castille, who had been elected king of the Romans, gave him, however, fresh courage; and he found means to engage in his favour several of the principal inhabitants of Milan, who promised to receive him into their city. Collecting as large a force as he was able, he commenced his march towards Milan on a day fixed upon by his astrologers, in whom he always greatly confided. By the rapidity of his motions he was very near surprizing that city in the absence of its commander and his forces; but being disappointed in that hope, he was reduced to great difficulties. His enemies assembled on all sides and cut off his retreat; and in an action at the bridge of the Adda he received a wound in his ancle from an arrow shot from a cross bow that put him to extreme pain. He nevertheless exerted himself to keep his men in order and force a way through the opposing troops, but they soon broke and fled. At length, after attempting with only five followers to make his escape, he was surrounded and obliged to surrender. He was disarmed, placed upon a sorry horse, and conducted to the tent of one of the commanders, where the whole army thronged round to get a sight of him. Cries immediately arose of "Kill him—let the tyrant die!" and he would have been torn to pieces, had it not been for the authority of the marquis Pallavicino. Ezzelino in the meantime stood with his eyes fixed on the ground, pale and ghastly, yet with a countenance full of rage and disdain, refusing to eat or to have his wound drest. In the middle of the night he was conveyed with a good escort to Soncino, and there was treated with the greatest humanity; but the agitation of his mind, combining with the anguish of his wound, proved fatal to him eleven days after his capture. He died in October 1259, at the age of 65, and was interred in the church of St. Francis at Soncino, the marquises of Este and Pallavicino attending upon his obsequies. The news of his death was received with the greatest joy throughout Italy, especially in the Marche of Treviso; and his friends and dependents were soon expelled from all the places in their possession.

The penalty of tyranny fell still more heavily upon his brother Alberico, whose fortune depended upon that of Ezzelino, though they had apparently followed opposite interests. The city of Treviso having asserted its liberty after the death of Ezzelino, Alberico with his whole family withdrew to his strong castle of San Zenone, in the territory of Bassano, which, from its situation and fortifications, was accounted impregnable. Hence for some time he laid waste the surrounding country at his pleasure, till at length the people of the whole Marche assembled with the resolution of extirpating this nest of tyrants.

rants. The castle was closely invested, and engines of all kinds were brought up, by which many of the defenders were killed. The Germans in Alberico's pay, seeing no possibility of relief, finally agreed to deliver up the castle; upon which Alberico with his family retired to the tower or keep. Here, in the utmost distress of mind, beholding all round him a crowd of enraged enemies thirsting for revenge, he held out three days, in vain attempting to obtain a promise of safety on surrender. At length he was delivered up by his remaining followers, with his family, consisting of his wife, six sons, and two daughters. A gag was put into his mouth, which was taken out to allow him to confess, and then replaced. All his sons were then killed and cut in pieces before his face; his wife and daughters were burnt; and himself tied to a horse's tail, and dragged the whole day through the army, till not a feature of him was discernible. His remains were thrown into the wood to feed the wolves. Such, in August 1260, was the final horrid catastrophe of the family of Ezzelino, which for more than fifty years had spread terror and desolation through all this part of Italy, and had even obtained respect among the princes of Europe, whom they emulated in the pomp and prerogatives of sovereignty. A.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

INVOCATION TO MAY,

Written in May 1805, on the Wedding Day of a young Couple, by C. D.

LET April go, capricious Thing,
With vernal hue, but wintry frown;
Why should we call her CHILD OF SPRING?
Why deck her locks with simple crown?

For she's inconstant as the wind;
And chilling 'midst her am'rous play:
A nymph more constant I would find,
And therefore call on lovely May.

Wake all thy flow'rs, and bid them wear,
O! queen of sweets, their brightest dies;
Shew the full blossoms of the year,
And let us view no fickle skies.

And tell the minstrels of the grove,
Their sweetest descants to prolong:
Dear is this day to wedded love;
And I must have their choicest song.

For

For lovers true, oh! gen'rous May,
Thou hearst me claim these honours due;
So, sacred hold this genial day,
And I will consecrate it too.

But shouldst e'en thou, O May! be found,
(As thou, alas! art sometimes seen)
To strew thy blossoms on the ground,
With froward hand and frolic mien;

Yet spare, oh! spare this favour'd day,
Let no rude blight disturb its bliss;
But if thou must the wanton play,
Choose any other day than this.

SONNET.

BACK to your source, my tears! nor vainly flow,
Nor ye, fond sighs! betray the griefs I mourn;
These, still uncheck'd, but indicate the woe
With which my heart unceasingly is torn.

The western breeze may o'er the mountain blow;
The vi'let's perfume on its wings be borne;
My fev'rish veins, alas! for ever glow,
And joyless from its cooling sweets I turn.

Yet in the red'ning fruit, or scented flow'r,
Increased delights are haply found for thee,
Fresh varying joys to crown each passing hour;
While from the cares I feel, thy bosom's free:
Still must the tear, the mute complaint be mine,
Of hapless wish, which hopeless I'd resign.

W. C.

Lincoln, March 31st.

INO,

A MONODRAMA, FROM THE GERMAN OF C. W. RAMLER.

SCENE. A precipitous promontory, nearly surrounded by sea.

Ino, with the child Melicertes in her arms.

WHITHER; ah, whither can I fly? I faint.
Beyond this utmost ridge of rock is death.
My furious husband still pursues. Nor tree,
Nor moor, nor cavern lends a hiding-place:
No arm of mercy opens to protect me:

Nor

Nor ought I to implore it.—O Saturnia,
Now, now I know thee ruthless. Can thy vengeance
Be sated but with life; because I've dar'd
To nourish one of more than mortal offspring?
By Jove's own lightning Semele was struck
To glut thy anger; must the sister too
Atone an equal guilt with equal fate?
And will thy pity never, never spare
Her who presumes to rear a child of gods?
Thou canst fulfil, O queen, thy cruel doom.

Of ye, who dwell Olympus, is there none
To hear the mother's prayer, the infant's cry?
O shield at least my much-lov'd Melicertes.
Thus far o'er flinty paths on bleeding feet
Tottering I've brought my child; thus far I've fled
With the dear burden safely, but in vain:
No further way is left us. Like a roe,
Which cruel dogs from cliff to cliff pursue,
Has Cadmus' daughter climb'd thro' briar and thorn,
Who lately in her royal palace trod
The marble stairs. Upon its threshold now
Reek one son's brains, by Athamas, his father,
Beat out—the husband in his wrath so punish'd
A guilty wife—and lo! he follows me,
With those same hands still bloody, to require
This other victim—now my only one.
Earth, open, swallow me. He speeds, he sees me.
I hear his step. His bitterest curses yell.
His eye scowls wrath. He's here. His lifted hand
Grasps at my fluttering hair.—Thou sea, receive,
Receive for ever in thy dark abyss
The unguilty Melicertes. End for ever
The hopeless woe of Ino's tortur'd soul.

She drops the child into the sea, and flings herself after it.

Ino emerges.

Where am I! heaven, I still can breathe thy air.
On the cool wave I float with strength renewed.
Where is my son? I lost him as I fell:
The yielding surge clos'd over him before me.
Protecting deity, whoe'er thou art
That bringst me hither, give him also back.
What to the mother will thy boon avail,
If thou preserve her life without her son?
I see, I see him once again, ye gods!
The choir of sea-nymphs smiling lift him, kiss him,
They bring him to his mother's arms again.

A child no more, he rides, like me, the wave!
Thanks for this second better life, ye gods.
Welcome, my son. Ye nymphs of mercy, thanks.

Why do ye crown with coral wreaths my brow?
Why bind these pearls among my streaming hair?
Daughters of Doris, ye deserve my love.
See the blue gods crown him with sea weed too,
And drag us gently to their floating dances,
While from their glistering shells the Tritons sound
New melodies: with sweet aërial voice
Sleek Panope, and all her sisters, sing.

Nymphs. Welcome, Leucothea, now a goddess too.

Tritons. Welcome, Palæmon, now a god like us.

Ino. Do ye mean me, ye Nereids: do ye take
Me for your sister? Yes, I feel ye do!
My son the gods have welcom'd to their band.
O kind preservers, while this bosom heaves,
My thanks shall live perpetual. What ascends?
Is this the monarch of the wat'ry world,
The golden trident glittering in his hand,
Who, seated in a pearled chariot, drawn
By snorting morses, glides along the wave.

Second among the gods, to thee I bow;
Almighty ruler of this element,
Neptune, our father; for to thee we owe
Our second being, our immortal life,
Our preservation here: kind saver, hail!
That thus thyself has deign'd to greet our entrance
Into thy everlasting realm, my song
Loudly shall teach the cliffs, the shores, the skies,
At morn, at eve, to echo forth thy praise.

Ye ever rolling seas,
The cradle of the breeze,
Where'er your spangled billows shine,
O waft the praise abroad
Of him, the gracious God,
Who joins Leucothea to his choir divine.

Deep in the ocean-caves,
Beneath the darkest waves,
Be sunk the memory of her mortal woes;
Ambrosial feasts of joy
Shall every pang accoy,
And lull her troubled soul to sweet repose

PROPOSED INSCRIPTION FOR THE MONUMENT OF LORD NELSON,

To be erected in St. Paul's Cathedral.

ENGLAND, thy sons beneath this solemn dome
In mournful triumph pil'd their Nelson's tomb;
Groans from assembled thousands here arose,
And a whole nation hymn'd him to repose.
Fall'n on those times, when torn by Rapine's lust
Pale Europe wept her honours in the dust,
First of the brave he mingled in the strife,
And for his country's freedom gave his life.
Not this his monument—the seas that roll
From Nile's hot region to each freezing pole,
The dread of foes who crouch'd beneath his power,
The tears of friends that grac'd his dying hour,
Navies that fled the terrors of his name,
And nations sav'd, the glorious chief proclaim.
Here first the musing Briton shall aspire
To patriot deeds, and emulate his fire;
The storm of seas and battles wish to brave,
And catch a kindred virtue from his grave.

AVRAN.

LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

A clergyman of Nykœbing, in Denmark, has given the description of a Danish Island, the name of which is scarcely known to the Danes themselves. It is that of Mors, situated in the N. E. part of Jutland, and formed by the great gulf of Linfierd, which penetrates far into the interior of this peninsula. Its population amounts to 81000, who speak a peculiar language. To the relation is added a Glossary of 400 unknown words.

M. Redowski who had been nominated botanist to the projected embassy from the court of Russia to China, is engaged in a very extensive Botanical Tour, at the emperor's expense, through the most remote north-eastern districts of Asia, including the Islands between that continent and Japan to the southward, and the coast of North America to the eastward. He will be accompanied by a mathematician who is to make astronomical observations.

The Metropolitan Plato has published an Ecclesiastical History of Russia in the form of Annals, written in a dialect called the Semi-Sclavonian.

A Life-boat invented in Denmark by Captain Sælling has been sent to Petersburg, and it is intended to construct several on the same model in the Russian ports.

A Statue of Hebe, by Canova, attracts the admiration of all the connoisseurs of Rome. The bust of the Goddess is naked, and the rest of the body is covered with an aerial drapery. She is represented pouring out ambrosia for the gods; and the execution is of the Greek taste in its utmost purity.

A Bust of the celebrated Baron Haller, executed at Paris, has been brought to Berne, for the purpose of being placed in the new botanical garden of that city.

A new Map of the Feroe Islands has appeared in Denmark, constructed by M. Loevenvern, a distinguished Officer in the navy. It comprehends a space from Lat. 61°. 25, to Lat. 62°. 25; and there is annexed to it a minute and interesting description of this little-known part of the Danish dominions.

The Curators of the University of Leyden have directed M. Kleist, Professor of History and Antiquities, to deliver a course of Lectures on the Statistics of that

that country, and have added to his former titles that of Professor of Statistics of the kingdom of Holland.

John Christopher Adelung, electoral counsellor, and head librarian at Dresden, died in August last at the age of 75, occupied nearly to his last moments in study. Of his vast design of an Universal Philosophy, the first part, comprehending all the languages of Asia, the work of fifteen years of intense application, has long been finished, and was to be offered for sale last Michaelmas. The second part, treating of all the European languages, was in great forwardness, and the author has committed the care of publishing it to a friend. Adelung was born at Spartekaw near Anklam, in Pomerania.

At the Danish mission of Tranquebar only twenty converts were made in the year 1804, and 520 persons were vaccinated. The latter practice has much diminished the credit of Mariammei, the Hindoo goddess of the small pox.

The Observatory of Seeberg, founded by the late duke of Saxe Gotha, which had been nearly abandoned since the death of that prince, is about to be restored to its former activity, under the superintendance of Dr. Olbers, the expected successor of M. de Zach, who accompanies the princess dowager into Italy.

A Hungarian Literary Gazette is published at Pesth, by M. C. Kalcsar; and a translation of the "Jerusalem Delivered" into Hungarian, has appeared at the same time. A Valachian Almanack has been published at Buda.

A Society of Swedish Naturalists, engaged in giving a complete description of the productions of nature in that country, have already published about fifty numbers of their Swedish botany, each of which contains four or five coloured plates, with the names of the plants in various languages, and an explanation in Swedish. They have begun a Swedish Zoology upon the same plan.

M. Werting has published, in Sweden, a valuable work on Lichens, containing, besides an accurate description of the species with plates, a detail of all their uses in medicine and domestic economy.

A new Sclavonian Literary Journal, by M. Dothromski, has appeared at Prague. It contains literary productions in all the dialects of that language.

At Cracow, in November 1805, was celebrated the re-establishment of the University. A Latin discourse on the history of that Seminary was pronounced on that occasion by Professor Voight, who divided its history into the following periods: 1. Philologico-theological, from its foundation by Casimir the Great, in 1364 to 1472. 2. Astrologico-theological, from 1472 to 1550. It was during this period that the Reformation made its appearance, of which the University of Cracow was the decided foe, as may be judged from the following passage in the annals of Radyminski: "Inflamed with this zeal, Nicholas Szinder, Rector of the University, hearing Francis Stancar, a Mantuan, and professor of Hebrew, express some doubts concerning the invocation of saints, seized a cudgel, and drove him like a mad dog from his chair and the University." 3. Juridico-theological, from 1550 to 1652. 4. Theologico-juridico-philosophical, from 1652 to 1764. 5. Scholastico-theological, 1764—1791. 6. Physico-moral, to the extinction of the Polish kingdom. Under what form the University will be revived, remains to be seen.

The most valuable pictures of the gallery of Dusseldorff have been transmitted to Munich, where they will be exposed to public view. They are 171 in number.

Dr. Dickson, who is well known to the public by his writings on Agricultural subjects, has undertaken to superintend a monthly publication, entituled, The Agricultural Magazine, or Farmer's Monthly Journal of Husbandry and Rural Affairs, which is to be a new Series of a Work lately published under the same title. The first Number is announced to appear on the first of August next. In the arrangement of the work, one part will be directed to general Correspondence, Essays, &c. on the several branches of Husbandry; another will be appropriated to a concise Review of the most valuable Publications on Agricultural Subjects; and a third will be directed to Accounts of Agricultural Societies, Markets, &c. &c. As Dr. Dickson [illegible] the work with his name, and consequently, makes himself responsible [illegible] public for its contents, we may justly expect from him a publication [illegible] value and general utility.

Mr. William Spence, F. L. S. has in the press a work entitled, "Britain Independent of Commerce." The object of this publication is to show, in opposition to the commonly received doctrines, that this nation does not gain any accession of riches from her trade; that her wealth, her prosperity, and her power are wholly derived from resources inherent in herself; and consequently that we have no reason to be alarmed although our enemies should succeed in their attempts to exclude us from commerce with every part of the globe.

Dr. Miller, public lecturer on Chemistry at Edinburgh, has undertaken to prepare for the press, a new edition of Williams's Mineral Kingdom. He proposes to revise the original work with great care, to expunge all extraneous and irrelevant matter, to correct and polish the style, and to add to it whatever valuable discoveries may have been made in Mineralogy since its publication. Dr. Miller has made an actual survey of all the principal Mines of the kingdom, and must therefore be supposed well qualified to execute this undertaking, in an able and scientific manner. It is calculated that the work will make two volumes in octavo.

The first eight volumes of the New Edition of Hall's Works have been regularly published. The Ninth, containing the whole of the Polemical Works, which should, in regular course, appear at midsummer, will be delayed a month or two beyond that time, by its magnitude (extending to above 800 pages) and the quantity of Notes. Volume Ten, including the Miscellaneous Works, with a Life, Glossary, Index, &c. will appear in the winter.

Mr. Byerley has in the press a new translation of the most celebrated of Machiavel's Works, The Prince, with copious Notes. The work is in great forwardness, and may be expected to make its appearance in the course of the month.

Miss Bower has a collection of miscellaneous Poems nearly ready for publication.

The fifth and last Volume of Ogle's Edition of Leighton's Works, which has been necessarily delayed for some time, is now in considerable forwardness, and will shortly appear.

The second Volume of Jones's History of Brecon is nearly completed for the press.

The Author of Celtic Researches has another work in preparation.

M. W. F. Pocock will shortly publish in thirty-three Plates, royal quarto, Sketches for Rustic Cottages, Rural Dwellings, and Villas; composed in the ancient English, the Grecian and Roman Styles; with Plans and Descriptions, and critical Observations on Character, Scenery, and Situation proper for such Buildings.

Mr. T. D. W. Dearn, Architect to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, will shortly publish in twenty Plates, large quarto, Sketches in Architecture, consisting of original Designs for Cottages and Rural Dwellings, suitable to persons of moderate fortune, and for convenient retirement, with Plans and appropriate Scenery to each, with general observations.

Mrs. Pilkington has a new Novel nearly ready for publication, entitled, Ellen, Heiress of the Castle.

Mr. Card, author of the History of the Revolutions in Russia, &c. has in the press, a Life of Charlemagne, which will form one volume in octavo.

The Rev. Mr. Collinson has a Life of the Historian Thuanus in the press, which will be comprised in an octavo volume. From the distinguished rank which Thuanus held among the literary men of his age, this promises to be a very interesting publication.

A reply to Mr. Malthus's Principles and Remarks on the Condition, &c. of the Poor, from the pen of a Gentleman of eminent abilities, is now in the press, and will shortly make its appearance. This publication will also contain some Strictures on Mr. Whitbread's proposed plan of Education, &c.

Miss Spence has a new Novel in the press, to be entitled, The Wedding Day, which will be published in the course of the ensuing month.

The First Volume of the new Edition of Holinshed's Chronicles has made its appearance, and the second is expected to follow it in the course of a few weeks. Considerable progress has, we understand, been made in the printing

of the remaining volumes, so that they will be published in succession at very short intervals after each other.

A beautiful and splendid Edition of Shakspeare will shortly be published in twelve volumes octavo. It is printed from the text of Johnson, Stevens and Reed, by Ballantyne of Edinburgh; and every volume is embellished with three highly finished and exquisite Engravings from designs by Smirke, Thomson, Stothard, Cook, &c. This will form one of the most elegant editions of the works of our immortal Bard which has at any time appeared.

Mr. Park, the Antiquary, who has been incidentally engaged in a studious investigation of the Harleian Manuscripts, deposited in the British Museum, will shortly submit to the public the First Volume of a new Edition of that curious work, the Harleian Miscellany; the extreme rarity of which has of late years rendered it almost unattainable. The Editor's selections of unpublished papers, illustrative of ancient customs and manners, or of obscure points in our history, will be sufficient, it is understood, for the formation of two additional volumes to that extensive collection of choice pamphlets, which were culled by Mr. Oldys, from the treasures of the Harleian Library.

An Exposition of the Historical Books of the New Testament, with Reflections subjoined to each Section, by the late Rev. Timothy Kenrick, will appear in the course of the summer. It will form three volumes in royal octavo.

The Rev. John Oldisworth of Swansea has issued Proposals for publishing by subscription, a new Edition of Nicholls's Paraphrase on the Common Prayer and the Psalter, or Psalms of David, with some Alterations and Observations, taken from various eminent Authors.

A new Periodical Miscellany of popular and interesting information, to be entitled the Bath and West of England Magazine, will be published on the 15th of June, and continued on the 15th of every month.

The Rev. J. H. Bransby, of Dudley, is preparing for the press (to be published by subscription) two volumes of Serious Practical Sermons for the use of Unitarian Christians, particularly those of them who are the Heads of Families. The work is to consist partly of Discourses selected from various authors, especially such as are best known, and partly of original Discourses, to be furnished by several respectable Dissenting Ministers.

At the adjourned annual Meeting of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, the following Gentlemen were elected Officers for the ensuing year:—*President*, Thomas Henry, F. R. S. &c. *Vice-Presidents*, Edward Holme, M. D. Samuel A. Bardsley, M. D. Peter Roget, M. D. Mr. William Henry. *Secretaries*, Mr. John Dalton, Rev. William Johns. *Treasurer*, Nathaniel Heywood, Esq. *Librarian*, Mr. John Hutchinson. *Committee of Papers*, Henry Dewar, M. D. Mr. Peter Ewart, William Wheatenley, M. D. Mr. John Moxon, Mr. John Sharpe, John Hull, M. D.

A neat Marble Tablet has been erected in the Apartment of the Literary and Philosophical Society, to the memory of Dr. Percival, with the following inscription, written by his friend, Mr. Henry.

This Tablet
Is dedicated, by the unanimous vote
Of the Literary and Philosophical Society
of Manchester,
To the Memory of Thomas Percival, M. D. F. R. S. &c.
One of the first founders, and, during twenty years,
The revered President of this Institution,
As a testimony of their grateful sense
Of his zeal in promoting their various interests;
Of his frequent and valuable contributions to their Memoirs;
Of the Ability, Candour and Urbanity
With which he directed their discussions;
And of the elegant Manners,
Virtuous Conduct, and dignified Piety
By which his Life was eminently distinguished.
He died August 30th, 1804.
Aged 63.

MONTHLY LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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METEOROLOGICAL

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

			Wind	Pressure max.	Pressure min.	Temp. max.	Temp. min.	Evap.	Rain,&c
New M.	April	8	SW	30.23	30.15	63°	30°	5	
	a.	9	S	30.23	29.98	61	39	.19	
	b.	10	SW			55	43		
		11	SW	29.98	29.30	57	45	.32	
	c.	12	SW	29.30	29.25	59	42	.23	
	d.	13	Var.	29.28	29.22	59	33	.10	
		14	Var.	29.28	29.25	61	44	7	.16
1st. Q.	*e.*	15	NE	29.39	29.28	51	39	.10	
		16	Var.	29.66	29.39	43	37	.10	
	f.	17	N	29.78	29.77	42	25		
		18	N	29.87	29.78	46	28	.11	
	g.	19	NE	30.12	29.87	50	29	.11	1
		20	NE	30.16	30.12	45	30	.12	
		21	SE	30.12	29.95	51	29	7	
Full M.		22	S	29.89	29.88	51	41	9	
		23	SW			62	43		
		24	Var.	30.08	29.89	60	47		
		25	E	30.17	30.03	69	40	.34	
	h.	26	E	30.10	30.06	68	41	.25	
	i.	27	SW	30.03	29.98	80	52	.35	
		28	W	30.03	30.02	70	49	.13	
L. Q.	*k.*	29	NE	30.02	29.88	72	46	.17	4
		30	E	29.88	29.75	73	49	.32	
	May	1	E	29.75	29.70	78	50	.24	
	l.	2	Var.	29.67	29.63	79	49	.21	
		3	Var.	29.63	29.60	71	49	.16	.22
		4	E	29.60	29.34	58	50	5	.15
		5	SE	29.34	28.98	71	51	.12	.30
		6	SW	29.09	28.90	61	49	.21	1
				29.80	29.66	60.89	41.34	4.21.	In.
				M. 29.73		M. 51.12		In.	.85.

N. B. The Notations comprised in each Line relate to a period of 24 hours reckoned *from* 9 a. m. on the day of the date. A dash denotes that the period so marked is to form a part of that allotted to the next observation.

NOTES.

NOTES.

a. A serene atmosphere, yet with a strong *pos.* electricity the whole day. The pith-balls of the conductor diverged half an inch.

b. Windy, with a little rain, which was *negative*.

c. Barometer stationary about twenty hours, the air *positive*.

d. About 9 p. m. a meteor passed from the Zenith to the South; there fell much dew in the night, and rain followed in some quantity.

e. A single swallow on the wing.

f. Several more of these harbingers of warm weather, which, however, met with a most inhospitable reception in a storm of snow and sleet, continuing most part of the day.

g. p. m. Many distinct *Nimbi* traversing the country in different quarters, and discharging showers of *hail*, which was highly charged with electricity. One of these, being carefully examined throughout, presented the following phænomena. While the cloud was on the horizon in the N. E. and the shower behind it, the pith-balls of the insulated conductor remained in contact. When the extremity of the upper surface of the inverted cone of cloud had arrived in the zenith, they opened *negative*, and diverged slowly to full two inches, at which time pretty strong sparks were drawn from the conductor. During the remainder of the approach of the shower, they gradually closed again. At the moment when the latter began to touch the observatory they opened *positive*, diverged more speedily, and the apparatus gave strong sparks for a considerable time, *positive*. As the cloud drew off to the S. W. this charge gradually ceased, and the balls opened again *neg.* diverging gradually as before, then converging, and lastly were left a little charged *pos.* The reader who is conversant in electrical phænomena, will see in all this the natural effects of the high positive charge in the column of falling hail, which might be six or seven miles in diameter, and appeared to be surrounded with a negative *area*, extending into the dry atmosphere about three miles in every direction. Could the descent of the electric fluid have been rendered as obvious to our senses over the whole tract, as was that of the hail, its conductor, we should have pronounced it a shower of fire, rather than of ice; for the latter, when melted into the rain gauge, made no more than 0.10 of an inch along with several previous showers.

h. First notes of the cuckow.

i. About 9 p. m. a sudden shower, which gave to the conductor a strong *negative* charge continuing some time after it. The air before was *pos.*

k. A mist from the Thames.

l. After repeated indications of strong electricity in the clouds for some days past, thunder was heard at intervals, in a Nimbus situated in the W. and N. W. Signs of negative electricity followed, for a few minutes only, when the edge of this cloud approached us. Soon after, a breeze coming on from S. W. this, with other clouds of the same kind, which had formed in the E. S. and S. W. drew off to the Northward,

Northward, where they remained visible on the horizon till late at night, the lightning playing among them almost incessantly. Much rain followed on the ensuing days, which was several times examined, and found *positively* charged.

RESULTS.

Winds variable. Mean elevation of Barometer 29.73 in. Its movements offer nothing remarkable, the rain having been preceded as usual by continued depressions of the column.

Mean Temperature - -	51.12°
Evaporation - - - -	4.21 Inches
Rain, &c. - - - - -	0.85

The most prominent feature in this moon is the almost constant strong electrisation of the atmosphere, which terminated, though not in this part of the country, in violent thunder storms.

L. H.

23d of 5 mo. 1807.

INTELLIGENCE

RELATIVE TO ARTS, MANUFACTURES, &c.

Mr. George Eckhardt's Patent method of making Water Pipes.

INSTEAD of the usual method of making pipes for the conveyance of water, by perforating the trunks of trees longitudinally, (in which the whole timber of the body of a tree must be used to produce an equal length of pipe) Mr. Eckhardt proposes to form his pipes of several staves, in the manner of cooper's ware, connected by hoops of sufficient strength, in proportion to the pressure of water which the pipe is intended to sustain; the pipes are either to taper in one direction, so as to form a very long obtruncated cone of a narrow base, similar to a churn, but much longer, or to taper both ways from the middle, like a barrel; and the hoops are either to be driven tight on them in the same manner as they are on casks, or else to be drawn together by screws or wedges.

Where additional tightness may be thought necessary, the edges of the staves are to be grooved and tongued, and the joints well painted, on closing them.

The different Pipes, when made, are to be fitted together by tapering the end of one, and enlarging the internal cavity of the extremity of another, to receive the first. It is also proposed to paint, or cover with pitch, tar, or other cement, the inside and outsides of the pipes, to make them more effectually water tight, and preserve them longer from decay.

Mr. Lyon, of Millbank, cooper, is joined with Mr. Eckhardt in this patent, which is dated December, 1806.

The Spaniards have long been accustomed to make pumps in a similar method to this proposed, of two or more pieces hollowed internally, and closed together by hoops. It is very doubtful that pipes made in this manner, with staves of sufficient thickness to last as long as common pipes, would not, from their more expensive workmanship, cost at least as much as solid pipes; and if

if the staves are made thin enough to enable the venders to reduce the price, it is very probable they would decay so much sooner, and be so much more subject to leaks, that what was gained one way might in some cases make a double expenditure in repairs necessary. The patentees mention their intention of painting the *inside* of these pipes to preserve them; this all that use them should carefully prevent, for as calx of lead, or other extremely poisonous materials, are either mixed in part with the most paints, or form the chief article of their composition, the most dreadful bowel complaints are to be apprehended by those who drink water passed through pipes thus painted, and even paralysis, and death, from a perseverance in its use.

Patent-method of making Hats water proof, by Mr. William Hance, of Tooley street.

In the usual mode of making Hats, they are stiffened with glue, which, when they are exposed to rain, fastens down the nap, and causes them to look old and greasy. Mr. Hance's hats are free from this defect, as no glue or stiffening of any sort is used in finishing their external parts. The felted part of these hats is made so thin, that it could not support itself without the internal part, which is formed of willow, or some other matter of sufficient stiffness.

The crown is made separate from the brim, and to render them both water proof, they are done over with a coat of size at the inside; and when that is dry, a coat of copal varnish is applied; over which, when it is sufficiently hard, a coat of boiled linseed oil of a strong quality is to be laid.

The crown and the rim are then to be cemented to the internal stiffening parts, made to correspond to them. The crown is to be after this put on a block, and is to remain so till dry, when it is to be finished with a hot iron. The rim in the state last described is to be put into a press, and when sufficiently pressed is to be hung up to harden. Then its underside may be covered with a similar piece of thin beaver, or with silk shag, which will look better, and be lighter, or it may be cemented to a willow rim prepared to fit it. The crown and brim must then be put on a small block, and sewed strongly together. The edges of the brim must be well covered with the boiled oil and varnish before mentioned, to prevent the wet from getting in. The cement used for sticking the parts together, is made of one pound gum Senegal, one pound of starch, one pound of glue, and one ounce of bees wax, boiled together in a quart of water. When the brim and crown are sewed together, the hat is to be then put in shape, and is thus finished.

Drags invented by Dr. Cogan, of Bath, for raising up the bodies of Persons who have sunk under water.—Trans. Soc. Arts. V. 24.

Dr. Cogan has contrived two sorts of drags for raising the bodies of persons sunk under water, one of which is intended to be thrown forward to a considerable distance, and the other to be used in the hand only. The drag first mentioned, is formed by three curved branches of iron proceeding at equal distances from a stalk of the same metal, and bending towards it, so as to resemble in some degree the small anchors of three or more claws used for boats; each of these branches diverges again into two at its end, so that thereby six large hooks are formed in a circle, sufficiently near to each other to prevent the body of a child from slipping away between them, and at a distance from the main stem great enough to admit the body of a man between them and it. Each of these hooks has annexed to its extremity by an hand screw, a small oblong flat plate of iron, having a sharp hook at one end; a slot or groove is cut through the end of each of the branches, along which the hook and screw may be slid forwards, or drawn back, so as to present the sharp termination of the hook, or the blunt one of the branch itself as required: when persons have fallen into the water with their cloaths on, it is intended that the hooks should be protruded, that the chance of some part of the dress being caught by the drag may be increased; but when the person has fallen in naked, then the hooks are to be retracted, to prevent the body being lacerated.

The stem of the drag is formed into a socket at one end, into which a pole ten or twelve feet long is to be screwed occasionally; and a ring is placed at the same end, to which a long rope is tied: the other end of the stem extends some inches beyond the part from whence the branches proceed, and is terminated by another ring, by which a second cord is fastened to it for the purpose of drawing it backwards, to disengage it from obstructions of roots of trees or weeds; to this rope a float is fastened to prevent its sinking. This drag is intended to be thrown forward to the place where it is supposed the body lies, and the long pole has been found to assist its projection so much, as to make it advance several yards further than it could be thrown without its assistance: but care should be taken that the buoyancy of the pole should not be so great as to impede the sinking of the drag.

The second species of drag, which is to be used in the hand, consists of a long pole, from whence two long iron prongs proceed within a few inches of each other, like those of a pitch fork, but bent downwards so as to be at right-angles to the handle, each of their extremities is furnished with sliding hooks similar to those of the other drag.

Both kinds of drags described may be seen at the Repository of the Society of Arts.

Dr. Cogan was voted the gold medal by the Society for this contrivance.

The drags have been tried several times with an effigy made to resemble an human body, and never failed to bring it up to the surface of the water, without ever losing hold of it.

A Saw for Cutting Curvilinear Figures, by J. Trotter, Esq.—Trans. Soc. Art, V. 24.

Mr. Trotter's Saw is formed of a segment of a hollow sphere, on the edge of which teeth are cut in the usual manner; it is fastened at its center to an iron mandril moved round on two centers by a foot wheel, or by any other method. The mandril is embedded in a bench, which is on a level with its upper surface: on this bench a piece of wood curved in the form, which it is intended the pieces to be cut shall receive, is screwed down by two screw-bolts moveable in grooves cut through the bench, which adjust its position to the saw, so that it may serve as a guide to another piece of wood of the same curvature, that is fastened to the piece of timber on which the saw is to act, and which directs the line of its progress, as it is pressed forward against the saw.

The fixed guide has a set of joints annexed to it, which oblige it, when shifted, to move parallel to its former position, and which resemble in their construction the mechanism of a double parallel ruler.

The Society for Arts, &c. voted Mr. Trotter the gold medal for this invention.

A Candlestick, in which, however it may be inclined, the candle remains in a vertical position.

Mr. Patrick, of Newgate Street, has lately exhibited in his shop, candlesticks so contrived that the candle always remains perpendicular, though the candlestick itself be inclined so as to form a considerable angle with the horizon: the use of this invention is to prevent the damage which so frequently occurs to books, papers, cloaths, furniture, &c. from the melted tallow dropping on them from the candle, when it is inclined from the vertical position, which it perpetually will be, when moved about, if the greatest care is not taken to prevent it.

The candlestick is thus constructed. From a flat base, of the same form as is usual for flat candlesticks, about seven inches diameter, a circular hoop arises in a vertical plane so as that its upper part is about four inches above the bottom of the candlestick, the middle of the summit of this hoop is perforated with a hole about half an inch in diameter made very smooth round the edges, a small brass ball of a little larger diameter than the hole rests on it, so as to form a joint moveable in all directions; at the top of

of this ball a socket is fixed to sustain the candle, and from beneath it a thick wire descends about three inches down, to the extremity of which a flat weight of lead is appended of about three ounces weight, to form a counterpoise to the candle, by the operation of which it is always kept in a vertical position.

Those candlesticks are at present made of tin; but might be formed of other materials of course if required.

The same effect might be produced by gimmal joints, such as are used in marine compasses, as is produced by the ball joint in Mr. Patrick's candlestick, but gimmals would be much more liable to be deranged from accidental falls, and would probably also cost somewhat more at first.

This candlestick is a very simple invention, and seems very effectual for the use intended; and will certainly be an acquisition to those who wish to preserve their carpets, floors, and other articles most exposed, from grease.

On the probable period when the potatoe plant was first introduced into the British isles, from a communication by Sir Joseph Banks.

Trans. Hortic. Soc. v. 1.

Sir Joseph Banks states, that the account of the circumstances relative to the time of the introduction of the potatoe plant, which he relates, was chiefly extracted from notes collected on the subject by his learned friend MR. DRYANDER.

The potatoe now in use (the Solanum tuberosum) was brought into England by the colonists, sent out by Sir WALTER RALEIGH, under queen Elizabeth's patent. MR. THOMAS HERRIOT, a mathematician, was aboard the first fleet, which returned to England on the 27th July 1586, when the Potatoe was probably first brought over: for Mr. HERRIOT, in an account, which he published of the nature and properties of the soil of the country examined, which is printed in De Bry's collection of voyages, vol. 1. under the article roots, describes potatoe by the name Openawk (by which they were called in Virginia) "as round roots, some as large as walnuts, and others much larger, which grew in damp soil, many hanging together as if fixed "ropes; which are good food either boiled or roasted."

GERARD, in his Herbal published 1597, gives a figure of the potatoe under the name of potatoe of Virginia.

In the manuscript minutes of the Royal Society Dec. 13: 1693. Sir ROBERT SOUTHWELL, then president, informed the fellows, that his grandfather brought potatoes into Ireland, who first had them from Sir WALTER RALEIGH. From which it appears that this root shortly after its arrival in England must have been sent to Ireland by Sir ROBERT SOUTHWELL's ancestor, where it was cultivated as food, long before its value was known in England, for GERARD in 1597 recommends the roots as a delicate dish, not as a common food.

The potatoe however came into Europe at an earlier period by another channel; CLUSIUS, who resided at Vienna at that time, received this root in 1598 from the governor of Mons in Hainault, who had it the year before, from one of the attendants of the pope's legate, under the name of Taratoufli, and learned from him, that in Italy, where it was then in use, no one certainly knew whether it came from Spain, or from America.

PETER CEICA in his Chronicle printed in 1553, mentions in the tenth chapter, that the inhabitants of Quito used for food, besides Mays, a tuberous root which they called Papas; and this CLUSIUS supposes to be the plant he received from Flanders, which conjecture is confirmed by the accounts of other travellers. From these details it appears probable that Potatoes were first brought into Europe from the mountainous parts of Quito; and as the Spaniards were sole possessors of that country, there can be little doubt that they were first brought to Spain; but as it would take some time to bring them into use in that country, and afterwards to make the Italians so well acquainted with them as to give them a name, there is every reason to believe, they had been several years in Europe before they were sent to CLUSIUS.

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In South America the root is called Papas, and in Virginia Openawk. The name of Potatoe was therefore evidently applied to it here from its similarity to the Battata, or sweet Potatoe; and was distinguished by the appellative of Virginia Potatoe, till the year 1640, if not longer.

Some authors have asserted that Sir FRANCIS DRAKE first discovered Potatoes in the South Seas, and others that they were introduced into England by Sir John Hawkins: but in both instances, the plant alluded to is evidently the sweet Potatoe; which was used in England as a delicacy long before the introduction of our Potatoes: The sweet Potatoe was imported in considerable quantities from Spain and the Canaries, and was supposed to possess the power of restoring decayed vigour. The kissing comfits which Shakespear mentions in the Merry Wives of Windsor, and other confections of similar imaginary qualities, with which our ancestors were duped, were principally made of these and Eringo roots.

The sweet potatoes themselves were sold by itinerant dealers chiefly in the neighbourhood of the Royal Exchange, to those who had faith in their alledged properties. The allusions to this opinion are very frequent in the plays of that age, of which there is a remarkable instance in Shakespear's Troilus and Cressida. To this we shall add, that as there was an early and frequent intercourse between Spain and Galway, in Ireland, there is some reasons to conjecture that the potatoe might have been introduced into Ireland, directly from Spain at a very early period.

On accelerating the Vegetation of Carrots, from a Paper, by Alphonse Le Roy. Sonnini's Journal.

In the second number of this work, an extract was published from Le Roy's paper on the *acceleration* of vegetation, and though both the title and the substance of this extract, plainly shewed that the object in view was solely to point out a beneficial improvement in the means of accelerating the vegetation of the crops there mentioned, an anonymous correspondent, signing himself a Mid-Lothian farmer, whose letter is inserted in the last number, has thought proper to pass over the very manifest object of the paper, in order to cavil at the management of Le Roy in thinning his crop, and our account of the quantity produced, in which he declares there must be some mistake, "*ex facie;*" and significantly asks what is Le Roy's cart-load? What is his acre? declaring that he himself produced no less than forty loads of carrots from an acre, whereas Le Roy only produced eleven.

Esteeming it an object of consequence, that the very advantageous method of preparing carrot and other seed for vegetation, practised by Le Roy, should not suffer in estimation from the mistaken notions of the Lothianite. We shall beg leave to point out the injustice of passing over the real avowed object of any paper, to fix on points which are more remotely connected with the subject, but particularly in a work, such as this department of ours, where only extracts or abridgments of papers are allowed to be inserted on such subjects by the proprietors: If we were to state the value of French acres, and French cart-loads, and such matters, as they occur, amplification, and not abridgment would be necessary, and the nature of this part of the work must be totally altered. If information was asked on any point in a civil manner, we would be happy to give it; but to the language of reprehension we shall only reply, that those matters may be easily found out in any French work that treats on such subjects: If the quantity produced is stated in a loose manner as he asserts, it is the statement of Le Roy accurately copied, and that there is no mistake in the matter either "*ex facie*" or *e tergo*, he may satisfy himself by inspecting the original paper.

In return we must state the extreme improbability of the Lothianite having raised forty cart-loads of carrots from an acre, when others, whose names are before the public, with the best management, have not been able to produce above half the crop, of which we shall mention as an instance, Mr. W. Wallis Mason, whose land was remarkably fit for the cul-

ture of carrots, as it admitted to be ploughed fourteen inches deep, and whose management in the cultivation was thought to be so good, that the Society of Arts rewarded it with a premium, and published an account of it in the 23d volume of their transactions, and yet Mr. Mason was only able to raise eighteen cart-loads from the acre, which even allowing for the difference of the English and Scotch acre is only about half the crop of the Lothianite.

It was merely as to the preparation of the seed we meant to recommend M. Le Roy's practice; as to the rest of his management, in the preparation of the land, time of thinning, &c. the English management may be, and probably is superior, but to enter on this point of comparison was manifestly inconsistent with the object in view, and the general nature of our work. The advantage of causing the carrot seed to vegetate speedily after being sown appears so obvious, that the overlooking it, or not being sensible of it, gives another reason to doubt of the Lothianite being a real cultivator of carrots: the following words of Le Roy on this subject sufficiently explain this point: "The seed of carrots, managed in the common way, is nearly *six weeks* "in shooting forth a few heads, which hardly cover the earth; in which time "the weeds become powerful, and if not removed would choak up the young "heads, and even the plant itself. It is not till about three months after the "seed is sown that the leaves begin to grow large." When the slowness of the first vegetation of the carrot and its liability to be choaked with weeds, or destroyed by insects at the weak period of its growth is so well known, little need be said to shew the advantage of Le Roy's method, which caused them to vegetate so strongly in *twelve days*, as to prevent any appearance of weeds among them.

OBITUARY OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

THE REV. GEORGE WALKER, F. R. S.

The Rev. George Walker, F. R. S. whose unexpected death last month was much lamented by a number of affectionate relatives and friends, was born about the year 1734 at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in which town his father was a respectable tradesman. He was sent at an early age to the free-school of his native place, then under the care of the Rev. Dr. Moises. In this seminary he gave very early tokens of an uncommon capacity for literary acquirements, and passed some years with the advantage that might be expected under a master whose professional reputation was very high, and whose success in instruction has been proved by the eminence to which several of his pupils have risen, among whom may be enumerated the present Lord Chancellor, and his brother, Sir Wm. Scott. It may be interesting to mention that Mr. Walker, about four years since, visited his first venerable instructor, then in extreme old age, who gave him a most cordial reception, and spoke of him as one whom he had a pride in numbering among his scholars, and who had fully realised his expectations concerning his future proficiency.

At the age of ten, he was sent to his uncle, the Rev. Thomas Walker,* a dissenting minister of great respectability at Durham, who had hitherto directed his education, and continued to superintend it, with the view of fitting him for his own profession. In this city he pursued his classical studies in the grammar-school, then flourishing under a head-master of great abilities, whom his scholar always recollected with a kind of enthusiastic veneration. He was thoroughly grounded in the Greek and Latin languages, and was, besides, furnished with much general knowledge from his uncle's instructions, when he was removed to the

* This gentleman, though highly esteemed among his brethren, was known to the public only by a single sermon preached at the opening of the new meeting at Wakefield in the year 1752.

the university of Edinburgh. He was there a pupil of that eminent mathematician Dr. Matthew Stewart, from whom he imbibed that pure and elegant taste in mathematical speculations, by which both tutor and pupil have been so much distinguished. He did not, however, find this school favourable to those theological studies on which his mind was principally bent; and he removed to the university of Glasgow, then in reputation for its lectures in divinity and moral philosophy, and there completed his education.

Mr. Walker's first settlement as a minister was at Durham, about the year 1756, as successor to his uncle, who had removed to Leeds. He continued there about seven years, and then accepted an invitation to Yarmouth. Of the general respect and esteem which he enjoyed in that place during a residence of several years, there are many still living witnesses. Few men, indeed, have been better qualified to shine and interest in society. Well acquainted with all the best authors, especially in history, ancient and modern: accustomed to free and enlarged discussion of topics of the greatest importance to mankind; and gifted with a warm and copious eloquence; he attracted general notice and deference in conversation. At the same time, his thoroughly amiable and benevolent disposition, his cheerful, open, and companionable nature, and his unaffected simplicity, endeared him in an uncommon degree to all within the sphere of his intimacy. He married at Yarmouth in 1772, and not long after removed to Warrington, as mathematical tutor in the academy at that place.

To the affection and regard which he inspired in the breasts of all with whom he was connected in that institution, I can bear a heartfelt testimony; as I had the happiness of being one of the social circle to which he imparted so much animation. He had, unfortunately, too much cause to be dissatisfied by the failure of the moderate expectations of emolument which were held out to him on his removal. I know not that blame was imputable to any individual on this account; but, in fact, the alma mater of Warrington was ever a niggardly recompenser of the distinguished abilities and virtues which were enlisted in her service. Mr. Walker, while a single man, had exercised a prudent economy, which had enabled him to collect a valuable library, and also to indulge his taste for prints, of which he possessed a number of specimens from the early Italian and other masters, purchased with judgment, and at a price greatly inferior to that which they at present bear. As a housekeeper, his inclination led him to a boundless hospitality; and though his personal habits of life were simple and unexpensive, in the calls of charity and of social entertainment he knew no stint. At what period he became a fellow of the Royal Society, I am uninformed; but he was so, when he printed at Warrington his "Doctrine of the Sphere," a 4to volume, published in 1775, with many plates of a peculiar construction, and which cost him much labour. This, I believe, is considered by the best judges as a very complete treatise on the subject, and an example of the purest method of geometrical demonstration.

He removed about the beginning of 1775 to Nottingham, to occupy the station of one of the ministers of the High Pavement meeting. This town was the place of his longest residence, and the scene of his principal activity and usefulness as a *public character*. Mr. Walker had long been a deep thinker upon political subjects, and had imbibed, with all the ardour and decision of his character, those principles of civil and religious liberty which are by many regarded as fundamental to a free constitution, and of the highest importance to human society. Nottingham is one of the few places in this kingdom in which such principles are allied to municipal power and magistracy; he had therefore a large field for extending the influence of his knowledge and eloquence over public assemblies. As the period of his residence there comprehended the whole of the American war, the efforts made for the reform of parliament, the first applications for the abolition of the slave trade, and the discussion of various other important points, his advice and assistance were frequently called for in the political measures adopted by the town and corporation of Nottingham; and nearly all the petitions which at different times were thence addressed to the king and the house of commons were the productions of his pen, and were marked with his characteristic energy of language and sentiment. One of these, the petition for recognizing American independence, made such an impression

impression on the mind of Mr. Burke, then a distinguished champion of the same cause, that in the debate consequent upon it he declared he had rather have been the author of that piece than of all his own compositions. Although, in the contest of parties, the zeal and warmth of Mr. Walker necessarily gave much occasional offence to persons in opposite interests, yet the kindness of his heart, and the even playful ease and cheerfulness of his social conversation, softened animosity, and would not permit those to hate the man, who hated his principles. It is needless to add, that by those who agreed with him in sentiments he was beloved and valued to the borders of enthusiasm.

The death of some of his most intimate friends, and the prospect of extending his usefulness in a different sphere of action, induced him, after a residence of 24 years at Nottingham, to accept the post of theological tutor and superintendant of the dissenting academy at Manchester, which was in some degree the successor of that at Warrington, though upon a more contracted scale. Although, in point of extent of knowledge, and disinterested zeal in performing the duties of his office, Mr. Walker was excellently qualified for such a situation, yet it must be confessed that an habitual want of punctuality, and a forgetfulness of engagements, occasioned by the ardour with which he entered into any present subject of meditation or discussion, were unfavourable to the maintenance of that order and discipline which are essential to an institution for education. His advancing years likewise rendered the labours of such a charge more onerous to him; and at the same time the institution was languishing under some external causes of decline. At length, the whole burthen of theological, classical, and mathematical tuition having fallen upon him, he found himself unequal to the task, and finally resigned his office. It should be added, that during his residence at Manchester, he was an active member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of that place, before which he read several papers, and which, upon the decease of Dr. Percival, chose him for its president.

His final removal was to the village of Wavertree, near Liverpool, which situation was selected by him on account of its vicinity to some warm and congenial friends, with whom he hoped to spend the tranquil evening of his days. His principal employment here was to revise and put in order his various compositions, both printed and manuscript. He had published several single sermons on particular occasions while at Nottingham, and had printed two volumes of sermons in 1790. These were all distinguished by singular spirit and vivacity of expression, and a manly, fervid, and original cast of thought. He had also written an "Appeal to the People of England" upon the subject of the test laws, which was considered as a piece of peculiar excellence by that liberal and enlightened statesman, the late Mr. Fox. Besides his work on the Sphere, he had published the first part of a "Treatise of Conic Sections," a work worthy of his mathematical reputation.* The republication of his Sermons, with the addition of two more volumes, and also of two volumes of Philosophical Essays, was an important concern which brought him to London in the spring of the present year.

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* The following remarkable circumstance relative to this work has been related to me by W. Frend, Esq. When Mr. Frend was in Germany, he accidentally met with a copy of a Treatise on Conic Sections, by Father Boscovich, with which he was so much pleased, that on his return he made it the foundation of the lectures on that subject which he gave as a public tutor in the university of Cambridge. When he lost that situation, he presented his mathematical papers to his successor, the Rev. Mr. Newton, who drew up a work on Conic Sections upon the plan thus derived from Boscovich. This was offered to the university press just at the time when Mr. Walker presented to the curators an original work on that subject for the same purpose. This was found so much to resemble the other (though Mr. W. had certainly never seen the work of Boscovich) that the university thought it superfluous to print both, and naturally gave the preference to that of its own member.

Soon after his arrival I was favoured with a visit from him, of great cordiality, in which he pathetically observed that we two were the only remaining relics of the Warrington academical society. Indeed it has been my lot, since the year 1797, to lament in private, and publicly to commemorate, three distinguished members of the same fraternity (Dr. Enfield, Dr. Priestley, and Mr. Wakefield) besides the excellent person who now employs my pen. Mr. Walker appeared to me not at all declined in health and spirits since last I saw him, though with some marks of increased age. He himself, however, was probably conscious of more debility than was apparent; for he dropt several expressions denoting that he did not expect long to survive. He was soon after attacked with what seemed to be a severe lumbago, which rendered motion extremely painful, and fixed him, at first to his chair, and then to his bed. His recollection at the same time became sensibly impaired, and at length totally left him. Under these symptoms he rapidly sunk; and on the morning of April 21st, after an act of fervent prayer, expressed by his folded hands, when the power of articulation was nearly gone, he calmly resigned his soul to his Maker. From the house of his kind friend and former pupil, Mr. Smith, of Draper's-hall, with whom he had been a guest, his remains were carried, with a respectable attendance of friends, for interment in Bunhill-fields. He left a widow, together with one son, and a daughter married to Sir George Cayley, Bart. of Brompton-house, near Scarborough.

I cannot close this account without adding a sketch of Mr. Walker's character from the masterly hand of a friend who resembled him in several striking features, the late Gilbert Wakefield. In his "Memoirs," after giving a just estimate of Mr. Walker's intellectual talents and attainments, he thus proceeds. "But these qualifications, great and estimable as they are, constitute but a mean portion of his praise. Art thou looking, reader! like Æsop in the fable, for a MAN? Dost thou want an intrepid spirit in the cause of truth, liberty, and virtue—an undeviating rectitude of action—a boundless hospitality—a mind, infinitely superior to every sensation of malice and resentment—a breast susceptible of the truest friendship, and overflowing with the milk of human kindness—an ardour, an enthusiasm, in laudable pursuits, characteristic of magnanimity—an unwearied assiduity, even to his own hindrance, in public service? My experience can assure thee, that thy pursuit may cease, thy doubts be banished, and thy hope realized: for this is the man."

To such praise, which honours equally the giver and the receiver, it would be impertinent to make any other addition, than a testimony of its justice.

J. AIKIN.

P. S. It may be proper to inform the public, that the works above-mentioned, of which the printing is begun, will appear in due time, and will be accompanied with a more detailed life of the author by his son.

The second part of the Treatise of Conic Sections has been prepared for publication, and will be printed when the materials are duly arranged.

JOHN LEWIS DE LOLME, LL. D.

Lately died on the Continent, JOHN LEWIS DE LOLME, LL. D. well known in the annals of Literature. He was born at Geneva, and bred an advocate, but resided many years in England, where he applied himself so closely to the study of the language as to be able to write it with considerable ease, accuracy, and elegance. In the year 1772 he published in English, A Parallel between the English constitution and the former government of Sweden, a pamphlet which was occasioned by the revolution which had recently taken place at Copenhagen. This is a tract of considerable merit. De Lolme only prefixed his initials to it; and it is written so as to lead the reader to conclude the writer to be an Englishman. In the year 1775 he published his Treatise on the Constitution of England, a work which has established his literary reputation upon a solid and durable foundation. The first edition was composed in French, and soon excited considerable attention. Its favourable reception led the author to put it in an English dress, and also to improve it where more mature reflection pointed out to him errors or deficiencies. In the English publication an addition of three new chapters was made to the second book. It were superfluous at this time to eulogize a work which has been received with universal approbation,

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and, for its kind, with almost unequalled popularity. Junius praised it as a performance deep, solid, and ingenious; and the greatest statesmen of modern times have not thought it beneath them to honour it with their warmest commendations. Its great merit consists in giving a clear and exact view of the British constitution, and in the judgment and ability with which its peculiar excellencies and general superiority are pointed out. The circumstance of the author being a foreigner gave him the advantage of considering his subject without those biases of local prejudices and associations which are so commonly apt to influence the opinions and the feelings of all men when describing what they esteem the advantages of their native land. In 1757 he published an Essay, containing a few strictures on the union of Scotland with England. This tract was designed to form an introduction to De Foe's History of the Union. He was, besides, the author of several other works, the chief of which was a History of the Flagellants, which he significantly enough called Memorials of Human Superstition. The others were political pamphlets, the interest and consequence of which passed away with the fleeting opinions and the measures of the times. As a writer De Lolme has displayed a mind of great vigour, cultivated with care, stored with a respectable share of learning, and with much original observation on the character and the relations of mankind. He writes with clearness and force, and with a purity of diction which, in a foreigner, may well excite the astonishment of the English reader.

BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

On Monday, May 18th, died at Windsor, at a very advanced age, Dr. John Douglas, Bishop of Salisbury, &c.—He was born in Scotland, but was at an early age removed to England for his education, and entered a Student at Baliol-College, Oxford, where he took the degree of Master of Arts, October 14th, 1743.—Shortly after he had taken orders, he was presented to the Rectory of Eaton Constantine, in Shropshire, where he resided for some time, and where he commenced his literary career, and laid the foundation of his future advancement in his profession. Early in the year 1747, William Lauder, a Scotch School-master, made a most flagitious and unaccountable attempt to subvert the reputation of Milton, by shewing him to have been little better than a copier, or translator of the works of others. He charged him in no very gentle terms with having borrowed, or perhaps, more properly, with having *stolen*, the plan, the arrangement and division, and, indeed, the whole superstructure of his Paradise Lost, from some obscure Latin poets of modern date, without the least acknowledgment of his obligation to their *superior* genius.—Several long passages were specified by him, and pointed out as being little more than an English version of certain poems by Masenius, Grotius, Staphoristius, Fox, and others, whose names were scarcely ever heard of before as having any existence in the literary world. This attempt, as bold and dangerous as it was iniquitous and vile, was first made in a series of letters in the Gentleman's Magazine in the year 1747; and excited, as might naturally have been expected, much attention and much surprise among both the admirers and the contemners of Milton. Many became the dupes of the fraud, and among others, strange to say, Dr. Johnson himself, who, when the papers were afterwards collected into a pamphlet, and published together under the title of an Essay on Milton's use and imitation of the moderns in his Paradise Lost, was so far imposed upon as to be drawn to write a preface, which was prefixed to them. Mr. Douglas was, however, too cool an observer to be misled by evidence which appeared at first sight, in many points, extremely defective. He examined the subject with commendable attention; and had soon reason to conclude, that the whole was a most glaring fabrication and imposture. He published, in consequence, in 1750, a most able and masterly reply to the Scotch critic, in a pamphlet entitled Milton vindicated from the Charge of Plagiarism, &c. which appeared in the form of a letter addressed to the Earl of Bath. In this tract, Mr. Douglas defended Milton from the alledged Plagiarism, by shewing that an author may, on many occasions,

occasions, and with the greatest propriety, avail himself of the suggestions, and even adopt the very ideas of other writers, without being chargeable with servilely copying and imitating them. This he shews to have been done by the first poets, by Virgil and others, without leading to any suspicion of their deficiency of original invention and poetical abilities, and justifies upon the authority of Longinus, and other critics of eminence. Supposing, therefore, that Mr. Lauder could make good his assertion, that Milton had actually borrowed the leading thoughts which form the subject of some of his books, Mr. Douglas denies that he his chargeable with plagiarism. Mr. Douglas will not, however, admit that Milton has, in any material passage, copied the plan and ideas of others, and therefore proceeds to charge the accuser with the forgery, and the wilful interpolation of the lines on which he principally grounds his accusation. To substantiate this charge, Mr. Douglas was at the trouble to collate, and examine with the nicest care, the Latin extracts which Lauder had given as the supposed originals of Milton's most admired passages. By inspecting a copy of Staphoristius in the Bodleian Library, Mr. Douglas discovered several variations in Lauder's extracts, and several lines, added, evidently by design, which, on farther examination, proved to be part of Hogg's Latin translation of the Paradise Lost; "so that our famous Critic," says Mr. Douglas, "would fix the charge of plagiarism upon Milton for stealing from his own translator." Lauder adduced also a verse and a half in English, which he said to be Milton's, and which were certainly a palpable translation from Grotius, but which, on investigation, were no where to be found in the Paradise Lost, but were conjured up by the genius of Lauder, to add weight to his imposition. The detection was so clear and obvious, that it drew from the culprit an acknowledgment of his guilt. The republic of letters are under great obligation to Mr. Douglas for the pains he took on this occasion to expose so vile an attempt to injure the well earned reputation of our great Epic Bard.

In 1754, Mr. Douglas again appeared before the public as the author of The Criterion, or Miracles Examined, &c. This judicious and able work was designed as a refutation of the specious objections of Hume, and other unbelievers, to the reality of the miracles recorded in the New Testament. Mr. Hume had maintained, in effect, that there was as good and satisfactory evidence to prove the genuineness of the miracles related to have taken place among the ancient heathens, and those said to have been wrought in later times in the church of Rome, by the sainted votaries of her communion, as there was to support that of the miracles which are attributed by the Evangelical Historians to the divine power of Jesus. This strange assertion our author refutes by pointing out the plain difference of these miracles in their nature and design, as well as the very manifest difference, which the most careless examiner might perceive, in the weight and degree of evidence by which they are severally attended. Did our limits permit, we should be happy to give a more copious analysis of this valuable publication; we are happy, however, that the advantage of this labour is now diminished by the recent republication of the work itself (the last literary undertaking in which its venerable author engaged); we shall content ourselves with recommending it to the attentive perusal of our younger readers, who will find it admirably adapted to fortify their minds on an important subject against the artful attacks of infidelity. Mr. Douglas, in 1756, stood forward once more as the detector of literary fraud and imposture. The object of his animadversions at this time was Archibald Bower, author of the well known History of the Popes. He was a Scotch Jesuit, educated in Italy, who, being obliged to quit that country in consequence of a shameful dereliction of duty, contrived to interest the British public in his behalf, by foisting up a most pitiable romance as the alledged cause of his precipitate flight, and by pretending to be a persecuted convert from popery to protestantism. The artifice succeeded so far as to secure him considerable patronage in the publication of his history, which, because it censured the Popes, was held out by his friends as the evidence of his conversion. But his falsehood and hardened hypocrisy could not escape the penetration and assiduity

assiduity of Douglas. He perforated the veil of imposture, and exposed the delinquent to the contempt and indignation of an insulted public. The victory was not, however, gained without severe struggles. The controversy was carried to considerable length, and maintained by both parties with great ability, but with widely different tempers. The result was as honourable to the one as it was mortifying and disgraceful to the other.

The service done by these several publications of Mr. Douglas to the cause of literature and religion, greatly advanced his reputation among literary men, and gained him many friends in the first circles of society, and among others, secured him the esteem of Lord Bath, who, on his death in 1760, bequeathed to him the whole of his valuable library. He was received a member of the Essex-street Literary Club, and was one of the St. James's Coffee-house party, who came under Goldsmith's lash in his Retaliation. In his transformation of him to a dish for Scarron's table, the poet is, however, lenient, and characteristically describes him in the following line;

"And Douglas is pudding, substantial and plain."

In 1760, he repaired to Oxford, and on the 6th of May, in that year, took his degrees of B.D. and D.D. Prospects of advancement began now to open before him; in 1762, he was appointed by his Majesty one of the Canons of Windsor; in 1766, he was made a Canon of St. Paul's; in 1788, he was once more removed to Windsor, and advanced to the Deanery of that Church; on the death of that distinguished prelate, Dr. Law, he was made Bishop of Carlisle, and in 1791, on the removal of Dr. Barrington to the See of Durham, he was translated to Salisbury, and made Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, an honour attached to that See.

During these years, Mr. Douglas did not enjoy in idleness the rewards which his talents and literary industry had procured for him. On the return of the Ships which had been sent out on the voyage of discovery under Capt. Cook, the care of examining, arranging and preparing for the press, the Journals and Observations which had been made during the expedition, was committed to him; and it is almost superfluous to add, that he completed his undertaking to the greatest satisfaction of all who were competent to judge. He prefixed to the work an elaborate and excellent introduction, in which he gives a succinct view of the progress of Maritime discovery down to the time of Cook, and points out the great general benefits likely to result from the voyages of that navigator; and he concludes it with some moral reflections naturally suggested by the subject, and a dissertation on the original population of the Continent of America, and the Islands on its western shores. The curious reader will find in this introduction many things deserving of his notice.

Dr. Douglas married Miss Rooke, April 27th, 1765. He was an enlightened scholar, and a warm friend to men of learning and genius, however they might differ from him in religious opinions: as a proof of his liberal spirit in this respect, it may be mentioned, as a circumstance equally honourable to both parties, that the late excellent Dr. Price used to be a frequent and favourite guest at his table. His character stands deservedly high for fidelity in the discharge of the public duties of his station, and for benignity, and amiableness of temper and behaviour in the intercourses of private life.

We have been desired to correct an error in our account of Sir Stephen Lushington, (No. 2, page 198.) It appears we were misinformed respecting his going abroad, as he never went to India, nor at any time quitted his practice as a proctor in Doctor's Commons. He had a seat in the India direction but never held any other appointment in the Company.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

On Friday May 1, about three o'clock, a fire broke out at No. 69, Norton-Street, Mary-la-bonne, occupied by Mrs. St. Leger, of Covent-Garden theatre. The fire began in an apartment on the first floor, where a candle had been left burning near the bed curtains. It was nearly five o'clock before it was completely extinguished, when the inside of the house, with all the furniture, appeared to be completely destroyed. The timely arrival of the fire-engines prevented any damage being done to the adjacent houses.

One poor woman lost her life: the particulars as given in evidence before the coroner were truly shocking. It appeared by the statement of Mr. Anderson, a carpenter, in Upper Norton-Street, that he saw the second floor in flames, and in the third floor two females at the window. He went to the window of the third floor of an adjoining unfinished house, which was parallel with that of the house on fire, and the space between them about four or five feet. The deceased was nearest to Mr. A. who stretched out his hand as she was hanging out of the window, which she laid hold of, and slung herself under the window of the new house. The deceased was in a swoon, and witness held her with both his hands for five minutes, without being enabled to move her, and she at length fell in an erect state; her feet touched the moulding of the first floor, which precipitated her upon her head, and dashed out her brains.

The other young woman, whom the flames had nearly reached, craved the assistance of Mr. Anderson, who with difficulty had saved himself from falling in holding the deceased. He gave her no hopes of the attempt, but she intreated him to make it, observing, that she had no other chance of saving her life, and could only lose it once. Mr. A. took hold of her hand, and she slung herself under the window as her companion had done. She was considerably lighter than the deceased, and being very active, whilst Mr. A. held one hand, she caught the window-frame of the second floor with the other, and remained suspended until her deliverer went into another room, and saved her life by dragging her in at the window, the frame of which she held by.

Mr. Cook, a statuary, who has a house in Norton-Street, saw Mrs. St. Leger much agonized in the hall of the house searching for her child soon after the fire broke out. Witness, at the hazard of his life, ventured amidst fire and smoke to rescue the child; but, on finding its bed with difficulty, it was gone, it having been previously thrown out at the window unharmed. This gentleman approached as near as possible to the distressed women in the garret, and having got part up the stairs, he begged of them in vain to risk advancing down the stairs. When he could remain no longer there, he went to Portland Chapel for the fire ladders, but the watchman who kept one of the three keys was off his beat, and at a public house, where, according to a painted board, another key was kept, the landlord had had no key for some time.

The door was broken open, and the ladders were taken to the fire about five minutes after the deceased had lost her life. It was the belief of Mr. C. that had the keys of the ladders been ready, the woman's life might have been saved.

Married.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Chartley, eldest son of the Earl of Leicester, to Miss Gardner, daughter of W. D. Gardner, Esq. of Grosvenor-street.

The Hon. Colonel Crewe, only son of Lord Crewe, of Crewe-hall, in the County Palatine of Chester, to Miss Hungerford, of Cavendish-square.

Thomas Jelf Sandilands, Esq. of Twyning, Gloucestershire, to Miss Maria Charlotte Goddard, of Grosvenor-place.

Captain John Alexander Paul M'Gregor, of the Bengal Infantry, to Miss Jane Ness, of Baker-street.

The Rev. T. Scutt, of Brighton, to Miss M. White, younger daughter of Joseph White, Esq. of Cheshire.

George Warwick Bampfylde, Esq. only son of Sir Charles W. Bampfylde, to Miss Sneyd, only daughter of the Rev. Ralph Sneyd, Domestic Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, &c.

Pryce Edwards, Esq. of Talgarth, to Miss Browne, only daughter of the late Herbert Gwynne Browne, Esq. of Imley Park, Northamptonshire.

At St. George's Bloomsbury, William Dickson, junr. Esq. of Prospect Place, Hampshire, to Miss Elizabeth Dickson, of Bloomsbury Square.

Jeremiah Dyson, Esq. of the House of Commons, to Miss Newbolt, daughter of the late Rev. F. Newbolt, of Winchester.

At Mary-la-bonne Church, Major General the Hon. Charles Hope, to Miss Finch Hatton, eldest daughter of George Finch Hatton, Esq. of Eastwell-park, Kent.

William David Field, Esq. of Ulseby Grange, Lincolnshire, to Miss Oldham, daughter of the late Captain Oldham of the 62 Foot.

At her father's house in Bloomsbury-square, John Anstruther Thomson, Esq. of Charlton, in Fife, to Miss Adam, only daughter of William Adam, Esq.

At Islington, T. A. Minchin, Esq. Banker, of Portsmouth, to Miss Gibson, of Colebrook-row, Islington.

Henry Downer, Esq. of Woburn-place, to Miss Oliphant, daughter of Campbell Oliphant, Esq. of Herton.

Dennis O'Leary, Esq. of Grosvenor-place, to Miss Ellen Hutton, daughter of Dr. Hutton of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

David Scott, Esq. of Dunnenald, in the county of Forfar, to Miss Caroline Grindall, of Portland-place.

Captain John Croft, R. N. to Miss Buckworth, daughter of the late Thomas Buckworth, Esq. of Finsbury-square.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, Robert Heathcote, Esq. to Miss Searle, of Covent-Garden Theatre.

The Election for the representation of the City of London, which threatened as severe a contest as had ever been known, has found a termination as awful as it was unexpected. Mr. Alderman Hankey, one of the candidates, at the moment when he might be supposed to be flushed with the hopes of success, and when the fairest promises of it where before him, has been called away from all concerns of human life. He died of an inflammation in the bowels on the evening of Wednesday the 6th of May, at a quarter before six o'clock.

The first symptoms of his complaint appeared about eight on the preceding evening, when he complained of great fatigue and extreme thirst. He preferred wine and water to tea, which had been recommended to him, and felt himself so refreshed for the moment that he actually promised to present on his canvass in the neighbourhood; but that was only a momentary design, which he soon found himself unable to execute. His disorder now increased with an uncommon rapidity. At an early period of Wednesday afternoon, his approaching fate was announced to him, and he called for his four children, the eldest of whom is about nine years of age, and took an affectionate farewell of them. This catastrophe occasioned a scene of distress in his family and commercial establishment, which prove the estimation in which he was held by those who were most intimately connected with him; while the regard which had been shown him by his fellow-citizens, and the honour that seemed to await him, are no slight proofs of his public virtues.

In the Adelphi, Benjamin Booth, Esq. for many years a Director of the East India Company.

In Russell-square, William Day, Esq.

At Sion-end, Isleworth, aged 83, John Barber, Esq.

William Young, Esq. of Chancery-lane.

Lieut. Col. M'Creagh, of the 96th Regiment of Foot.

Lately, Mr. Charles Dilly, many years a respectable bookseller in the Poultry.

A further account of this Gentleman shall be given in our next.

In Parliament-street, aged 85, Mrs. Baker.

In Wimpole street, Mrs. Margaret Fisher, widow of the late Tho. Fisher, Esq.

Sir James Winter Lake, Baronet, F. R. S.

Mrs. Beard, wife of John Beard, Esq. of Charterhouse-square, after a very painful and lingering disorder, which she supported for upwards of two years with the most Christian fortitude and resignation. Her amiable disposition made her very justly beloved in the circle of her numerous acquaintance.

Mrs. Lyon, wife of William Lyon, Esq. late of Bedford-row.

Mr. John Fellows, many years Printer of the Morning Advertiser.

In Charterhouse-square, Thomas Hawys, Esq. one of the Directors of the South Sea Company.

In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Lady Jane Knollys, second daughter of the Earl of Banbury.

At a very advanced age, Mrs. Kemble, relict of the late Roger Kemble, Esq. and mother of that family who are properly considered as the great supports of the modern Stage. This venerable Lady was the daughter of Mr. Ward, a contemporary with Booth, Quin, &c. &c. on the London Stage, and who, after he had quitted the metropolis, was Manager of a respectable Provincial Company for many years.

In Old Bread-street, Dr. Hamilton, one of the Physicians to the London Hospital.

In Berner's-street, John Buller, Esq. M. P. for East Loe, Cornwall.

At Osborne's Hotel, Sir James Durno, late his Majesty's Consul at Memel, &c. Having died without issue, his brother succeeds him in title and estate.

In Bush-lane, William Green, Esq.

In Cross-street, Islington, aged 87, Mrs. Decemy Manwaring.

At Hampstead, aged 72, Mr. Henry White, builder.

Aged 66, Mrs. Martha Legrew, widow of Obadiah Legrew, Esq. of Edmonton.

At Knightsbridge, John Duval, Esq.

At Islington, aged 82, Richard Corrie, Esq.

At Salthill, the Duke of Montpensier, brother of the Duke of Orleans, first Prince of the Blood Royal of France.

At her father's seat at Enfield, at the age of twenty, Miss Langford, after a long indisposition, which was born with the most exemplary fortitude. She was a female of great strength of mind, with a sweetness of manners that gave to those who had the happiness to be intimate in the family the greatest delight; though young, her reading had been extensive, and being of a cheerful disposition and retentive memory, her conversation afforded, on every subject, gratification rarely to be found in the female sex of her age.

BERKSHIRE.

Married. At Reading, the Rev. Nicholas Bull, vicar of Saffron-Walden, Essex, to Miss Susan Tanner.

Died. At Sunning-hill, near Windsor, the Rev. Joseph Thistlethwaite, A. M. in the 87th year of his age: he had possessed that living upwards of 58 years, and had not absented himself from his parish 58 Sundays in so many years. During his long and useful life, he was a complete illustration of the exemplary Parish Clergyman; and his truly pious and cheerful disposition endeared him to all ranks of his Parishioners. Among other legacies, he has bequeathed 500l. towards the enlargement of the Church at Sunning-hill, and 100l. to the augmentation of a Charity already established for the Sick and Poor in the same parish.

At Streatley, aged 45, the Rev. John Eccles, B. D. senior Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, whose open manners, generous disposition, and friendly kindness, will leave a lasting regret upon the minds of all with whom he was acquainted.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married. At Little Missenden, the Rev. Frederick Anson, rector of Sudbury,

bury, Derby, to Miss Levitt, only daughter of the late Rev. Richard Levitt of Milford.

Died. At Iver Lodge, Bruce Boswell, Esq.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The foundation stone of Downing College was laid on the 18th May by Dr. Annesley the master, assisted by the principal members of the University. The stone contained the best collection of coins of the present reign that could be procured; with the first Stereotype plate, cast in the foundry of the University, on the improved principle of Earl Stanhope. After the ceremony, the new master entertained the principal members of the University with an excellent dinner at the Red Lion Inn.

The circumstances which led to this erection are as follows:—Sir George Downing, Bart. of Gamlinglay Park, in the county of Cambridge, in the year 1717, devised all his valuable estates in the counties of Cambridge, Bedford, and Suffolk, to his nearest relations, being first cousins, &c. to each for life, with remainder to their issue in succession; and in case they all died without issue, he devised those estates to trustees, who, with the consent and approbation of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the masters of St. John's and Clare Hall, should found a college within the University of Cambridge, which should be called Downing College.

Sir George died 1749; and, upon the death of Sir Jacob Garrat Downing, in 1761, without issue, the rest of Sir George's relations named in this will being also then dead without issue, the estates devised were claimed by the University for the use of the intended college.

The validity of Sir George Downing's will, after many years litigation, was at length established: and the charter for the incorporation of Downing College having been fully examined and considered by the Lords of the Privy Council, and their recommendation of it being confirmed by his Majesty's express approbation, the Great Seal was affixed to it by Lord Chancellor Loughborough, on the 22d of September 1800.

The present Collegiate Body, appointed by the charter of Downing College, are as follow:—

Master—Francis Annesley, LL. D. member of St. John's, and late member of Parliament for Reading, in Berkshire.—Appointed 1800.

Professor of the Laws of England—Edward Christian, M. A. member of St. John's.

Professor of Medicine—Busick Harwood, M. D. professor of anatomy, and member of Emanuel.

Fellows—John Lens, M. A. member of St. John's; William Meek, M. A. of Emanuel; William Frere, M. A. of Trinity.

Besides the above, a professor of medicine, thirteen fellows, six scholars, at 50l. per annum for four years, two chaplains, a librarian, and other officers, will be appointed, with adequate salaries.

A member of a Scotch University, with certain qualifications, is eligible to be a professor of medicine at this college.

The annual salary of the Master is 600l.; of a Professor, 200l.; of a fellow, 100l.; or in that proportion.

The Rev. Herbert Marsh, B. D. Fellow of St. John's, is unanimously elected Lady Margaret's professor of divinity, in the room of the late Dr. Hallwaring.

Mr. Joseph Shaw of Christ College is admitted a Fellow of that Society.

Mr. William Key Reeve, B. A. of Clare-hall, is admitted a junior Fellow of that Society.

The Rev. William Millers, B. D. Fellow of St. John's, is presented to the rectory of Hardwick, in this county.

The Rev. Thomas Waldron Hornbuckle, M. A. Fellow of St. John's, is presented to the vicarage of Maddingly, in this county.

Mr. George Richards of Kings College, is admitted a Fellow of that Society.

The Rev. John Powell, Fellow of Trinity College, is appointed domestic chaplain to the Duke of St. Albans.

Died

Died. At Ely, aged 29, Dr. William Royle, F. R. S. eldest son of the Rev. William Royle of Cripplesham, Norfolk. He was a man who patronised all good deeds and actions, and of the strictest integrity: these, with many other good qualities, gained him, while living, the respect of all who knew him, and cause his death to be universally lamented.

CHESHIRE.

Died. At the Lach Eyes near Chester, Peter Snow, Esq.

At Stapeley, near Nantwich, aged 58, the Rev. Edward Pike, General Baptist minister. He formerly resided at Shrewsbury, but had lately travelled as an itinerant preacher.

CORNWALL.

Died. At Launceston, The Rev. William Tickell, rector of Charlton and Beesworthy in Devonshire.

At St. Ives, J. Stephens, Esq. collector of the customs.

The Rev. Philip Webber, rector of Mawnan.

At St. Columb, aged 101, Elizabeth Parkyn.

At Falmouth, on his return from Portugal, where he had been for the recovery of his health, W. Clarges, Esq. son of Sir Thomas Clarges, Bart.

CUMBERLAND.

Married. At Greystock near Penrith, Thomas Oliphant, Esq. of Greenthwaite-hall, to Miss Mary Hudless, of Johnby-hall.

Died. At Carlisle, the Rev. Michael Wheelwright, minister of the parish church of St. Mary's, and senior minor canon of the cathedral.

At Whitehaven, aged 72, Mrs. Robertson, wife of Mr. John Robertson; during the whole of this long life she had resided in the house in which she was born.

At Keswick, aged 103, Mrs. Hannah Wilson, formerly house-keeper to the late Governor Stephenson. In recording this instance of unusual longevity, we trust some account of the deceased will not be uninteresting to our readers. She was born at Cockermouth in the year 1705, which town she quitted at the age of fourteen, and became a domestic in the above respectable family, which she faithfully served for a period of seventy-five years, comprehending five successions of masters. As a reward for her care and fidelity her latter years were made comfortable through the kindness of her late worthy master Rowland Stephenson of London, Esq. making the whole period of her dependence upon one family very little short of ninety years. She enjoyed all her faculties till within a few weeks of her death, and what will be deemed remarkable, cut two new teeth after her eighty-fifth year. She lived in four reigns, and was regarded by many as the most faithful living historian of the place, the events of the year 1715 being not wholly obliterated, and those of 1745 perfectly fresh in her recollection. It may be further observed, that the deceased has for some time survived every individual whom at the age of fourteen she found an inhabitant of Keswick. Her remains were followed to the grave by many of the principal inhabitants, a respect becomingly paid to her fair character and venerable years.

At Tom But, in Lamplugh, aged 92, Mrs. Frances Jackson.

At Buttermere, aged 94, Mrs. Pearson.

At Cardulees, in the parish of Dalston, Robert Wilson, aged 84. It is very remarkable that he has left a son, grandson, and great-grandson, and all of the name of Robert Wilson, brought up and now living in the same house where he died. There has not been a death in the same house for 70 years.

At Bassenthwaite Hawes, Mr. John Raven, aged 65.

At Borwick, aged 88, Mrs. Parkinson, widow of Mr. Henry Parkinson of Woodacre, near Garstang.

At Latterhead, in Loweswater, aged 91, Mr. Peter Burnyeat, a respectable yeoman of that place.

At Flimby, near Maryport, aged 84, Mrs. Margery Neilson, a lady of the most amiable manners, whose life was endowed with every Christian virtue, highly

highly esteemed by all who had the honour of her acquaintance, her memory will long be revered, as (among others) her death is greatly lamented by the poor of the neighbourhood, to whom she was a constant and liberal benefactress. She sustained a long and painful illness with a truly pious resignation, evincing a hope full of immortality.

DERBYSHIRE.

Died. The Rev. William Dawson, rector of Weston upon Trent.

At Hollingknowl, aged 96, George Bagshaw. His father lived to the age of 93 years, his grandfather to 96, and his great grandfather to 99.

At Ashover, John Shipman, aged 86, and on the same day, aged 83, Mary his wife, they had been married upwards of sixty years, and were interred at Crich in the same grave.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married. At Salcombe, Mr. Charles Layton of London, to Miss Matilda Bryett, daughter of the Rev. James Bryett.

At Stoke Damarel, Robert Palk, Esq. to Mrs. Hill, widow of Richard Hill, Esq. of the royal navy.

Died. At Exeter, Henry Seymour, Esq.

At Ridgway, near Plympton, Mrs. Lockyer, wife of Edward Lockyer, Esq. of Plymouth. She was daughter of the late Dr. Penrose of Stonehouse, and sister of James Penrose, Esq. Surgeon extraordinary to his Majesty. Her disposition was amiable and cheerful; she possessed the domestic and social virtues in an eminent degree, discharging in the most exemplary manner the duties of an affectionate wife, a tender mother, and a sincere friend, her loss will be severely felt by her afflicted husband, family, friends, and acquaintance, for those who knew her best will lament her most.

At Ashburton, suddenly, William Fabyan, Esq. a man greatly and justly respected in life, and lamented in death.

At Biddeford, aged 80, the Rev. Mr. Lavington, many years minister of the Dissenting congregation at that place.

At Kenton, aged 87, Mrs. Dorothy Collins, relict of the Rev. John Collins, late rector of Manhead and Ashcombe. Her many and exalted virtues, her unwearied endeavours in anticipating, and tender benevolence in relieving the distresses of her fellow creatures, had endeared her to the poor who felt, and the friends and relatives who knew her charities, by whom she will be long and affectionately remembered.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.—At Folke, aged 77, Mrs. Cunningham.

At Dorchester, aged 76, Mr. Roberts.

DURHAM.

Married.—At Long Benton, the Rev. John Drake, fellow of All Saints College, Oxford, to Miss Rudman of Newcastle.

At Bishopwearmouth, John Maling, jun. Esq. of Grange, to Miss Allan, daughter of the late John Allan, Esq. of Sunnyside.

ESSEX.

Married.—At Walthamstow, Mr. William Sherwood, of Mark-lane, to Miss Hewetson, of Salter's-buildings, Forest.

At Copford, the Rev. Henry Bishop, vicar of Ardleigh, to Miss Kelly, late of Douglas, in the Isle of Man.

Died.—At Colchester, aged 91, Mr. James Snell, one of the common council of the corporation, and the oldest free burgess of that Borough.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

When the Right Hon. Charles Bathurst made his public entry into for Bristol, the populace, instead of receiving him with the which he had experienced on former occasions, greeted him groans. They continued their disorderly conduct to the

where they became outrageous, declaring that they would not be represented by a friend to popery, and proceeded to demolish the windows; and on some of the perpetrators of this outrage being taken into custody, the mob proceeded to the council house, the windows of which they also demolished, and continued their riotous conduct till near midnight, maltreating every one who showed a blue ribbon. The next morning, however, Mr. Bathurst was elected along with Evan Baillie, Esq. one other candidate only having appeared, who was put in nomination by a gentleman, who was not a freeholder or burgess of the city, and of course ineligible to nominate. The hisses and groans of the populace were incessant until Mr. Bathurst got into his chair, when they manifested every disposition to do him personal injury. When he had passed only a few yards into High-street, he was assaulted with stones, and a bludgeon was thrown at his head, which would probably have given him a fatal blow had he not caught it upon his arm, which was accidentally elevated. Having also received several severe blows from the stones thrown at him, he was obliged to seek refuge in a house, and the blue cavalcade to return; and such was the popular outcry, that every ribbon of that colour instantly disappeared. Mr. Baillie was heartily cheered, and appeared to be as much respected as the other was out of favour.

Married.—At Gloucester, Thynne Howe Gwynne, Esq. second son of T. H. G. Esq. of Buckland, Brecon, to Miss Mary Gorges, youngest daughter of the late Richard Gorges, Esq. of Eye, Hereford.

At Bristol, John Bruce, Esq. Captain of the Royal Glamorgan Militia, to Miss Sarah Austin, second daughter of the late Rev. Hugh Williams Austin, of the island of Barbadoes.

At Keynsham, Robert Conway, Esq. of Netherbury, Dorset, to Miss J. M. Simpson of Keynsham.

Died.—At Bristol, aged 75, William Gibbons, Esq. one of the aldermen of that city, an eminent ironmaster and merchant; the greater part of whose long life had been employed in pursuits honourable to himself, and highly useful to the community. In the years 1785 and 1786, when the Irish propositions and the commercial treaty with France were before Parliament, the minister, and the leading men of the day received from him such important information, that they publicly acknowledged their obligations to his consummate abilities, which to use their own words, "entitled him to the thanks of the country at large." In 1798 and 1805, he was the principal means of preventing a heavy tax being laid on that most necessary of metals, iron; and the trade each time evinced their sense of his service by a vote of thanks, accompanied by a handsome present of plate. His attention to the interests of his native city, to his duty as a magistrate, and his strict honour and integrity in mercantile concerns, gained him the esteem and confidence of all who knew him. As a private individual, he was religious without parade, charitable without ostentation, humble without meanness, and such was the suavity of his manners, that they secured him the good opinion of those who were strangers to the qualities of his heart. To say that such a man filled the different relations of domestic life, with honour to himself and pleasure to those who surrounded him, that his loss will be deeply regretted by his relations and deplored by every one who had the happiness of knowing him, would indeed be superfluous, but from the hope, that the contemplation of such a character may stimulate others to imitate his virtues and follow his example.

Captain Dunning, of the Wiltshire Militia, a gentleman universally respected, and whose loss is sincerely regretted by all his acquaintance.

After a lingering illness, the Rev. Samuel Ashe, late rector of Langley Barrell, Wilts.

At Bristol, Mr. Thomas Winwood, iron-founder. He was a truly honest man, and a sincere Christian; and, although painfully afflicted for several years, he bore his sufferings with the most exemplary resignation to the divine will. He filled the several characters of the tender husband, affectionate father, steady friend, and upright tradesman, with undeviating zeal and honour. As he lived universally respected, so he will be long and sincerely lamented by his surviving family, and by all who knew his worth and integrity of character.

racter. He is gone to a better world to reap the reward of a well spent life.

In the prime of life, Mr. Francis Cheyne Bowles, surgeon. By this melancholy event his family, numerous friends, and the public in general, have sustained an irreparable loss: to solid piety and the strictest integrity he united great literary attainments, indefatigable application, and the first professional abilities. His death occasions a vacancy in the office of surgeon to the infirmary.

At Clifton, Lady Elizabeth Magenis, daughter of the late Earl of Enniskillen.

Aged 83, Mrs. Elizabeth Hathway, widow of Edward Hathway, Esq. of Puckle church.

On Monday May 11th, at Clifton, in the prime of Life, Miss Sarah Smith, only daughter of the late Thomas Smith Esq. of Cirencester, and sister of Thomas Smith Esq. of Bourn-ham House in this county. She had long suffered from an internal complaint, probably occasioned by the adhesion of some of the viscera, which baffled every effort of medical skill. Hoping a change of scene and climate might yield her some alleviation, she was induced, during the late interval of peace, to accompany her brother and Mrs. Smith in an excursion through France and Switzerland. This journey did not, however, produce any sensible effect to her advantage; and she therefore resolved once more to try the influence of a milder climate, by a voyage to Portugal. From Lisbon, her friends had again the severe mortification to behold her return with her disorder rather aggravated and confirmed than checked and diminished by her absence. Since this time she continued gradually to decline, but at the same time supporting herself under her sufferings with a fortitude, a patience and submission, truly worthy the excellence of her character; and she sunk at last into the arms of death with that placid composure, serenity, and hope, which distinguish the true christian in the solemn hour of dissolution. Her premature removal from the circle of affection and friendship will be lamented with no common feelings of sorrow and regret. The native benevolence of heart, the amiableness of disposition, and amenity of manners, which characterised her on all occasions, have secured her a return of affection and esteem which will hold their place in the breasts of all who knew her, while life and consciousness remain.

HAMPSHIRE.

An extraordinary circumstance occurred last month, in the Island of Jersey. A soldier, named Hales, of the 31th regiment, having been sentenced to death for felony, was taken to the place of execution, where, after evincing great contrition, the rope was put round his neck, and he was turned off the scaffold. After hanging about a minute and a half, the executioner suspended himself to his body; by this additional weight the rope extended in such a manner, that the feet of the criminal touched the ground. The executioner then pulled him sideways, in order to strangle him, and being unable to effect this, got upon his shoulders, when, to the no small surprise of the spectators, the criminal rose straight upon his feet, with the hangman on his shoulders, and loosened the rope from his throat with his fingers. The Sheriff ordered another rope to be prepared, but the spectators interfered, and at length it was agreed to defer the execution till the will of the Magistrates should be known. It was subsequently determined that the whole case should be transmitted to his Majesty, and the execution of the sentence was deferred till his Majesty's pleasure should be known.

Married. At Winchester, Capt. John Croft, R. N. to Miss Buckworth, daughter of the late Thomas Buckworth, Esq.

Died. At Southampton, Lady Stuart, widow of the late Sir Simon Stuart, who represented Hampshire in several Parliaments.

At Burton-house, aged 81, Sir Thomas Moore, Bart. late of Fawley, in Berkshire: by his dying unmarried, the title is extinct.

At

At Brockhurst-lodge, near Gosport, Mrs. March, wife of Mathias March, Esq. universally lamented.

At Christchurch, aged 84, Mr. Jasper Jeans, senior Burgess of the Corporation.

At Jersey, Capt. Le Gros, of the Royal Navy.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died. At Hereford, Mr. William Linwall, Serjeant Major of the County Yeomanry, aged 36. His dissolution was an awful instance of the fleeting uncertainty of human life; he had arisen in the morning in good health, and was standing at the pump in his yard for the purpose of procuring some water in a bason, when he dropped down and instantly expired.

At Ploughfield-green, aged 88, Mr. John Gilbert.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

At Baldock, aged 64, Mrs. Littledale, relict of the late Henry Littledale, Esq. of Liverpool.

KENT.

William Fuller Boteler, Esq. of Lincolns-Inn, is elected Recorder of Canterbury, and Sandwich—vacant by the decease of the late Charles Robinson, Esq.

Married. At Canterbury, the Rev. Whitfield Curteis, rector of Burwash, in Sussex, to Miss Thorne, daughter of the late Bertram Thorne, Esq. of Ashford.

At Feversham, —— Turner, Esq. to Miss Bennett, younger daughter of Thomas Bennett, Esq.

At Dover, John Pembroke, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Taylor.

Died. At Maidstone, aged 43, Charles Corrall Esq.—Mrs. Green, wife of John Green, Esq.—Aged 94, Mrs. Pope, widow of the late Mr. Holland Pope.

At Dover, suddenly, while eating his dinner, Charles Chatfield, Esq. of the 1st Royal Surry Militia; his servant had left the room for a few minutes, and on returning, found him on the floor quite dead.

At Deal, Jacob Dehane, Esq. Postmaster of that port.

At Buckland, aged 94, Mr. Robert Finnis.

At Seddlescombe, near Battle, aged 94, Mrs. Baker.

At Canterbury, aged 84, Mrs. Sarah Reynolds.

At Woolwich, Mr. Moore, many years surgeon of the Laboratory.

At Ashford, aged 81, M. Richard Evans, a man universally respected by all who knew him.

At Smarden, aged 79, Mr. Stephen Chittenden.

At the Grove, near Sevenoaks, in her 89th year, Mrs. Hardinge, relict of the late Nicholas Hardinge, Esq. and sister to the late Earl Camden. Her faculties were to the last unimpaired, sound, and clear; her capacity was not inferior to that of her brother, and she resembled him in her eloquence; her manners were as engaging as they were dignified, and her prudence, in every circle of domestic life, could only be surpassed by her goodness of heart. She was religious, moral, and prudent. If in her numerous virtues a ruling passion could be discovered, it was her zeal in executing the parental office, her vigilant attention to the interest of her children, and her solicitude for their love to one another. The loss which is felt by them, no words can tell, no time alleviate. She died universally respected, admired, and beloved by her numerous friends.

LANCASHIRE.

At Poulton-in-the-Fylde, and the neighbourhood, on Thursday the 30th of April, and the two following days, there was the most tremendous thunder and lightning ever remembered by the oldest persons; on Friday, particularly so.

As a girl, aged thirteen, was returning from school, in Poulton, about seven in the evening, she was struck dead within half a mile of the town; her bonnet, cloak, stockings, and shoes, were burnt or torn in pieces, several parts of which were carried into the hedge; she had a gallon of rum in a stone bottle, wrapt up in her apron, which there is no doubt exploded, as several pieces were found at a considerable distance from the spot. Two sheep were killed near Poulton, and the ground near where they lay, was perforated in several places, and burnt—Great Marton Mill had three of its sails shivered in pieces, and the top set on fire; a large iron chain, which draws up the corn, was melted to a rod of iron, and as the bottom did not reach to the floor, considerable damage was done below it, such as tearing up the boards, &c.—On the same day, there was a dreadful thunder storm at Preston, attended with vivid and continued lightning, a fall of rain so heavy as to be compared to the setting in of the rainy season in Africa, and hail so large, that some of the stones measured three inches in circumference; it broke windows and sky-lights innumerable.—The storm was also severely felt at Lancaster, York, and many other places.—At Bakewell, in Derbyshire, hailstones fell, intensely frozen, from two to four inches round, and many windows were broken.

The first stone of a building intended for a New Corn Exchange, has been laid at Liverpool.—It is intended for a general resort of Corn Merchants, on the plan of the Exchange at Mark-Lane, and considering that Liverpool is the second Corn Market in the kingdom, it is somewhat surprising that an establishment of that kind has not been instituted before. It will be a very handsome structure, with a stone front of plain Grecian architecture.—Like the New-Exchange building, it is erected by subscription: a fund of 10,000l. has been raised by shares of 100l. each.

The Rev. Robert Rawston, A. M. of Preston, is presented to the rectory of Warrington.

Liverpool.—It is not correct, as sometimes stated, that there is a change in the sentiments of the great body of electors in this place respecting Mr. Roscoe; this fact must be highly agreeable to the virtuous feelings of the nation at large. The disinterested and the thinking part of Liverpool were greatly pleased with Mr. Roscoe for his virtuous and independent vote on the African Slave Trade Abolition Bill. His conduct on this business, however, with a senseless few, was brought in aid of the more formidable cry of *No Popery*, which has been excited in so many parts of the country. When Mr. Roscoe, accompanied by a most respectable and numerous cavalcade, arrived in Liverpool, and attempted to address the populace, his friends and himself were assailed by ruffians evidently planted around them for the purpose, and a dreadful scene took place; many persons were hurt, a gentleman was wounded in the face by a stone in one of the windows of the bank standing by Mr. Roscoe, Col. Williams was attacked and his horse stabbed, and in the night a young man was killed; this was but a prelude to what might have taken place had not Mr. Roscoe's wisdom and humanity prompted him to give up the contest for the sake of the town. This determination prevented the scenes that were in preparation by a few infatuated, ignorant, and interested men from taking place, and by which the exposure of their intentions with respect to the representation of Liverpool has been better exemplified than they would have been had Mr. Roscoe contended with them, however successfully, in an election opposition. The magnanimity of one independent burgess, Mr. Thomas Green, has been the means of evincing to every body of men who may be inclined to impede the operation of the elective franchise, that however they may succeed for a time, they are as dust in the balance when contending with principle, or when opposed to those, whatever their situations in life, who are determined to exercise their great privilege in an independent and conscientious manner. Had Mr. Green commenced his struggle at an earlier period, there is little doubt but that the noble endeavours of the virtuous freemen would have been crowned with success. The poll was closed by the returning officer on the *seventh day* of the election, although persons continued through the whole of that day to give their suffrages for each of the candidates, and though nearly 1000 freemen were yet unpolled. The

Generals

Generals split to each other; the votes for Mr. Roscoe were almost all plumpers. When the poll was declared to be closed, the numbers were,

Lieutenant General Tarleton - -	1468
Major General Gascoyne - - -	1477
W. Roscoe, Esq. - - - - - - -	397
W. J. Dennison, Esq. - - - - -	39

The latter gentleman has stated, in a public advertisement, that his nomination was without his knowledge.

The friends of Mr. Roscoe have presented the mother of the young man who was killed with 50l. We do not hear, that she has had any assistance from any other quarter.

Married. At Liverpool, the Rev. William Black, M. A. rector of Blaysdon, Gloucestershire, to Miss Roughsedge, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. H. Roughsedge, rector of St. Peter's, Liverpool.

Mr. Richard Preston, liquor merchant, to Miss Isabella Rushton, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Rushton, of Paradise-street.

At Cawthorne, Mr. Henry Wilson of Liverpool, to Miss Martha Thorp, daughter of Samuel Thorp, Esq. of Banks-Hall, Yorkshire.

Died. At Lancaster, aged 74, Richard Postlethwaite, Esq. one of the aldermen of that borough.

At Liverpool, aged 74, Mr. Edward Ashburner, many years commander of a vessel in the West India trade. Aged 53, Robert Blundell, Esq. Aged 61, John Colquitt, Esq. town clerk.

Suddenly at Everton, aged 53, John Gregson, Esq. receiver general for the county.

At Wavertree, aged 81, Mr. Joseph Southall, many years a landing waiter at Liverpool.

At Manchester, aged 73, Mr. James Stewart.

April 30, at Manchester, in his 33d year, after a few days illness, Henry Barton, jun. Esq. partner in the highly respectable mercantile house of Messrs. Henry and John Barton and Co. of that place. It is perhaps an unnecessary, although a pleasing, duty, publicly to record the high degree of affection, estimation, and respect, in which this gentleman's character was held by his relations, his friends, and all who had the happiness of his acquaintance. He "bore his faculties so meekly" that he could have no enemies, and so courteously and benevolently as to ensure him many warm and firm friends. As a son, a brother, and a husband, his conduct was not only irreproachable, but eminently amiable and praiseworthy. Perhaps the most forcible and touching praise that can be bestowed upon departed worth, was manifested, when the account of this gentleman's unexpected and premature dissolution was first announced. For then every tongue was busy in descanting on his many virtues, and even those with whom he had been merely acquainted, were heard to say "I could scarcely have been more grieved, if he had been my own friend or relation." Such unequivocal testimony of the estimation in which the deceased was held, while it serves to soothe the feelings of his afflicted parents, and nearest connexions, holds forth a striking instance of the homage, which will ever be paid to rectitude of conduct, and amiableness of disposition.

At Preston, aged 58, Thomas Tunnell, Esq. collector of Excise.

At Holebottom, near Shaw-chapel, Mr. James Cheetham, aged 92, 64 of which, he had resided in the same house. He was perhaps, one of the oldest vocal performers in Lancashire, having sung at three different chapels built at the same place, viz. Shaw.

At New Laiths, aged 72, Mrs. Dixon, widow of Jeremiah Dixon, Esq. of Gledhow, near Leeds. Her conscientious discharge of all the Christian, as well as relative duties; her charity, benevolence, and humanity, will make her memory long revered and herself long regretted.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Died. At Leicester, aged 87, Mrs. Unwin.

At

At Sapcote, (of which he had been rector for upwards of forty years) greatly and worthily regretted by his parishioners, and by a numerous and genteel acquaintance, the Rev. Stanley Burrough, M. A. aged 84. He was born at Carleton, in the parish of Drig, in Cumberland. His father was the Rev. Edward D. Burrough, minister of Drig and Irton, and master of the Free School, at Carleton, who from the great age to which he lived, had the singular opportunity of instructing (in his church and his school) the *fourth generation*.—The subject of this memoir, after quitting college, entered second master of that celebrated seminary, Rugby school, in Warwickshire, of which, on the demise or resignation of the principal, he was unanimously elected head master. In this important office he remained nearly twenty years, during which period he directed and presided over the classical education of many who are now distinguished public characters, and when he declined the charge, he left the school possessed of a reputation never exceeded by any similar institution. Besides his profound knowledge of the Greek and Roman classics, (of which no proofs are wanting) Mr. Burrough was always accounted by his learned cotemporaries a competent Hebrecian—and esteemed in all respects a most valuable member of society—and a good man.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married. At Louth, Richard Bell, Esq. Captain in the Louth volunteer infantry, to Miss Marsh.

Died. At Easton, near Stamford, the widow Saunders, in the 100th year of her age.

At Lincoln, aged 74, Joseph Dell, Esq.

At Conisholme, near Louth, aged 97, Mrs. Elizabeth Petrbell.

At Thoresby, aged 80, Willoughby Wood, Esq. formerly a Captain in the Royal North Lincoln militia.

NORFOLK.

Married. At Tasburgh, Thomas Fowel Buxton, of Weymouth, to Miss Hannah Gurney, daughter of John Gurney, Esq. of Earlham, near Norwich.

Died. At Walsingham, Norfolk, aged 89, the Rev. Michael Bridge, rector of Berwick, St. Leonard, with Sedgehill annexed: he was formerly of St. John's college, B. A. 1740, M. A. 1775.

At Norwich, aged 60, James Hudson, Esq. banker. He was elected an Alderman of Mancroft ward, in 1791, and served the office of Sheriff in 1798, and that of Mayor in 1794.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married. At Northampton, Mr. Page, surgeon of Eydon, to Miss Briggs, daughter of Alderman Briggs.

Died. At Northampton, aged 75, Mrs. Startin, relict of John Startin, Esq. formerly an eminent merchant of Birmingham. Aged 73, Andrew Wood, Esq. of Harleston Park.

Mrs. Isham, wife of the Rev. Eusby Isham, rector of Lamport.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The next meeting of the Tyne-side Agricultural Society, will be held at Ovingham, on the 6th of July, when the following premiums are to be adjudged and paid:—For the best Tup, more than one shear, to be kept in the district during the season, five guineas. For the best shearing Tup, under the same restrictions, four guineas:—And, for the best Pen of five gimmers, to be kept in the district for the purpose of breeding, five guineas.

The Rev. John Hogarth, who has been curate at Whalton, near Morpeth, 37 years, is presented to the valuable rectory of Ropley, in Yorkshire.

Married. At Newcastle, William Reed, Esq. of Dockwray-square, to Mrs. Milner, of Saville-court. Mr. John Brooks, inspector for government at St. Peter's-quay, to Miss M. E. Richardson. Mr. John Ord, of Bamburgh, paper manufacturer, to Miss Margaret Miller, of Gateshead.

Captain Ainsley, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, to Miss Atkinson, only daughter of John Atkinson, Esq.

Died. At Greenhammerton, James Algood, Esq. of Norwich.

At Newcastle, aged 75, Mr. William Peters, Attorney.

Suddenly,

Suddenly, Simon Dodd, Esq. of the Steel, near Bellingham, aged 83.

At North Shields, aged 30, Mr. William Bates. In him the active and passive virtues were so equally and harmoniously blended, as to leave a doubt which prevailed, but which jointly contemplated threw a lustre on each other, and formed a character at once respectable and amiable. He was a polite and accomplished gentleman, was well versed in literature; to music he was very partial, and his attainments in that science were inferior to very few. He will be long and greatly lamented by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance.

At Chillingham, aged 97, Thomas Cuthbertson, whose grandfather, (Stephen) rescued the Lord Grey, of Chillingham, two hundred years ago, in a battle with the Scots.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married. At Nottingham, Mr. John Pearse, of Eastwood, of vocal celebrity, to Miss Ellen Sheldon.

Died. At Staunton, aged 82, Mrs. Ann Charlton, the last surviving daughter of Job Staunton Charlton, Esq. who represented the borough of Newark, in several parliaments.

In the East Indies, in July 1806, aged 28, Lieutenant William Rowland Wake, of the 7th regiment of Native Infantry, son of the late William Wake, Esq. of Worksop manor. His classical acquirements and literary taste, aided by superior abilities, distinguished him as a scholar, and his intrepidity, discipline, and humanity, during an active service in many bloody campaigns in India, signalised him as a soldier. It is no more than a merited tribute to his memory to add, (and those who knew him will acquit the expression of extravagance) that the power of language is too feeble to pass a sufficient eulogy on the exquisite sensibility, openness, and generosity of his heart. Many of his poetical effusions as well as essays in prose, have appeared (under the various signatures of "Juvenis," "Vigilax," "Antibargainist," "Rowland Ramble," and W. R. W.") in the "Gleaner," a periodical paper published at Bombay; and a small volume of his earlier poetical compositions was published at London, in the beginning of the year 1800. The untimely fate of this interesting Wanderer has, however, extinguished the fond hopes and delusive expectations of revisiting his native country, and of renewing the pleasures of his early attachments, which appear from his writings to have been interwoven with all his reflections.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The Rev. John Dean, M.A. Fellow of Brazennose, is admitted senior proctor; the Rev. E. Coppleston, M.A. Fellow of Oriel, junior proctor; and the Rev. Joseph Hodgkinson and J. Clayton, of Brazennose; J. Graham, of All Souls, and W. N. Darnell, of Corpus Christi, are nominated pro-proctors.

The Rev. Mr. Penmore, A.M. of Corpus Christi College, has been appointed Bampton Lecturer for the year 1808.

Died. At Oxford, aged 63, James Morrell, Esq.

Aged 73, Mrs. Turner, widow of ——— Turner, Esq. of Kingston-Blount.

At Kidlington, aged 85, Mr. Philip Hanwell.

SHROPSHIRE.

Died. At Church-Stretton, aged 78, the Rev. John Mainwaring, rector of that parish, and Reader on Divinity on the foundation of the Lady Margaret in the University of Cambridge.

At Coalbrooke-Dale, Mrs. Mary Rathbone, one of the people called Quakers; in whose death her relations have lost one of the most amiable of women, and the poor a benefactor scarcely equalled in this nation.—Her natural timidity rendered her little known to the world, but the discerning few who were admitted to her acquaintance discovered in that timidity a veil which had every christian virtue and natural accomplishment.—She was in her manner the graceful, polite lady; her address pleasing and modest; and blest with a sensibility of soul which discovered itself on all occasions, her general conversation was rendered what a poet has described,

"A constant flow of love that knows no fall."

Aged 63, Richard Lyster, Esq. of Rowtons-hall, The Rev. Thomas Hatton, rector of Waters-Upton.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married. At Bath, W. J. Oliver, Esq. of Castle-Carey, to Miss Oliver, only daughter of the late Samuel Oliver, Esq.

John Christian, Esq. of Workington-Hall, Cumberland, to Miss Allen, only daughter of Lewis Robert Allen, Esq.

Henry Boulton, Esq. of Cottingham, Northampton, to Miss Durell, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Durell, late Deputy Commissary General on the Continent.

Mr. Robert Stephens Davies, of Eastington, to Miss Louisa Spry, third daughter of the late Rev. Benjamin Spry, prebendary of Salisbury.

At Taunton, James Benjamin Coles, Esq. of Trowbridge, to Miss Mary Weekes.

At Chard, J. R. Clarke, Esq. to Mis Elizabeth Wheadon, eldest daughter of John Wheadon, Esq.

At Road, Mr. Thomas Turner, to Miss Margaret Signell.—Their united ages do not exceed 28 years.

Died. At Bathford, aged 27, of a rapid decline, Sarah the wife of Mr. G. Yeeles.—Besides a blameless conduct in all the serious duties of life, she was distinguished for the pleasantness and innocent candour of her manners, which captivated the good will even of strangers, and quickened to a singular tenderness the affection of her friends.—She sustained during the whole of her illness her wonted gentle and obliging deportment, and presented upon her death bed an example of resignation, which, of it cannot diminish the grief, must, at least, encourage the fortitude of her surviving family.

At Bath, aged 77, F. Anderson, Esq. Sir Hugh Dillon Massey, Bart. of Doras in Clare, Ireland.

Aged 93, Mr. Henry Smith, Bookseller.

Aged 80, Lady Gibbons.

Mrs. Loftus, relict of Edward Loftus, Esq. of Sheffield, in Yorkshire: a lady in whose character the virtues of charity and benevolence, united with the liberal mind were eminently conspicuous.

Captain Dunning, of the Wilts militia, a man universally respected.

At Seaborough-house, near Crewkerne, Thomas Ridoubt, Esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married. at Stafford, Capt. W. Rogers, R. N. to Miss Gollins, eldest daughter of the late Townsend Gollins. Esq.

Died. At Stafford, aged 45, Mr. John Westbrooke Chandler, an artist of considerable eminence. He practised many years in London as a portrait-painter; but latterly had devoted himself to landscape painting, the study of which he prosecuted with all the ardour and enthusiasm of genius; of his professional talents there are happily many proofs remaining; and of his extensive information, his urbanity of manners, and excellence of heart, he has left in the memory of his friends and acquaintance, a conviction not soon to be obliterated. At the advanced age of 82, Mr. Bullock, basket maker, whose general habits of life were as rare as they were exemplary. By honest industry he supported a large family, and for the last thirty-years he had been in the constant habit of appropriating the profits of four hours labour every day to the use of the poor. Whenever this singular character felt disposed to yield to the ebullitions of anger or the murmuring of discontent, it was his constant practice to retire into a private apartment, where he kept for the purpose a coffin, in which he used to remain till he had subdued the irregularity of his passions by the efforts of reason. At his funeral the Rev. E. Dickenson B. D. delivered an excellent and affecting discourse, wherein he did ample justice to the merits of the deceased.

At Shenstone, aged 85, The Rev. Wm. Inge, Canon Residentiary of the Cathedral Church of Litchfield and rector of Brereton, in Cheshire. This venerable and highly respected character was equally esteemed for the conscientious discharge of the duties of his profession and his amiable qualities as a man: exemplary in the practice of every christian virtue, indulgent and benevolent towards the failings of others. he retained amidst the infirmities of age a warmth of affection

tion and acuteness of feeling rarely to be met with, united to a cheerfulness of disposition and evenness of temper, which particularly endeared him to those by whom he was most intimately known.

SUFFOLK.

Died. At Ipswich, aged 67, Mr. John Denny, upwards of forty-years master of the blue-Coat-School, and one of the Common-council men of that borough.

At Saxmundham, aged 81, Mr. Thos. Farrar.

At Aldborough, aged 91, Mrs Johnson.

At Beecles, aged 81, Samuel Maltwood Creed, Esq.

SURREY.

Married. At Clapham, Roger Lee, Esq. of the Borough of Southwark, to Mrs. Harding, of Clapham, widow of the late Thos. Harding, Esq. of Tring Grove, Herts.

D. R. Remington, Esq. of Clapham Road, to Miss Copeland, daughter of Gabriel Copeland, Esq.

At Lambeth, John Norman, Esq. of Suffolk, to Miss Harriot Beetham, second daughter of Mr. Edw. Beetham, of Fleet-Street.

Died. At Croydon, Mrs. Maidman, widow of Thomas Maidman, Esq. late of Newington.

At his father's house in Camberwell, aged 25, Mr. Buxton Forbes, Surgeon.

On the 29th of April at Kingston upon Thames, Mrs. Pierce, relict of the late unfortunate Capt. Pierce, Commander of the Haleswell East Indiaman, in which ship he perished with two daughters and several other friends and relations, in the year 1786. Perhaps modern history does not afford a more remarkable instance of what human nature can endure, than is to be found in the latter part of this Lady's life; accustomed to the most elegant and liberal style of life, surrounded by a numerous and engaging family, united to a man, who occasioned more tears at his loss perhaps than any private individual before or since the lamentable fate of the Haleswell: in the midst of this transcient scene of bliss did she hear of the beginning of her misery, in the wreck not only of her fortune, but her friends, her children, and her husband, all, all buried in the devouring ocean. Like a true Christian did she bear up with unexampled fortitude against her cruel fate, which has still continued in its most merciless form, to invade her, by the loss of her two sons, the eldest in the most promising situation in India, and the youngest commanding the Taunton-castle East Indiaman, and a short time prior to this, her favorite daughter died in childbed. To complete this scene of human misery, for the last twelve months, this unfortunate sufferer had been labouring under a complication of diseases, the anguish of which was in a degree diminished, by the calmness she evinced in bending with pious resignation to the will of the Almighty. She has left three most amiable daughters behind her, all married, who, together with the widow of her youngest son, alleviated, by their unremitting assiduity and tenderness, the latter moments of their much lamented relative.

At Kennington-place, Vauxhall, in the 21st year of her age, Mrs. Sarah Driver, wife of A. P. Driver, jun. Esq. and daughter of Dennis Butler, Esq. of Surrey-Square, after a long and painful illness, which she endured with a most Christian-like and exemplary fortitude; an affectionate wife, kind sister, a dutiful child, and an inestimable friend—possessing a beautiful person, an amiable and charitable disposition, and an highly cultivated mind. She is regretted by her numerous friends and acquaintance, and her relations are most disconsolate at their loss.

SUSSEX.

The Rev. Mr. Bingham, of Gosport, is nominated a Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Chichester, in the room of his late father.

At

Died. At Winchelsea, Thomas Martin Esq. deputy Mayor, and the eldest Freeman of that Corporation.

At Barcombe, aged 82, Mrs. Rickman, a woman of amiable life and manners, whose loss will be long regretted by her friends, and felt by the poor.

Aged 73, the Rev. Mr. Woodward, Rector of West Grinstead.

At Brighton, Capt. Artes, Paymaster of the first Dragoon Guards.

At Arundel, Robert Bushby, Esq. Banker. Mr. John Shaft, Wine merchant, captain of the Arundel Company of Volunteers.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married. At Warwick, George Langley, Esq. of Great Clacton, Capt. R. N. to Miss Thompson, of Birmingham.

At Snitterfield, Mr. Richard Hands, of Westwood Heath, near Coventry, to Miss Letitia Checketts, daughter of Mr. John Checketts, of Wayfield.

Died. At Kenilworth, John Halifax, Esq. aged 90.

At Clifford, near Stratford upon Avon, Lister Dighton, Esq. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse some time ago.

At Birmingham, aged 35, Mr. John Ball, of Mass-house Lane. Aged 102, Elizabeth Linegar.

Aged 67, Mrs. Chattock, wife of Thomas Chattock, Esq. of Hayrhouse Castle, Bromwich.

At Radway, aged 84, Mrs. Miller, widow of Sanderson Miller, Esq.

At West Bromwich, aged 87, Mrs. Esther Bulkeley, sister of the late Rev. Charles Bulkeley, of London, and grand-daughter of the Rev. Matthew Henry, an eminent dissenting Minister, who died at the beginning of the last century. This venerable lady retained to the last, a singular vivacity of faculties, and vigour of mind, united with a spirit of piety worthy a descendant of the Henrys.

WESTMORELAND.

From the annual report of the Sunday Schools at Kendal, it appears that there have been 408 children under instruction during the last year, and that the expence, including jackets for forty-seven boys, and gowns for ninety-three girls, as rewards for regular attendance, amounted to 140l. The report of the lying in Charity of the same place states, that ninety-eight poor women have been supplied with midwives, nurses, & linen, during the preceding year, at the expence of only 58l. 17s. 0d.

Died. aged 86, Edwd. Johnston, Esq. of old Hall, near Kendal. At Gait of Waist Grayrig, aged 79, Mr. Wm. Rowlandson. At Kendal, aged 80, Mr. Thos. Bateman.

WILTSHIRE.

The Revd. N. Heath, Prebendary of Winchester, is presented to the valuable rectory of Allecannings.

Married. At Bradford, John Briscoe, Esq. to Miss Fisher, daughter of the late —Fisher, Esq. of Ashley.

Died. At Trowbridge, Joseph Dunn, Esq. an eminent clothier. At Warminster, Mrs. Medlicot, wife of John Medlicot, Esq. At Pottern, universally regretted, the Revd. Walker Grubb. At Salisbury, aged 85, Mrs. Otheo.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The Worcester and Birmingham Canal was opened from Hopwood to Tardebing, an extent of four miles, on the 30th of April. This navigation is completed from Birmingham upwards of 14 miles, half the way to the Severn near Worcester, without a Lock. We now contemplate with pleasure the conclusion of this important work, and see in that event the very great advantage it will be to the port of Bristol, as this canal is intended to enter the deep water in the Severn below Worcester, which will render the conveyance between the port of Bristol and Birmingham, also the conveyance by the Stratford, Warwick, and Napton, &c. canals to London certain, cheap, and expeditious. The punctuality with which this last extension has been executed both as to time and expence gives great hopes that this grand canal will soon be completed to the river Severn.

Married.

Married. At Worcester, the Rev. T. H. Whorwood, of Headington House, to Miss Grape, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Grape.

At King's Norton, Mr. John Essex, of Birmingham, to Miss Martin, of Broomsgrove.

At Tinbury, Mr. John Bishop, to Miss Anna Maria Noxon, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Noxon.

At Upton Snodsbury, Mr. Samuel Smith, to Miss Ann Bullock; neither of the parties were ever married before, were married by a clergyman who never married a couple before, and were rang for by a bell in the peal which had never rang for a wedding before.

Died. At Worcester, aged 80, Mrs. Turner, late of Leominster.

At Hartlebury, aged 80, Mr. Michael Harward. Aged 60, Robt. Hunt, Esq. of Feckenham.

At Chadderley Corbet, aged 92, Mrs. Elizabeth Denward, the last surviving daughter of the late John Corbet L. L. D. She is greatly and justly regretted by a large circle of acquaintance, but by none more than the poor to whom she was long a kind benefactress.

At Madeira, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, the Rev. Edward Wigley, vicar of Yardley and Marston.

At Stourbridge, aged 73, Mr. William Lister.

At Pershore, aged 77, Mr. Richard Nichols.

At Bewdley, aged 84, Mrs. Beresford, relict of the late Mr. James Beresford, Schoolmaster, who signalized himself in an eminent degree and in Christian virtues was an example in his time, in which latter she succeeded him, departing with composure and peace, respected by her relatives, friends, and acquaintance.

After a short illness, Mr. H. Martin, Proctor and Notary public of the Diocese of Worcester.

YORKSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Silkstone, near Penistone, were visited by one of the most alarming phenomena ever remembered. The clouds had portended rain, but none had then fallen there, when suddenly a torrent of water, appearing from four to six feet in diameter, deluged the town, which is situate in a valley, and several persons were unfortunately drowned. In one house a woman and her four children were seated together, when the flood rushed in, and rising so rapidly, it was with the greatest difficulty she saved herself and three of her children by running up stairs; the fourth, a girl, seven years of age ascended the sink stone to save herself, but perished. In an adjoining house a woman and two of her grand children were also drowned. Two horses in a neighbouring mill also lost their lives, and three others saved themselves by raising the floor, which was constructed of thin slabs laid on joists, and suspending themselves by the fore legs. A shoemaker's shop and all its contents were destroyed. The greatest transition from cold to heat ever remembered had been observed in the last week in April, and the above inundation was occasioned by a mass of clouds, during the thunder storm that evening, bursting in a field in the township of Bradfield, taking their course down the Rivelin and Loxley, and thence into the Dun, which became suddenly swollen. Near Doncaster it is said to have risen nine feet in the space of an hour and a half. A vessel belonging to Mr. Tootle, of that town, was driven from her moorings and much damaged. Hay, timber, pigs, &c. were also carried away by the torrent. A great number of windows were broken, at Heckleton, during a severe hail storm the same evening. Pieces of ice of an oblong form exceeding five inches, were picked up.

Some evil disposed persons lately set fire to a fine plantation, consisting of twelve acres, at Clawcliff, in the township of Huddersfield, the property of Thomas Thornhill, Esq. The fire, at first, burnt with great fury, and the flames were not extinguished till about six acres of the plantation were consumed. A

similar depredation has been committed in the same neighbourhood. A reward of one hundred pounds is offered on the conviction of the incendiaries, who we hope, will soon be detected, and brought to justice.

Leeds, May 20th. Such a scene of riot and outrage, as that which took place in this town yesterday, has not been witnessed at Leeds since the memorable riot in consequence of the Turnpike Act, when several persons lost their lives.

"Every yard of orange ribbon that the town afforded, was put in requisition by Lord Milton's friends, and the Press of a Leeds Paper was employed in printing his Lordship's name on cards of the same colour, which, together with the ribbons, were so very industriously distributed, that by noon the hat of every one of the populace was decorated with them; and as it was [illegible] day, and also Whit-Monday, the crowd assembled to see those in the young Lord's interest pass through on their way to York, soon became immense.—Coaches, chaises, carts, and waggons, heavily laden, were continually passing during the early part of the day; but what most attracted the attention of the populace was, a large body of Lord Milton's voters, headed by an officer of a Volunteer corps, preceded by the *drums, &c. belonging to his Regiment.* Between two and three the populace began to thin, but still shewed inclined to be riotous. Towards evening, however, they returned to the charge, though Mr. Lascelles's cards were not seen during the whole day, except in the hats of two or three; yet whenever the populace recognised any of his friends they were immediately insulted and hooted. About six o'clock they grew more riotous than ever, and a person walking down Briggate with Mr. Lascelles's card in his hat was violently assaulted: the Mayor, being near the spot, endeavoured to rescue him, when he also was greatly abused and hustled. Matters were now growing so serious, that the Chief Magistrate, as soon as he was extricated from the hands of the rioters, thought it necessary that the riot act should be read and the military called out. The Mayor read the riot act himself from the Bull and Mouth Inn, and the Iniskillen Dragoons were soon on horseback, and scoured the streets. Before midnight, all was perfectly quiet, no lives were lost, and but very few slightly wounded."

Married. At Leeds, the Rev. Robert Morritt, prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Ross, to Miss Alicia Cookson, youngest daughter of William Cookson, Esq.

At Ackworth, John Harward Jessop, Esq. of Dooly in the county of Longford, to Mrs. Jolly, of Ackworth Park.

At Skipton, Abraham Chamberlain, Esq. a Captain in the Craven Legion, to Miss Foster, of Rilstone.

Died. At York, aged 84, Mr. Ambrose Etherington, one of the Common-Councilmen for Monk Ward.

At Masbro' near Rotherham, after a few hours indisposition, Jonathan Walker, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the West Riding. He was a gentleman of the most amiable manners and extensive usefulness.

At Pocklington, the Rev. Kingsman Basset, many years master of the Grammar School. He was formerly of St. John's, Cambridge. B A. 1743. M A. 1747.

At Hull, aged 50, Mr. Richard Ferdinando, Attorney at Law. By his talents, high honour, and unblemished integrity, he had attained considerable eminence in his profession.

At Pontefract, aged 78, Mr. Fox, formerly Town Major of Carlisle.

A shocking accident happened at Staiths, near Whitby, on Tuesday week: Hannah Grunday, of that place, a fisher girl, and three others, having gone under Roacliff to pick shell fish to bait fishermen's lines with, and being too soon for the tide, they sat themselves down upon the beach, about forty yards from the base of the cliff, which is there about six or seven hundred feet high. While in this situation a flat stone fell down from the top of the cliff, and struck the girl with its edge on the fourth vertebra of the neck [illegible] late, severed her head from her body without manglin[illegible] distance of thirty yards from the place where she was [illegible]

At Stillingfleet, aged 85, Mr. George Masterman.

At Hornington, near Tadcaster, aged 67, John Atkinson, Esq.

At Berchenclyff, near Huddersfield, aged 83, Mr. David Haugh; and on the fourth day after, Frances his wife, aged 90. It is very remarkable, that from a presentiment of their approaching death, the husband was heard to say on the Friday preceding he believed they would be carried out of the house together, which accordingly came to pass.

At Halifax, aged 80, Mr. John Hodgson, many years an eminent and respectable corn-dealer.

At Gelling, aged 62, Lieut. John Sotheran, commander of the Helmsley Volunteer Infantry.

Aged 70, Peter Nevill, Esq. of Riston Grange, in Holderness.

At Malton, Mr. Elias Inchbald, attorney-at-law. In his profession he was possessed of superior abilities, and his conduct in all affairs of business was uniformly guided by the strictest principles of honour and justice.

At an advanced age, George Mason, of Calverley Carr, near Leeds. By the *art and mystery of fortune-telling, astrology*, &c. he was accommodating *to himself*, for by these numerous *professions* he had contrived to amass several hundred pounds.

WALES.

At Holywell, in Flintshire, twenty-seven men lately lost their lives in a coal mine, owing to the rising of a fire damp. When the bodies (which were so much disfigured as hardly to be recognised) were drawn up, a scene of distress took place which beggars all description; wives screaming out for their dead husbands, and children for their fathers; one poor woman as soon as she saw the body of her husband fell into a fit and expired immediately: another fell into labour and was delivered on the spot. One of the men who were at the mouth of the pit when the explosion was heard, more humane than the rest, ventured down with the intention of saving as many as he could. Having brought up four alive he returned to save a boy of nine years old who was crying by the corpse of his father saying he was gone to heaven and he should soon be there after him: as soon as the child heard the man's footsteps he took a leap and jumped on his back and in that manner was brought within a few yards of the mouth of the pit; but the current of air was too much for him, he gave one gasp and expired. The accident is said to have been owing to the steward of the pit neglecting to have the damp drawn out in proper time.

The embankment and draining of the extensive marshes to the S. W. of Caernarvon is about to be carried into immediate execution, by which three thousand acres of land, hitherto of little value, will be brought into cultivation. Several plans had been proposed for effecting this important undertaking, which were submitted by the proprietors to the consideration of an eminent engineer at Lincoln who in viewing the marshes decided that the method proposed by Mr. Hassall of Eastwood should be adopted.

Married. At Brecon, Major David Price, of the East India Company's service, to Miss Meredith, only daughter of Thomas M. Esq. John Martin, Esq. of Langharne, to Mrs. Powel, of Maesgwyn-House, Carmarthenshire.

At Llandewy-Aberarth, Cardigan, the Rev. Mr. Evans to Miss Felix, only daughter of Mr. F. of Aberayron.

Died. At Parkglass, near Narberth, James Eaton, Esq. whose uprightness of character, and cheerfulness of disposition rendered him universally beloved.

John Protheroe, Esq. of Stonehall, Pembrokeshire.

At Carmarthen aged 86, James Rees, Esq. late commander of the Hon. East India Company's ship Northumberland.

John Herbert, Esq. of Dolevorgan House, Montgomery.

At Chepstow, aged 86, Mrs Warren Sayes.

At Penybaily, aged 77, John Jones, Esq. of Nant-y-Pelle.

At Aberystwith, Thomas Morgan, Esq. banker.

At Bagillt near Holywell, Mr. Samuel Gratton, agent at the Dee-bank smelting works.

SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND.

His Majesty has been pleased to institute a Professorship of Natural History in the University of Glasgow, and to appoint Mr. Lockhart Muirhead, A. M. to be professor.

Married.—At Edinburgh, Thomas Brown, Esq. late master attendant at the Cape of Good Hope, to Miss Mary Wemyss. Nathaniel Milner, Esq. of Kinmonkton, Yorkshire, to Miss Catharine Grieve, daughter of John Grieve, Esq. Sir William Maxwell of Calderwood, Bart. to Miss Pasley, youngest daughter of the late Robert Pasley, Esq. of Mountannan. Robert Fraser, Esq. to Lady Anne Maitland, eldest daughter of the Earl of Lauderdale.

At Glasgow, James Berry, Esq. late of the island of Antigua, to Miss Ann Gordon.

At Montrose, Alexander Strachan, Esq. of Tarrie, to Miss Ford, eldest daughter of John Ford, Esq.

At Kelso, John Pirie, Esq. of London, to Miss Jean Nichol, second daughter of Robert Nichol, Esq. of Edenbank.

At Hillowton, William Copeland, Esq. of Rosebank, to Miss Elizabeth Pew, daughter of John Pew, Esq.

At Greenside-house, James Kerr, Esq. jun. of Grange, to Miss Christian Halkerston, daughter of the late John Halkerston, Esq. of Cookerdie.

At Inverness, Duncan Fraser, Esq of Fingask, to Miss J. Mackintosh, eldest daughter of John Mackintosh, Esq. of Aberarder.

At Cupar, Fife, David Johnston, Esq. to Miss L. Campbell, daughter of the Rev. George Campbell, D. D.

At Kirkmoroon, in the Isle of Man, John Kayll, Esq. to Miss Isabella M'Clure, daughter of John M'Clure, Esq. Kircudbright.

Died.—At Edinburgh, aged 89, Mr. William Peebles. He had been schoolmaster of the Orphan Hospital upwards of 48 years, and during that long period discharged the duties of his station with singular fidelity and unwearied attention: remarkable for unaffected purity, gentleness of manners, humility and self denial, he was well fitted for training up youth in religious knowledge, instilling into their minds a sacred regard to truth, and forming them for early habits of industry. The children under his charge venerated him as their parent, and will long remember his counsels and example, which were equally excellent and impressive. He lived beloved and respected, and died tenderly regretted by an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances. His memory will, especially, be revered by the managers, and by every person who has taken an interest in the institution of the Orphan Hospital.

Lady Maxwell, widow of the late Sir William Maxwell, of Monreith.

Hamilton Bell, Esq. W. S.

At Greenhall, aged 85, Theophilus Ogilvie, Esq. of Auchindoun, many years collector of customs at Aberdeen.

At Aberdeen, aged 84, Mrs. Elizabeth Mair, widow of the late Rev. John Mair of Rayne.

At Lonmay, in the 82d year of his age, and 55th of his ministry, the Rev. John Lundie, minister of that parish.

At Lady, aged 69, Mrs. Forbes, widow of George Forbes, Esq. of Upper Boydlie. At Cupar in Angus, the Rev. Charles Keay, minister of that parish. At Stirling, aged 91, Mrs. Ann Stewart, daughter of the late Alexander Stewart, Esq. of Annan. At Alloa, aged 79, Mr. John Schaw, merchant. At Ayton, Peter Lumsdaine, Esq. of Pittachape. At Fraserburgh, the Hon. Ann Fraser, daughter of the deceased Alexander Lord Salton. Aged 87, Mr. William Mackintosh. At Spittlehaugh, Andrew Hamilton, Esq. W. S. At Girvan, James Breckenridge, Esq. captain of the first regiment of Ayrshire volunteers. At Kildrumney, in the 25th year of his ministry, the Rev. John H[illegible].

At Southwick, the seat of General Dunlop, after a few hours [illegible] Baillie, Esq. of Mayville, in Ayrshire. He had lived happily [illegible] and honourable age, without having made an enemy, and had the [illegible] of dying in the bosom of his family, who loved him living and mou[rn]

At Columbo, in Ceylon, on the 22d July last, William Erskin[e] Esq. of Glenfalloch.

IRELAND.

Married. At Dublin, Charles Aldrick, Esq. 50th Regt. to Miss Blake, daughter of the late Joseph B. Esq. of Ardfrey, Galway. Abraham Collet, Esq. M. D. to Miss Cope, daughter of the late Rev. Jonathan Cope, Rector of Alaseragh, Galway. The Revd Sackville Robt. Hamilton, to Miss Deane Freeman, eldest daughter of Edward Freeman. Esq. of Castle Cor, Cork. Thomas Bannan, Esq. of Mearescourt, to Miss Davies of Clonbonny, Longford.

At Carrick on Suir, Ambrose Going, of Annemeadle, in Tipperary, Esq. to Miss Moore Lane, eldest daughter of Robt. Lane, Esq.

At Carrick on Shannon, Owen Lindsey, Esq. eldest son of Arthur Lindsey. Esq. of St. Andries Mays, to Miss Mary Birchell, second daughter of Robert Burchell, Esq.

Died. At Dublin, Miss Marguerin, daughter of the late John Marguerin, Esq. of Ballyhaille, Cavan. In Gloucester Street, Henry Rowley, Esq. a man who discharged strictly the duties of husband, father, and friend; and has left a numerous circle of acquaintance to regret his loss. In Stafford Street, aged 72, Mrs. Mary Maurice. She was a woman of genuine simplicity of manners, of a pure and candid mind, penetrated with the liveliest gratitude to God and animated by the warmest benevolence to man. In Dam Street, of a paralytic stroke, Mr. John Poole, jeweller, and while the burial ceremony was reading at his funeral, the death of his widow was announced in the church-yard. At Cork, the Rev. James Burke. *Of the measles*, aged 84, Mr David Goodwin of Mount-Shannon, Galway. Martin Kirwan, Esq. Counsellor at Law and barrister for the county of Mayo. At Hereford, Mrs. Blaker, wife of Wm. B. Esq. of Woodbroke, Wexford, and sole heiress of the late Arthur Jacob, D. D. many years Arch-deacon of the Diocese of Armagh; pre-eminent for his private worth and superior endowments. The suddenness of her departure severely aggravates the affliction which an affectionate husband and an amiable family have to sustain in the loss of so much excellence, of a character who discharged every domestic relation of life with the most endearing tenderness and distinguished propriety. An extensive circle of friends will long and sincerely cherish the memory of her cultivated mind, her elegant manners, and unaffected piety. At the Castle of Borris-in-Ossory aged 83, Wm Smith Esq. At Summerhill aged 76, John Lock Esq. of Athgoe. The Rev. Dr. James Hawkins Bishop of Raphoe to which the Rev. Dr. Busby, Canon of Windsor succeeds as first chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant. At Innishannon, aged 87, Mrs. Eliza Davison a lady who united to the happiest affability and goodness of heart, the rigid observance of every Christian virtue inculcated by the precepts of revealed Religion which she most unfeignedly and devoutly professed. In London, Laurence Harman Parsons, Earl of Ross, Viscount Ormanstown, one of the representative peers of Ireland. His Lordship married Lady Jane King, eldest daughter of the first Earl of Kingston, by whom he has left one daughter, who is married to Lord Erris, the nephew of the countess, and who now inherits the immense fortune, real and personal, of her late father. The title devolves to Sir Laurence Parsons, Bart.

Bankruptcies and Dividends announced in the London Gazette from 20th April to 20th May 1807. The Solicitors' names are in parentheses.

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Abell, Attleburgh, Norfolk, grocer, May 8, 28, and June 16, at eleven, at the Cock Inn, Attleburgh. (Cockell, Attleburgh; and Baxters and Martin, Furnival's Inn.)

Moses Agar, Austin Friars, ship-owner, May 12, 27, and June 16, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Crowder, Lavie, and Garth, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.)

John Allen, of the Platforms, Rotherhithe, coal-merchant, April 30, at eleven, May 13, at ten, and June 9, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Fleasney, Chancery-lane.)

David Atchison, Weedon Beck, Northamptonshire, draper, June 3, at six, 4, and 27, at eleven, at the Bear Inn, Daventry. (Rolls, Southampton; and Egerton, Gray's-inn.)

Andrew Baird, of Frith-street, Soho, Middlesex, baker, May 5, at eleven, 16, and June 13, at ten, at Guildhall. (Martelli, Norfolk-street, Strand.)

Thomas

Thomas Bale, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, May 7, 8, and June 2, at four, at the Bridgewater Arms, Manchester. (Hilton, Manchester; and Edge, Inner Temple.)

John Barnes, Newport, Isle of Wight, carpenter, May 20, at two, 21, at eleven, and June 13, at two, at the Sun Inn, Newport. (Gilbert, Newport.)

Thomas Barrowclough, Leeds, clothier, May 5, 6, and June 9, at eleven, at the Star and Garter Inn, Leeds. (Blackburn, Leeds; and Sykes and Knowles, New-inn.)

Joseph Bell, Fleur-de-lis-street, Spitalfields, soap-manufacturer, May 16, 30, and June 20, at ten, at Guildhall. (Vincent and Upstone, Bedford street, Bedford-square.)

William Benge, Park-place, St. James's-street, Westminster, broker, May 9, 16, at eleven, and June 16, at 12, at Guildhall. (Wadeson, Barlow, and Grosvenor, Austin-Friars.)

Matthew Bennett, St. Thomas-the-Apostle, Devonshire, yarn-manufacturer, May 15, 22, and June 23, at eleven, at the Golden Lion Inn, Honiton. (Pearse, Honiton.)

Joseph Bisshop, St. Swithin's-lane, merchant, May 6, 12, and June 9, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Hester and Fletcher, Lincoln's-inn.)

Peter Blatchford, Lifton, Devon, miller, May 7, at eleven, 22, and June 2, at ten, at the White Hart Inn, Launceston, Cornwall. (Anstice, King's Bench Walks, Temple; and Peard, Launceston.)

Jacob Bonwick, of Fair-street, Horsleydown, Surrey, grocer, May 5, 16, and June 13, at one, at Guildhall. (Sherwood, Cushion-court, Broad-street.)

John Bower, Cheapside, warehouseman, May 5, at eleven, 16, at ten, and June 13, at one, at Guildhall. (Ellis, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane.)

William Brown, Liverpool, tailor, May 19, 20, and June 9, at one, at Henry Forshaw's, Liverpool. (Crump and Lodge, Liverpool; and Battye, Chancery-lane.)

Richard Burge, jun. Edford, Somerset, stocking-maker, May 7, 8, and June 2, at ten, at the Gauntlet's Inn, Kilmersdon, Somerset. (Mr. Bayly, Frome; and Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New-inn.)

John Dowling Burke, Queen's Elms, Little Chelsea, merchant, May 16, 23, and June 20, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Bousfield, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.)

William Burnand, Old Bond-street, coach-maker, April 25, at eleven, May 6, at one, and June 2, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Richardson, Bury-street, St. James's.)

Alexander Cassano, Piccadilly, auctioneer, May 2, 9, and June 9, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Popkin, Dean-street, Soho.)

John Chapman, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, dry-salter, April 28, May 5, and June 6, at one, at Guildhall. (Gregson and Dixon, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.)

John Clark, Long-lane, Bermondsey, hide-salesman, April 23, 30, and June 2, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Morgan and Lambe, Sherborne.)

John Clark and Henry Hall, Market Harborough, Leicester, worsted-manufacturers, May 20, at four, 21, at eleven, at the Swans Inn, Market Harborough, and June 16, at eleven, at the Angel Inn, in the same town. (George Wartnaby, Market Harborough; and Kinderley, Long, and Jnce, Holborn-court, Gray's-inn.)

Robert Clayton, of Staley Bridge, Lancashire, victualler, June 1, 2, and 30, at ten, at the Royal Oak Inn, Manchester. (Kearsley and Cardwell, Manchester; and Ellis, Cursitor-street.)

Archibald Colquhoun, High-street, Lambeth, yeast-merchant, May 9, 16, and June 16, at ten, at Guildhall. (Marson, Church-row, Newington Butts.)

Robert Cox, of Castle-street, Southwark, carpenter, May 23, 30, and June 30, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Thomas Yates, Brick-court, Temple.)

Silas Cox, Bourton, Dorsetshire, miller, May 4, 5, and June 6, at ten, at the Greyhound Inn, Wincanton, Somersetshire. (Messiters, Wincanton; and Dyne, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street.)

William Cranston, of Drury lane, Middlesex, currier and leather-seller, May 12, at eleven, 23, and June 13, at ten, at Guildhall. (Street and Woolfe, Philpot-lane.)

Henry Cross, Albany-house, Piccadilly, cook, May 16, 23, and June 23, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Blake and White, Essex-street, Strand.)

William Dartnall, of George-yard, Lombard-street, stationer, May 2, 9, and June 6, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Turner, Edward-street, Cavendish-square).

Henry Davis, Old-street, cabinet-maker, May 12, 26, and June 20, at ten, at Guildhall. (Pike, Air-street, Piccadilly.)

Peter Davis, of Manchester, liquor-merchant, June 1, 2, and 30, at two, at the Royal Oak Inn, Manchester. (Kearsley and Cardwell, Manchester.)

Thomas Dawson, Portland-road, Portland-street, dealer, May 16, 23, and June 23, at ten, at Guildhall. (Morgan, Bedford-row.)

William Nixon Dawson, Tabernacle-square, Finsbury, draper, May 2, at one, 16, at twelve, and June 6, at one, at Guildhall. (Hinrich, Palsgrave-place, Strand.)

Nathan Dearman, Pindar Oaks, Yorkshire, linen-manufacturer, May 14, at six, May 15, and June 2, at ten, at the White Hart Inn, Wakefield. (Benson, jun. Doncaster; and Rosser and Son, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.)

Robert Dent, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire, grocer, May 11, at four, 12, and June 9, at twelve, at the Bull's Head, Hinckley. (Jervis, Hinckley; and Rudsall and Lewellin, Clement's-inn.)

Ralph Dewhurst, Preston, Lancashire, upholsterer, May 27, 28, and June 20, at eleven, at the Horse and Farrier, Preston. (Winder, Preston, and Blakelock, Temple.)

James Dodd, of Pall Mall, grocer, May 2, at one, 16, at twelve, and June 6, at one, at Guildhall (Dawson and Wratislaw, Warwick-street, Golden-square.)

William Drake, Gutter-lane, warehouseman, April 28, May 5, and June 6, at ten, at Guildhall. (Blount, Old Pay-office, Broad-street.)

Charles Dudfield, Tewkesbury, innkeeper, May 21, 22, and June 16, at eleven, at the Swan Inn, Tewkesbury. (Trotman and Smith, Tewkesbury; and Windus, Son, and Holtaway, Chancery-lane.)

Joseph Duttom, Burwardsley, Chester, cheese-factor, June 15, 16, and 27, at eleven, at the White Lion Inn, Whitchurch, Shropshire. (Knight and Brookes, Whitchurch; and Allen, Ealey, and Stocker, Furnival's-inn.)

Mather

Matthew Foster, Bell's-close, Northumberland, lime-manufacturer, May 5, 16, and June 2, at eleven, at the Shakespeare Tavern, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. (Atkinson, Chancery-lane; and Bainbridge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.)

David Goaling, Nottingham, victualler, May 25, at six, 26, at nine, and June 27, at ten, at the Ram Inn, Nottingham. (Bromley and Bell, Holborn-court, Gray's-inn; and Twells, Nottingham.)

Edward Gwyn, Belvidere-row, Lambeth, timber-merchant, May 16, 19, and June 20, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Clark, Lincoln's-inn.)

Robert Harris, Fish-street-hill, woollen-manufacturer, May 19, 26, and June 20, at one, at Guildhall. (Gale and Son, Bedford-street, Bedford-row.)

John Isaac Hawkins, Dalby Terrace, City-road, musical-instrument-manufacturer, May 9, 16, and June 13, at ten, at Guildhall. (Smart, Clement's-inn.)

John Hewlett, Gloucester, cabinet-maker, May 7, 8, and June 6, at eleven, at the King's Head Inn, Gloucester. (Jenkins, James, and Co. New-inn; and Wilton, Gloucester.)

Thomas Hibbs and Robert Saxby, Weeley, Essex, grocer, May 16, 30, and June 23, at one, at Guildhall.

Daniel Hickling, Frisby, Leicestershire, butcher, May 21, 22, at five, and June 20, at ten, at the White Lion, Melton Mowbray. (Rigge and Merrifield, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn; and Latham, jun. Melton Mowbray.)

Robert Higham, Preston, Lancashire, corn-merchant, May 20, 21, and June 6, at one, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. (Windle, John-street, Bedford-row; and E. Griffith, Liverpool.)

William Hope, Manchester, grocer, May 14, 27, and June 9, at three, at the Bridgewater Arms Inn, Manchester. (T. Hewitt, Manchester; and Ellis, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane.)

Thomas Hughes, Norfolk-street, Strand, wine-merchant, May 16, 19, and June 20, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Pasmore, Wanford-court, Throgmorton-street.)

Charles Hubbard, Norwich, haberdasher, May 11, 25, and June 20, at four, at the Crown, Norwich. (Geldard, Holborn-court, Gray's-inn; and Barber, Norwich.)

William Jarmy, Norwich, fellmonger, May 19, June 1, at eleven, and 27, at four, at the White Hart Inn, Norwich. (Harmer, Norwich.)

James James, Sithney, Cornwall, woolstapler, May 23, 30, and June 20, at ten, at the Angel Inn, Helston. (Roberts, Helston.)

Bellwood Johnson, Liverpool, linen and woollen-draper, May 25, 26, and June 16, at one, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. (Parr and Thompson, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.)

Robert Kenyon, Manchester, muslin-manufacturer, May 18, 19, and June 16, at three, at the Dog Tavern, Deansgate, Manchester. (Johnson and Bailey, Manchester.)

Michael Laird, Redburn, Hertfordshire, straw hat-manufacturer, April 28, May 9, and June 6, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Morton, Furnival's-inn, Holborn.)

Edmund Lansdown, Bridgewater, Somersetshire, innholder, May 1, 15, and June 9, at ten, at the Mitre Inn, Bridgewater. (Sym s, Bridgewater; and Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New-inn.)

Samuel Levy, Minsell-street, Goodman's-fields, jeweller, May 16, 30, and June 23, at one, at Guildhall. (Poole, Dowgate-hill.)

William Lolle, of Liverpool, rectifier, June 1, 15, and 20, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. (Hannam, Covent Garden; and Thomas Avison, Liverpool.)

Charles Lovesay, Painswick, Gloucestershire, clothier, May 25, at five, June 26, 27, at ten, at the Falcon, Painswick. (Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford-row; and Wathen, Stroud, Gloucestershire.)

James Lycett, Manchester, calico-manufacturer, May 13, 14, at five, and June 13, at twelve, at the Swan Tavern, Birmingham. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's-inn; and Palmer, Birmingham.)

William Marke, Liverpool, timber-merchant, May 18, 19, and June 6, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry; and Bardswell and Stephenson, Liverpool.)

Richard Mason, Bermondsey-street, Southwark, dyer, April 25, May 9, and June 2, at ten, at Guildhall. (Miles and Parry, Old Jewry.)

Thomas May, Shepperton, Middlesex, shopkeeper, May 9, 16, and June 13, at ten, at Guildhall. (Morse, Staines, and Rigge, Carey-street.)

Charles Medley, Bolt-in-Tun Inn, Fleet-street, coach master. May 6, 12, and June 9, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Chappell, New-inn-buildings, New-inn.)

William Morley, of Drury-lane, warehouseman, May 26, 30, and June 30, at ten, at Guildhall. (Hutchinson and Emmott, Brewers'-hall, Addle-street, Wood-street.)

Edward Oates, Leeds, dryselter, May 2, 9, and June 6, at eleven, at the Talbot Inn, Leeds. (Atkinson and Bolland, Leeds; and Allen, Exley, and Stocker, Furnival's-inn.)

Richard Palke, Little Hempston, Devonshire, coal-merchant, May 15, 25, and June 20, at [illegible] the Sun Inn, Newton-Abbott. (Toser, West Teignmouth; and Fowell, Finch-lane, Cornhill.)

Joseph Parker, Ringwood, Southampton, grocer, May 5, 16, at eleven, and June 13, at ten, at Guildhall. (Jennings and Collier, Great Shire-lane, Lincoln's-inn.)

John Parnell, of Sheffield, linen-draper, June 9, 10, and 30, at eleven, at the Angel Inn, Sheffield. (Rimington and Wake, Sheffield; Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton Garden.)

James Parry, Great Portland-street, linen-draper, May 5, at eleven, 16, at ten, and June 13, at [illegible], at Guildhall. (Hollamby, Furnival's-inn.)

Morgan Parry, Postypool, Monmouth, shopkeeper, May 11, 12, and June 13, at five, at the [illegible] Head, Gloucester. (Whitcombe, Griffith, and Phillpotts, Gloucester.)

William Pawson, Chatham, wine-merchant, May 12, 27, and June 16, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Gibbons, Chatham; and Cooper and Lowe, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.)

Elkin Pearce, of the Haymarket, music-seller, April 28, May 16, at one, and June 6, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Dawson and Wrathelow, Warwick-street, Golden-square.)

John

John Poers, Liverpool, sadler, May 12, 13, and June 2, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. (Davies, Liverpool.)

William Pollard and James Pollard, of Manchester, cotton-spinners, May 25, 26, and June 13, at four, at the Bridgewater Arms Inn, Manchester. (Hewitt, Manchester; and Ellis, Carey-street.)

Samuel Poole, Cheapside, haberdasher, April 30, at twelve, May 13, at ten, and June 6, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Earnshaw, Redcross-street, Cripplegate.)

Thomas Edward Poole, Drayton-in-Hales, Shropshire, currier, June 5, 6, and 28, at eleven, at the Phœnix Inn, Drayton-in-Hales. (Benbow and Hope, Lincoln's-inn; and Pigot, Drayton-in-Hales.)

Thomas Poulden, High-street, Shadwell, cheesemonger, May 30, and June 9, 27, at ten, at Guildhall. (Vincent and Upstone, Bedford-street, Bedford-square.)

James Preston, of Barton-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire, tanner, May 22, at four, 23, and June 13, at ten, at the White Swan Inn, Barton-upon-Humber. (Marris, Brown, and Marris, Barton-upon-Humber.)

Matthew Puckey, of Probus, Cornwall, woolstapler, May 22, 23, and June 13, at eleven, at the Red Lion Inn, Truro. (Edwards, Truro.)

Andrew Reid, of Lower East Smithfield, Middlesex, victualler, May 7, at eleven, 13, and June 13, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Holmes and Lewis, Mark-lane.)

Joseph Sayer, Upper North-place, Gray's-inn-lane, and John Jeffery, Titchfield-street, coachmakers. (May 6, 16, and June 13, at ten, at Guildhall. (Becket, Clement's-inn.)

Mark Scott, Bury, Lancashire, roper, June 3, at five, 4, at eleven, and 20, at five, at the Castle Inn, Blackburn. (Beardsworth and Nevill, Blackburn; and Milne and Parry, Old Jewry.)

Richard Shaw, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, cabinet-maker, May 14, 15, and June 20, at the White Hart Inn, Ashby-de-la-Zouch. (Smith, Ashby-de-la-Zouch; and Price, Brown, and Bevan, Lincoln's-inn.)

Bartholomew Short, of Finsbury-place, Middlesex, merchant, April 28, May 16, and June 5, at one, at Guildhall. (Drewe and Loxham, New-inn.)

Charles Thomas Skurray, Kensington, underwriter, May 5, 12, and June 6, at ten, at Guildhall. (Robinson, New-square, Lincoln's-inn.)

Samuel Smith, of Gun-street, Spitalfields, baker, May 27, June 2, 27, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Wilkinson and Church, White-Lion-street, Spital-square.)

Richard Sowley and John Coles, Knowle, Warwickshire, corn-factors, May 22, 23, and June 16, at eleven, at the Bull's Head, Birmingham. (Spurrier, Birmingham; and Egerton, Gray's-inn-square.)

Thomas Spring, jun. of Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, ironmonger, May 18, 19, and June 13, at eleven, at the Crown and Woolpacks Inn, Louth. (Barber, Gray's-inn, and Paddison, Louth.)

Thomas Squire, West-square, St. George's-fields, dealer and chapman, May 5, 16, and June 13, at ten, at Guildhall, Holmes and Lewis, Mark-lane.)

Tristram Squire and Tristram Squire, jun. Stoke Damarell, Devon, tin-plate-workers, May 9, 11, and June 2, at eleven, at the King's Arms Inn, Plymouth. (Cleather, Plymouth.)

William Stevens, of Little St. Thomas Apostle, money-scrivener, April 30, May 7, and June 6, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Everest, Epsom, Surrey.)

Thomas Stuart, Bermondsey-street, hat-manufacturer, May 15, 27, and June 23, at ten, at Guildhall. (Buffar, Gray's-inn.)

John Suter, of East Retford, Nottinghamshire, mercer, April 28, May 5, and June 6, at ten, at Guildhall. (Atkinson, Castle-street, Falcon-square, Aldersgate-street.)

Joseph Thorp, jun. St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, linen-draper, May 23, 30, and June 27, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry.)

William Tredgold, Southampton, tallow-chandler, May 13, at one, 16, at eleven, and June 13, at twelve, at the Dolphin's Inn, Southampton. (Ralfe, Gloucester-square, Southampton.)

William Tucker, Exeter, merchant, May 9, 16, and June 13, at twelve, at the Star Inn, Exeter. (Williams and Brooks, New-square, Lincoln's-inn; and Turner, Exeter.)

Richard Valentine and John Valentine, of Mumford's-court, Milk-street, warehousemen, May 15, 27, and June 20, at ten, at Guildhall. (Latimer, Gray's-inn-square.)

John Vandrant, Wood-street, Cheapside, carpenter, May 26, 30, and June 27, at ten, at Guildhall. (Ledwich, Baldwin's-court, Cloak-lane.)

R. Vaughan, Fore-street, linen-draper, May 9, 16, at two, and June 16, at one, at Guildhall. (S. Syddall, Aldersgate-street.)

Joseph Vipond, Penrith, Cumberland, flax-dresser, May 15, 16, and June 6, at ten, at the George Inn, Penrith. (Richard Wordsworth, Staples-inn; and Grave, Penrith.)

William Wells, Rosemary-lane, victualler, May 23, 23, and June 23, at ten, at Guildhall. (Jones, New court, Crutched-friars.)

William Whitaker, of Wakefield, and Joseph Whitaker, of Lee-Green, Yorkshire, clothier, June 5, 6, at the George and Dragon Inn, Dewsbury, and June 20, at the Woolpacks Inn, Wakefield, at eleven. (Wadsworth, Milnbridge; and Willis, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street.)

Henry Wilcock and John Wilcock, Manchester, stay-makers, May 8, 9, and June 6, at eleven, at the Star Inn, Manchester. (Huxley, Temple; and Barnett, Manchester.)

James Williams, of Bristol, broker, May 27, June 6, and 30, at ten, at Guildhall. (Berridge, Hatton-garden.)

John Williams, Romney Iron-works, Monmouth, shopkeeper, May 15, 20, and June 16, at eleven, at the Rummer Tavern, Bristol. (Stevens, Small-street, Bristol; and Blandford and Sweet, Inner Temple.)

John Wright, Oldham, Lancashire, mercer, May 20, 30, and June 13, at twelve, at Oldham. (Ingham, Saddleworth, Yorkshire; and Meredith and Robbins, Lincoln's-inn.)

William Wyke, of Preston, Lancashire, linen-draper, May 27, 28, and June 29, at eleven, at the Horse and Farrier, Preston. (Winder, Preston; and Blakelock, Temple.)

W. Hunt

William Young, of Leaton, Yorkshire, grocer, May 28, 29, at the Cross Keys Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull, and June 6, at the Tiger Inn, Beverley, at eleven. (Sanderson, Kingston-upon-Hull; and Lowndes and Lambert, Red Lion-square.)

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

William Tucker, jun. of Exeter, serge manufacturer, from May 16 to June 18, at ten, at Guildhall.

William Watts, Castle-lane, Southwark, leather-dresser, from May 5 to May 12, at eleven, at Guildhall.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

James Gaymer, of Mistley, Essex, grocer.
Charles Swannack, of Russell-street, Covent-garden, grocer.

DIVIDENDS.

May 26. John Alfrey, jun. of Carlshalton, Surrey, carpenter.—June 27. J. and B. Arden, Beverley, Yorkshire, wine-merchants.—June 2. Richard Atkinson, Henry Waters, and Wm. Ord, Fenchurch-street, wine-merchants.—May 25. John Ayerst, Wittersham, Kent, corn-merchant.

May 7, and June 2. George Baillie and John Jaffray, Finsbury-place, merchants.—July 4. John Barnley, of Saffron-hill, cordwainer.—June 9 Tedmar Bauck, of Queen-street, Cheapside, sugar-refiner.—May 26. William Beatson and John Beatson, St. Mary-at-Hill, London, merchants.—June 8. Joseph Bell, Castor, Lincolnshire, mercer.—June 13. John Bingley, Upper John-street, Middlesex, statuary and mason.—June 6. T. Binless, Basinghall-street, factor.—June 22. Thomas Binyon, Manchester, cotton and woollen-manufacturer.—June 2. Thomas Blowers, London-street, St. Pancras, linen-draper.—June 9. Messiter Brooks, Malmsbury, Wiltshire, mercer.—June 2. Joseph Bryans, Little Britain, dealer.—May 13. Richard Bury, Manchester, dryssalter.—June 22. Thomas Budd, Lyndhurst, Hants, shopkeeper.—June 1. Wm. Booker, Clanfield, Oxfordshire, tailor.

June 9. Thomas Cave, of Rawleigh-place, Devonshire, merchant.—June 9. Wm. Chalklen, of Deptford, Kent, draper. May 29. E. Cheverton, Newport, Isle of Wight, linen-draper.—June 2. R. Chandler, Shoreditch, cheesemonger. May 26. James Clarke, Salisbury, haberdasher.—June 16. George Cole, Woodbridge, Suffolk, butcher.—June 2. James Coleman, of Clare-market, poulterer.—May 9. Charles Colwill, Rathbone-place, upholsterer.—May 30. Wm. Cook, of Cannon-street-road, Middlesex, mariner.—May 26. Richard Counsell, Bristol, hooper. May 26. James Cowburn, Preston, calico-manufacturer.—June 2. Joseph Lancaster Cox, High-street, Lambeth, victualler.—June 16. Thomas Croudson, Wigan, Lancashire, innkeeper.—June 15. Edward Cullum, Grundisburgh, Suffolk, shopkeeper.

July 4. John Dalrymple, of Russell-street, Bermondsey, corn-dealer and lighterman.—July 4. Benjamin Dewdney the elder, of Linkfield-street, Reigate, Surrey, horse-dealer.—June 3. J. Dixon, Manchester, merchant.—May 22. John Dobson, Liverpool, merchant.—June 9. Henry Drewitt, Grazier's-Arms, Mansfield-street, victualler.

May 16. William Edwards, of New Bond-street, goldsmith.—June 20. Thomas Ellis, Whitechapel, auctioneer.

June 13. Henry Fisher, Gracechurch-street, grocer.—May 25. Henry Fisher, of Hawkhurst, Kent, tailor.—June 30. Eliz. Fitton, Bolton-on-the-Moors, Lancaster, milliner.—May 30. R. P. Fuller, Guildford, Surrey, ironmonger.

June 2. John Grant, Lawrence Pountney-lane, merchant.—June 9. Richard Groom, Old-street, size-maker.

June 27. Samuel Hamilton, Shoe-lane, printer.—June 9. John Hannam, Sloane-street, music-seller.—June 9. T. Harris, Waltham Holy Cross, Essex, pin-maker.—May 29. T. Harvey, Newport, Isle of Wight, ironmonger.—May 26. Abraham Harwood, of Malden, Essex, ironmonger.—June 2. John Hanford, Alford, Lincolnshire, innkeeper. May 29. T. Hawkes, Dudley, Worcestershire, iron-master.—May 16. Andrew Hetherington and John Mackie, Drury-lane, perfumers.—July 3. Thomas Jordan Hookham, New Bond-street, bookseller.—May 27. W. Hornby, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, Esq. and Sir J. Eadaile, Marden Ash, Essex, bankers.—June 2. Thomas Hopkins, of West Green, Middlesex, varnish-maker.—May 16. William Hudson, Whalley, Cheshire, innkeeper.

June 29. John Ingle, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, mercer.—June 27. Samuel Ireland, St Clement Danes, merchant.—May 26. James Irwin, Wood-street, warehouseman.

June 6. Frederick Kamp, Rathbone-place, cabinet-maker.—May 29. J. King, Yarmouth, miller.

June 11. John Lee, York, woollen-draper.—June 9. William James Lug, Worcester, baker.

May 30. Duncan Macdonald, Threadneedle-street, merchant.—June 27. George Mark, Lisle-street, woollen-draper.—July 7. John Martindale, New Bond-street, wine-merchant.—June 2. T. Most, Halifax, Yorkshire, manufacturer.—June 9 Thomas Most and George Panter, Halifax, manufacturers of cotton goods.—June 6. John Morgan, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, bookseller.—June 9. George Morris, Dorking, Surrey, upholsterer.

June 6. George Nicholls, Pentpool-lane, Holborn, builder.

May 5. Peter James Papillon, St. Swithin's-lane, merchant.—June 13. Jesse Pasker, Edgbaston, Warwickshire, rope-maker.—June 27. Thomas Parkinson and John Parkinson, of Coleman-street, chemists and druggists.—May 23. James Parnell, Deal, Kent, innkeeper.—June 23. T. Parsons, Marchmont-place, Russell-square, builder.—June 6. T. Paterson, Nicholas-lane, underwriter.—June 9 R. Pantes, London Wall, baker.—May 23. Thomas Patrick, King-street, Covent-garden, optician.—May 18. Wm. Payne, Ipswich, coach-maker.—May 20. John Pearson, Pudsay, York, clothier.—May 23. John James Perry, Whitechapel-road, Staffordshire, warehouseman.—June 6. Benjamin Phillips and Wm. Bacon, Ewer-street, Southwark, lavigators.—June 27. Edward Pugh, Franklin's-yard, near the Circus, Minories.

June 23. Wm. Henry Ravenscroft, Michael Edwin Fell, and James Entwistle, Manchester,

dealers in cotton-yarn.—June 2. Aaron Rayner, Manchester, merchant.—May 19. Robert Rodell, jun. York, common-brewer.

June 6. Richard Sainsbury, Bath, coach-master.—June 30. Jeffery Scrope, Red Lion-court, Holborn, stock-broker. June 9. Robert Sherdown, jun. Lichfield-street, stationer.—May 28. Wm. Simms, Birmingham, toy-maker.—May 28. J. Steane, Newport, Isle of Wight, liquor-merchant.—June 2. John Stork. Thomas Whitby, and Matthew Rothwell, Driffield, Yorkshire, merchants.—May 8. Thomas Sutton, Ringmore, Devon, ship-builder.—May 19. Jonathan Syms, Trowbridge, clothier.

June 20. Henry Smith Thomas, and John Lascelles, of Mill-lane, Tooley-street, Surrey, carpenters.—June 30. Wm. Thomson, Great Portland-street, coal-merchant.—June 9. Harry Thrupp, Wim Lion-street, Spital-square, horse-dealer. - May 16. Wm. Charles Fitford, Bishopsgate-street Within, linen-draper.—May 26. Job Townsend, Barnsley, Yorkshire, grocer.—June 6. J. Tunnier, Mayle-boue-street, vintner.

May 19. James Wake, Whitby, Yorkshire, ship-builder.—June 9. Ambrose Wallis and John Pugh, of Lower Thames-street, slop-sellers. June 13. Joseph Waters, Old Bethlem, tanner.—May 30. E. Waterworth, Newport, Isle of Wight, bookseller. - June 16. W. Webb, Westminster-road, coal-merchant.—July 11. Nathaniel Welsford, Exeter, haberdasher.—May 21. John Ward, Lane-end, Stafford, potter. May 15. Richard Westwood, Bristol, maltster.—May 16. William Wilson, Hutton, York, grocer. - May 23. William Wilsone and John Wilsone, Bearsball-row, woollen-drapers.—May 26. John George Williams, Marshall-street, London-road, merchant.—June 11. Christian John Adam Witke, Coleman-street, merchant.

May 30. Wm. Younghusband, Colchester, Essex, draper.

SCOTTISH SEQUESTRATIONS.

May 5. James Brown, manufacturer, in Bishop-street, Anderston, near Glasgow.
April 27. Robert Brydie, merchant, in Edinburgh.
April 21. Patrick Crichton, merchant, in Dundee.
May 4. Finlayson and Paterson, merchants, in Leith.
April 30. James Glennee, sen. merchant, in Aberdeen.
April 22. John Hunter, merchant, in Ayr.
April 11. Hugh M'Corquodale, merchant, in Oban.
May 4. William M'Millan, currier and leather-cutter, in Aberdeen.
April 20. Angus M'Kay, drover, in Syre, parish of Farr, Sutherland.
April 25. William Naismith, shoe-maker, in Glasgow.
April 17. George Douglas Park, ironmonger, in Glasgow.
April 20. Thomas Peter, yarn-merchant, in Glasgow.
April 20. Alexander Phillip, merchant, in Leith.
April 30. John Stewart, merchant, in Glasgow.
April 21. John Thomson, merchant, in Glasgow.
April 29. Ninian Wallace and Co. brewers, at Newington, near Edinburgh.

IRISH BANKRUPTS.

John Dease and Oliver Dease, of Dublin, and of Nenagh County, Tipperary, millers, to surrender 9 and 11 May and 9 June.

Edmond Dilligan of Abbey-street, Dublin, drug-merchant, dealer and chapman, to surrender 29 and 30 April and 30 May.

Samuel Snoddey, of Larne, in the county of Antrim, silk-manufacturer, dealer and chapman, to surrender 16 and 18 May and 16 June.

Edmond Gould, of the city of Cork, butter-buyer, to surrender 20 and 22 May, and 20 June.

Zody Hogan, of Nenagh, county of Tipperary, linen and woollen-draper, to surrender 22 May.

William Murray, of Westmorland-street, Dublin, haberdasher, to surrender 25 and 26 May and 28 June.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

Married. At Messina, in Sicily, Lieutenant-Colonel Bunbury, Quarter-Master-General to the British Army in that Island, to Miss Louisa Fox, eldest daughter of General Fox, and niece to the late Right Honourable Charles James Fox.

Lately, at Zante, Count Antonio Comuto, Prince and President of the Ionian Republic, to Miss Ellena Foresti, daughter of Spiridion Foresti, Esq. British Resident in the Seven Islands.

Died. At Antigua, J. S. Tracey, Esq. Secretary to Rear-Admiral Sir A. Cochrane, to Miss Ann Osborne, daughter of —— Osborne, Esq. of that island.

At Schwerin, in Mecklenburgh, the Hon. Frances Clifford, [illegible] of the present Lord Clifford.

In Sicily, aged 29, Alexander Robertson, M. D. Surgeon [illegible] Foot.

At Bangalore, Major Coghlan, of the 19th Native Infantry.

At Bruges, Mrs. Mary Austin Moore, Superior of the Convent of English Nuns at that place. She was the last lineal descendant of the celebrated Sir Thomas Moore; and in the same Convent in her 80th year, Mrs. A. Jermingham, a near relation of Sir William Jermingham, of Costessey-hall, Norfolk.

At Monte Video, Colonel Vassal, of the 38th regiment. He was wounded while leading his corps to the storming of that fortress, and died in a few days afterwards. At twelve years of age he commenced his military career in the year 1779, and served in the 59th foot at the siege of Gibraltar. He was singularly unfortunate in not obtaining promotion commensurate to his abilities, although he purchased step by step, and it was not until 1800, that he obtained a Lieutenant-Colonelcy. In 1801, he took the command of the 38th, and went with it to Ireland to receive 1000 drafts from the British militia: so indefatigable and zealous was he to render his regiment fit for service, that although fresh recruited in the space of a few months, it was ordered by Sir William Meadows on Dublin duty.

Colonel Vassal was in the West Indies, and on every expedition (Egypt alone excepted) either with his regiment or on the staff the two last wars. He was Field-officer of the night on the memorable 23d of July in Dublin, when his cool determined conduct gained him the thanks of the Irish government, and the applause of the General-officers employed. His firmness on that night preserved his life for a short time longer to bless his family, and to do honour to his country. He served under the separate command of several distinguished characters, among whom were the late Marquis Cornwallis, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Beresford, &c. &c. who knew and justly appreciated his merits.

His private life was adorned with all the virtues and all the charities. He loved his family, for he was the best of husbands and of parents. He loved his King, his kindred, his country, and his God. If he had one failing it was too great a diffidence of his own abilities. In him the country has lost one of its brightest ornaments, the army one of its choicest flowers.

RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

Lord Collingwood has at length communicated dispatches received directly from Admiral Duckworth, containing a narrative of his proceedings in passing and re-passing the Dardanelles. From this statement it appears that the first passage, which was made on February 9th, was not effected without undergoing a formidable fire from the batteries, which occasioned some loss. Near the inner Castle were stationed a Turkish man of war of 60 guns, four frigates, and some smaller vessels, which were all destroyed with little opposition. On advancing towards Constantinople, his large ships were not able, on account of the currents, to anchor nearer that capital than eight miles; and he strongly represents the impossibilty of any successful attack having been made upon the city, or the Turkish navy (which last was in considerable force) during the time in which he thought it prudent to remain on his station. Of the nature of the negotiation which, in concert with the British embassador, Mr. Arbuthnot, he entered upon with the Ottoman ministers, he is silent; the account, therefore, given of it in the French papers, must for the present remain uncontradicted. It is evident, however, that his force and situation were not deemed formidable enough to justify their submission to humiliating terms. The admiral gives a striking picture of the preparations of the Turks, not only for defence, but for active annoyance; so that his return through the Dardanelles, on March 3d, with all his ships in safety, must be regarded, as it is by himself, as a very fortunate event, notwithstanding the serious loss of men incurred in the passage. From the commencement to the termination of this attempt about 280 men were killed and wounded. Upon the whole, this expedition, though sufficiently creditable to British seamanship, appears to have been planned with little foresight, and conducted with little political wisdom. Its

immediate

immediate consequences have been a great hostility to the English nation, displayed by a solemn declaration of war on the part of the Porte, (which had not before taken place) and an order for the seizure of English property in all the commercial towns of the Turkish empire.

The public disappointment on this occasion has, in some degree, been alleviated by the news of the capture of Alexandria, announced in the London Gazette of May 9th. An expedition under Major-General Fraser sailed for that purpose in a number of transports convoyed by his Majesty's ship Tigre. This ship, leaving the transports at some distance, landed the general with a small force in the port of Alexandria on March 17th, and on the next day he proceeded to the town, to which he sent a summons, which was disregarded by the governor. As a reinforcement of Albanians to the garrison was daily expected, General Fraser determined upon an immediate attack without waiting for the arrival of his transports. The governor, not chusing to hazard a storm, capitulated on the 20th, and this conquest was achieved with a very trifling loss. In the port were taken two Turkish frigates and a corvette. On the 22d, Admiral Duckworth with his squadron anchored in Aboukir Bay. News of further operations in this quarter may be soon expected.

The triumph of the Swedes in Pomerania has been of short duration. Marshal Mortier, collecting a force from the siege of Colberg, marched against the garrison of Stralsund on April 16th, and drove them back with considerable loss across the river Peene. The discomfiture of the Swedes was so complete, that their commander was induced to conclude an armistice with the French, upon humiliating conditions, among which was the cession of the isles of Usedom and Wollin. It is reported that the king of Sweden has refused to confirm the armistice; it is probable, however, that he finds himself under considerable embarrassment, the war not being agreeable to his people; and the hopes of any effectual aid to the confederacy from his exertions seem much to have subsided.

The Empress of Austria died in child bed on April 13th, leaving several children.

The great armies have remained in a state of inaction, which has occasioned much surprise and disappointment to eager politicians. It has been supposed that negotiations were pending, but no effects of that kind have appeared. The siege of Dantzig, fully covered by the position of the French army, has been pushed with vigour; and an attempt has been made to storm, which is said to have been repulsed with great loss, particularly to the Saxon and Polish auxiliaries. It seems uncertain whether the communication by sea is still open. In the meantime the Emperor of Russia and the Grand Duke Constantine have joined the army with a large body of the Imperial Guards; and on the other hand, reinforcements are arriving from all parts to Napoleon. Even Spain has been induced to send a considerable force, destined, it is said, to act in Germany.

On the Turkish frontier, General Michelson has taken by storm the fortress of Giurgewo and has crossed the Danube; and it is expected that he will form a junction with Czerni Georges, the Servian leader. The Russian fleet off Tenedos has made itself master of that island.

The President of the United States of North America has prolonged the suspension of the non-importation act till December next. Col. Burr has been again apprehended, and has undergone an examination before the chief justice of the United States, at Richmond, and given bail for his appearance for trial before the Federal Court.

It is reported that in St. Domingo the imperial government has been abolished, and a federal constitution formed, of which Christophe is the head.

The domestic politics of the past month have been almost solely confined to the general election, which after one of the shortest intervals ever known, has again filled the kingdom with its usual tumult. As might have been expected from the circumstances which produced the dissolution of parliament, many severe contests have taken place, and much alteration has appeared in the list of representatives chosen. We trust we shall not be considered as deviating from the line of impartiality, by recording, among the events of the time, that in this

year

year of 1807, the revival of the cry *no popery*, and the *danger of the church*, has been employed for a political purpose, and has been found capable of inflameing the passions of the multitude, so as in many places to produce the effect expected from it. It is observable, however, that in the metropolis, which the same cry, in 1780, was near laying in ashes, the effects have been inconsiderable; although there were not wanting, even among the magistrates, persons who attempted to render it operative In some towns disgraceful scenes of riot have taken place, which have fully proved that there still exists a spirit of fanaticism among the vulgar, which imposture and artifice may at any time call into action.

An address, dated May 20th, was published by several of the most respectable English Catholics to their Protestant fellow subjects containing irrefragable proofs of their holding no doctrines inimical to the civil government of this country.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

The month which has elapsed has not been distinguished by any occurrence of interest in the mercantile world. The circumstance of General Craufurd's expedition being known to have gone to the Cape of Good Hope, makes it not so certain that the conquest of Lima is his object. His force is said to consist of three thousand men,—the reinforcements at the Cape will carry it at least to five thousand, which, we trust, will be found adequate to the accomplishment of its purpose. After what we have seen at Maida and Monte Video, we are justified in anticipating success from a body of British regulars, although their numbers may not be in proportion to those of their enemies.

It will be recollected that after waiting some time at Porto Prayo, in St. Jago, for Admiral Murray, General Craufurd proceeded without him. The Admiral reached St. Jago ten days after the General had sailed, and Craufurd's impatience was at that time a frequent topic of animadversion. But we may now discover a very substantial argument for General Craufurd's losing as little time as possible. The season was fast approaching in which he had to look for storms in the bleak latitudes of the Southern Ocean. The month of March is at the Cape, what September is in our climate, the precursor of winter. He appears to have called in his way at the River Plata, and report even fixes the 11th February, as the day when a communication took place between the two divisions of our force in that quarter; after which, General Craufurd is said to have proceeded with all possible expedition to the southward.

Lima was considered for some time past to have been the object of this expedition. Although we are not of the number of those who consider the possession of mines as a source of national wealth, we should deem the conquest of Lima a very valuable acquisition. The climate is salubrious, the soil luxuriant, and the country populous. These advantages are too solid to make it fail of being an important conquest to us, and the jealousy of our enemies, operating like the sanguine views of our young merchants, would magnify this importance in a tenfold degree. Possessed of the mines of Peru, we should appear to Buonaparte to have absorbed the treasures of the Universe. He would consider himself stript of his best resources, while his imagination would continually picture the Western as vying with the Eastern Hemisphere, in pouring incalculable wealth into Britain. This impression, however erroneous, would have great weight with him, (who sees every thing with the eye of a Soldier) in the terms of a Treaty of Peace, and he would not hesitate to make a sacrifice on the Continent of Europe, that he might rescue Potosi from our grasp. While, therefore, we have no wish to see Peru permanently annexed to our colonial possessions, (which are already sufficiently extensive) we should congratulate the country on its conquest as affording a considerable equivalent at a general Peace.—On Buenos Ayres we place a higher value, and confess we should feel disappointed to see it restored to Spain—not that it is as yet a rich or cultivated country, but because it is an excellent field for the investment of capital. It combines three advantages of the greatest importance in a national view,—a healthy

climate, a central situation in respect to our other colonies, and a navigation much more favourable as a nursery of seamen than that of the East or West Indies. These considerations are not foremost in the mind of the mercantile adventurer, but we trust they will be duly appreciated by Government. We have heard it often said, that the settlers who are the first to arrive at Buenos Ayres, cannot fail to succeed. Now we entertain quite a different opinion, we apprehend that very little money will be made there for several years, and that the first settlers will do little more than lay the basis of a fortune for their successors.

The perpetual delays which formerly prevailed in regard to the sailing of our convoys appear to be succeeded, we are happy to think, by a better system. Another East and West India convoy left the channel this month. By letters from the Leeward Islands we learn, that the first or great homeward convoy was to sail about the middle of April. This is the proper season, although by a strange fatality they have been kept, during the last two years, in the Islands till June. From Jamaica also, a large fleet may be expected at the same period. —Our Sugar market, mean time, continues completely overstocked, and planters have daily the mortification to see their produce sold far below the prime cost.

The trade with Holland is more open than might be imagined from the peremptory decrees which exist against it, but Hamburgh and the neighbouring ports are shut to the British markets. A regular and frequent correspondence by small packet boats is carried on between this country and Holland. Part of these packet-boats sail between Catwyk and Harwich, and part between Gravesend and Rotterdam. Both our Government and the Dutch feel the necessity of keeping up these channels of communication, equally for the sake of speedy intelligence, and for the convenience of passengers from one side of the water to the other. Rotterdam suffers less from the war than the rest of Holland. Amsterdam, Middelburgh, and the other ports, formerly the scenes of active industry, have much declined. In this country one part of the nation desires peace, while another and no inconsiderable part of it, are indifferent whether we have peace or war. But among the Dutch, things are very different. Every year of war sinks them deeper into misery, and peace is their universal prayer.

The dissolution of Parliament has removed several mercantile members from their seats in the House of Commons. Enough, however, still remain to advocate the cause of commerce, and their success must always depend more on the solidity of their arguments, and the disposition of Ministers, than their own numbers, for not one-fifth part of the House of Commons are merchants. Were they even three times as numerous, their combination need not be feared. They have too many separate interests to coalesce for the attainment of any particular object. The sale price of coffee is as indifferent to the East India as that of tea is to the West India merchant. The views of the American and the Baltic trader are equally distinct; and the truth is, that in this immense metropolis each pursues a particular line, or rather a part of a particular line of business, without either knowing or caring how his neighbour in a different branch may be circumstanced.

Stocks are higher than last month. The Irish loan especially is a good bargain. We hear nothing of any intention on the part of the new Ministry to alter Lord Henry Petty's finance system. It has a good effect and deserves a fair trial.

The capture of Alexandria is of no value to our trade, but it may be useful as an equivalent in a treaty of peace with the Porte. We feel for the situation of our Mediterranean merchants, and anxiously wish an end to these hostilities—the interest both of Turkey and Britain is to cultivate peace with each other.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

3 per Cent. Consols	63¾
Reduced	63¼
Omnium	1
Irish Omnium	2½
Exchequer Bills par, 3 prem.	

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, &c. for MAY, 1807; *at the Office of Mr. Scott, 25, New-Bridge-Street, London.*

The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, 600*l. per Share, the Dividend for the half year to Christmas last was* 18*l. nett clear of the property tax.*
Swansea, 84*l. dividing* 5*l. per Share, per Annum.*
Grand Junction, Mortgage Bonds, 87*l.* 10*s. bearing Interest at* 5*l. per Cent.*
Ashton and Oldham Canal, 96*l.*
Peak-Forest, 58*l.*
Grand Junction, 90*l.*
Croydon, 60*l.*
Kennet and Avon original Shares, 20*l.*
New ditto, 2*l. per share premium.*
West India Dock Stock, 150*l. dividing* 10*l. per cent. nett.*
London Dock, 118*l. per cent.*
East India Dock, 123*l.*
Globe Insurance, 111*l. per cent.*
Rock Life Insurance, 2 *to* 4 *shillings premium per share.*
Golden Lane Brewery, 102*l. per share.*
Southwark Porter Brewery, 10*l. per cent. premium.*

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR MAY.

The late rains have had a most beneficial effect, and crops of every denomination, as well autumnal as spring, are in a most healthy and improving state. On some sorts of soils, particularly those which present baked and cracked surface, some gentle showers would yet assist vegetation, which has been in a slight degree, retarded by the late continued easterly winds. The best meadow and pasture lands promise a heavy crop, but on certain poor and churlish soils, the present appearance of the grass is but moderate. There is not, in general, more of the spring seed business left unfinished, than is usual at this period, and the lands intended for turnips appear in fine condition. A vast breadth of Swedish turnip, and thousand headed cabbage will be sown this year; of the latter, a gentleman in Bedfordshire has an experiment of thirty acres. The great improvement of paring and burning will be pursued this year to an unusual extent, not only in Lincolnshire and the fen countries, but in several districts where it has never been practised within memory.

The spring has been generally free from blight, excepting two or three mornings, since the 11th instant, when the early sown turnip plants and the radish tops were affected. The hop bine is every where luxuriant and promising. Mustard, and the seed crops have received much benefit from the late rains, as have the early planted potatoes: of this root, there will be a great spread this present year, and probably, as last, a large produce. The stock of corn in the country has been seldom greater in May, especially of wheat, notwithstanding the continued abundant supplies which have been sent to Mark-Lane. It is pleasing to report the unvarying and almost unalloyed prosperity of the agriculture of the Island, which seems to suffer no interruption, nor to be sullied with any complaint, but on the argument of *Tithes*; an unfortunate, and we are sorry to say, perpetual subject of dispute, heart-burning and complaint, in one quarter or other of the country.

Accounts continue to justify what has been said of the very large fall of lambs this year, with the addition, that there were never known more twins. Lord Somerville's Spanish flock has been remarkably successful. The prospect of keep from the rains, has raised the price of lean stock, but fat is said to be reasonable, if our late prices can be at all brought to agree with that term. Our import of store pigs, bacon and horses from Ireland, continues to encrease, and so demonstrate the growing prosperity of the sister island. One house within our knowledge, has imported from thence of late, twenty thousand sides of bacon.

Smithfield—Beef 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. Mutton 4s. to 5s. Veal 4s. to 7s. 6d. Lamb 5s. to 7s. Pork 4s. to 6s. 6d. English Bacon 6s. to 6s. 4d. Irish 4s. 6d. to 5s. Fat 3s. 2d. per stone.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

The warm weather which succeeded the heavy rains we had in the early part of the preceding month, has much improved the growth and appearance of the wheats, which stool well and look very promising. The spring corn and grass seeds recently sown are equally flourishing, and those crops which were top-dressed in the spring grow fast. In the fens, where the farmers have been much impeded by the rains, their spring sowing is finished, and the grain already above ground looks well.

Some winter tares on rich warm lands have been already cut, and in most situations are now nearly ready for the scythe. The young clovers are equally forward, and afford excellent keep for feeding sheep, ewes, and lambs.

The turnip fallows are generally in a state of great forwardness, and many acres are already sown with Swedish turnips; and those lands, both open and inclosed, which are to be fallowed for wheat, are every where broken up. The setting of potatoes has been this spring very general, and much land finished.

The meadows, although somewhat late, begin now to grow very fast; and the pastures in general afford a full bite to dairy and feeding stock, which have been for some time turned out. The late rapid improvement in the pastures and artificial grasses has caused a great demand for all kinds of live stock, which have considerably advanced in their value at the late fairs. Young fresh horses, both for the collar and saddle, were never at this season dearer or more in request. Sows and pigs, and small stores for the dairy, find a quick sale, being much wanted. The fat cattle market at St. Ives has been recently well supplied, and at reduced prices. The orchards in the inland and fen districts looked this spring beautiful, a fine blow, and very promising. The gardens are equally good, with a profusion of berry fruit.

PRICE OF GRAIN.

	ENGLAND AND WALES.			SCOTLAND.		
	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Wheat	75	6		68	7	
Rye	47	8		36	6	
Barley	38	4		33	7	
Oats	27	8		26	0	
Beans	42	7		41	0	
Peas	49	7		41	10	
Oatmeal	43	6		21	7	
Bigg	—	—		28	2	

ERRATA.

No. V. Page 473. l. 21 for *libri* read *liberi*.
511. l. 31. for *complaints* read *compliments*.

No. VI. Page 629. l. 28. for 8,1000 read 8100.
630. l. 8. for *Philosophy* read *Philology*.

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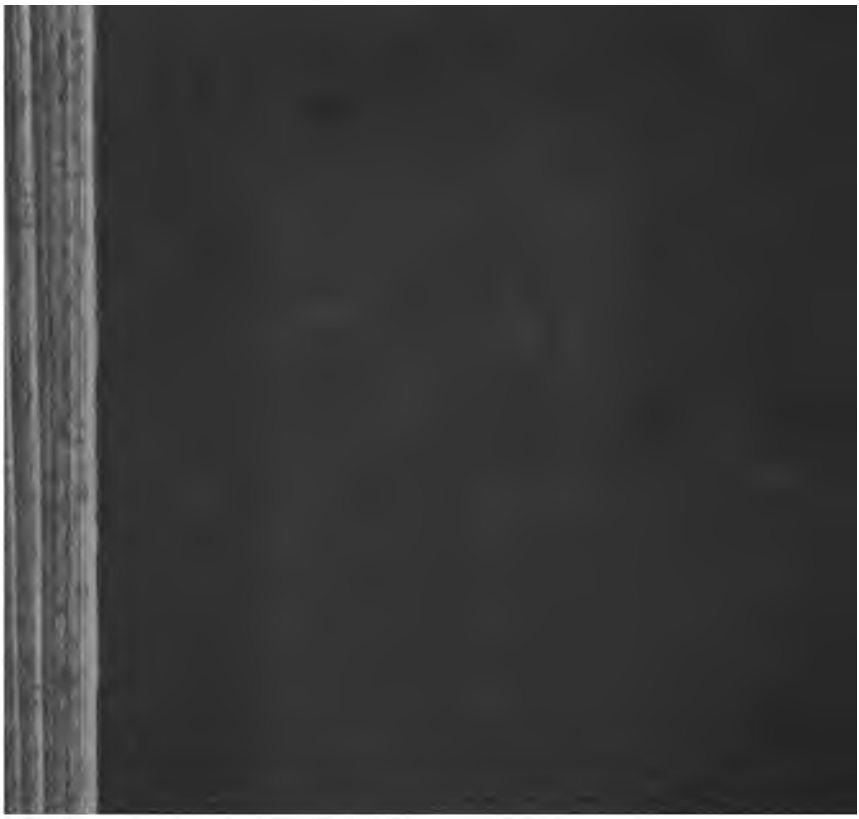

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